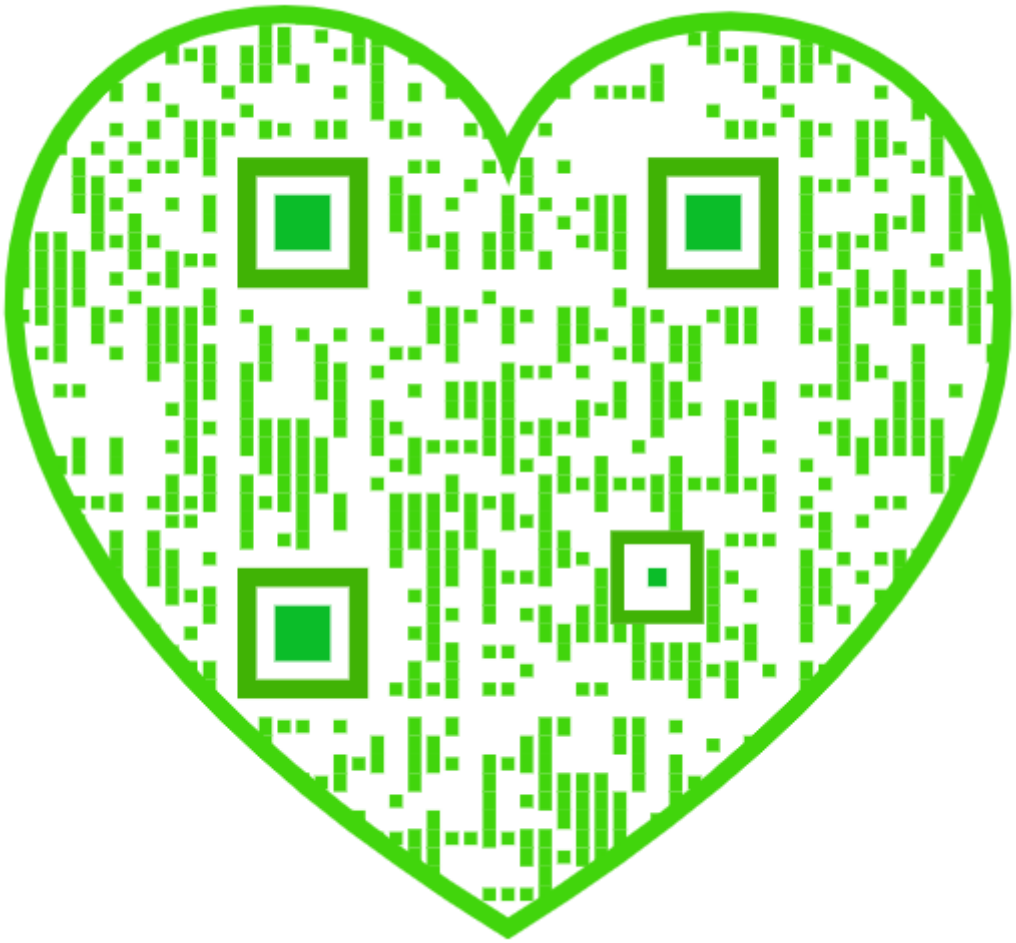

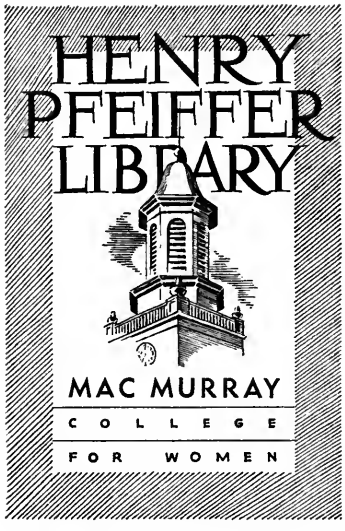
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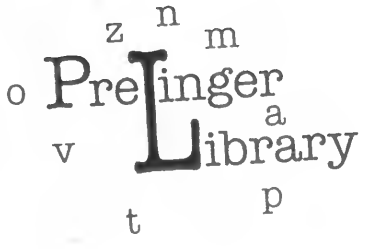

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INSTITUTE on the Aged, Ill and Handicapped

Sponsored by New York University School of Education and the National Recreation Association

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TOPICS will include: Problems of the Aged; Contribution of Recreation to Aged, Ill, and Handicapped; Therapeutic Objectives and Effects of Recreation for Aged, Ill, and Handicapped.

WORKSHOPS will include: Future Planning for Personnel, Facilities and Equipment for Hospitals and Homes for the Aged; Planning for the Non-Institutionalized Ill or Handicapped Senior Citizen. There will be five field trips to places where the aged are housed, and demonstrations of successful recreation techniques.

"Still to be resolved is the question of why the vast chasm exists between those in the elderly group whose interests recede and those who find opportunity for new growth and development in the later years."—Ollie Randall and Nathan W. Shock, "Wanted: Leaders for Older People," *Adult Leadership*, May, 1954.

"If recreation has become so important in all our lives how much more significant is it in the lives of those whose physical handicap imposes heavy personal, social, environmental, and economic obstacles? The implications for us . . . are obvious."—Maurice Case, Recreation Director, The Lighthouse, New York Association for the Blind.

For further information:

Call or write to Beatrice Hill, Secretary for the Institute, National Recreation Association, Eight West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y. Mrs. Hill is Hospital Consultant on the Association staff.

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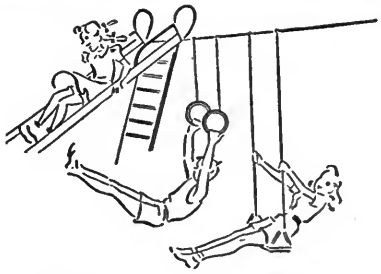

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The Past is Prologue to the Future

THIS YEAR, 1956, marks the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the National Recreation Association. During this half-century there have been far-reaching changes in the American way of life. There have been two World Wars and a major depression. The population has more than doubled and the standard of living has risen enormously during this time. We talk today of atoms and jets and automation. In these early days of the Association, conversation was about the horseless carriage and the wonders of the transcontinental telephone.

On April 12, 1906, a group of leading educators, civic leaders, and social workers met in Washington to discuss the problem of how children could be assured a reasonable chance for happy, healthy, and constructive lives in the unplanned and congested American cities of the times.

These far-sighted thinkers were very much alert to the new trends of the twentieth century. They were conscious that something had to be done about the American cities in which growing slum-infested areas were filled to overflowing with immigrants from abroad and emigrants from the surrounding rural areas. They were not alone, because this was the period in American history when civic leaders were becoming active in campaigns for better communities; when the term "muckraker" was prominent as a description of the crusading journalists who were exposing corruption in city government; when "reform" was in the mouth and on the lips of a new generation moving into places of leadership.

So powerful was the appeal for the playground movement in 1906 that within a year, many prominent national leaders became identified with the program. President Theodore Roosevelt spoke to the organizing group at a meeting in the White House and later in the year agreed to serve as honorary president of the new organization. By the end of the first year Jacob Riis was serving as honorary vice-president and Joseph Lee and Jane Addams were among its influential supporters. Within a year the Russell Sage Foundation was providing the services of a field consultant employed full-time to assist local communities. Within eighteen months of its formation, the Association helped to establish more community recreation programs than had been established in the previous eighteen years.

From the very first, the new association drew support from, and in turn served, every segment of American life. There was an eagerness on the part of educators and social workers from all over the country for the kind of leadership and service the new organization was established to give. But the support came from more than professional leaders in these two professions. It came also from lawyers, religious leaders, bankers, industrialists, and thoughtful citizens from all walks of life.

In the past fifty years, the concept of recreation has broadened to keep pace with the changing times. Founded as the Playground Association of America, the name was changed in 1911 to the Playground and Recreation Association, and in 1931 to the National Recreation Association. It is noteworthy that within the last few months the National Recreation Association has produced a motion picture on hospital recreation, a booklet on family recreation, and, by special request, has consulted with the United States Air Force on a manual about recreation for the dependents of airmen.

From the very first, the National Recreation Association has worked in many ways to advance the cause of the recreation movement. It pioneered in the development of the physical education program in the public schools. It has provided training in recreation leadership to nearly a million volunteer and paid leaders in communities throughout the country. It has helped to create a public understanding of recreation as the finest, most creative use of non-working time for adults, and free-time for children, and has encouraged the use of this time in every kind of wholesome indoor-and-outdoor recreation, including music, drama, arts and crafts, cultural, social, and athletic activities. It has encouraged recreation for the individual, for the family, and for groups of people wherever they tend to come together —whether it be in churches, clubs, on the job, in the city or in rural areas.

In all of its years of service it has sought to help every organization in any way concerned with recreation. At the national level, the Association has been a resource of encouragement and information for youth serving agencies, civic and service clubs, government recreation agencies, and similar organizations. At the local level, its many services

have been expanded to include individuals of all ages, groups and public and private agencies of all kinds.

It is especially in the area of community recreation, however, that the National Recreation Association takes pride in its accomplishments of the past fifty years. The enthusiastic sponsors of the playground movement in 1906 called for every community in the country to accept the responsibility for establishing public playgrounds under leadership. Today more than three thousand communities have many thousands of playgrounds staffed with professional leaders. More than one thousand two hundred cities have recreation departments headed by a full-time recreation executive. There are more than a million acres of public park and recreation properties owned and operated by cities and regional governmental park and recreation agencies.

These significant advantages in planned recreation for better living have been encouraged and nurtured by the National Recreation Association. The unique relation of the Association to the recreation movement has helped to bring together all of the elements in American life which are so vitally concerned with recreation. Through the years the recreation profession has grown into a separate, independent profession. As the recreation profession has developed it has provided more and more of the skilled leadership in the movement. At the same time, the civic, business, industrial and social leaders of local communities and the nation have come to participate through their work as sponsors, supporters, and members of the board of directors of the National Recreation Association. In a very real sense they are the trustees of the movement. And the professional staff of the Association serves as the secretariat for the movement.

America faces even more profound social and economic challenges today than it ever has in the past. The problems of American cities which loomed so large during the beginning of the twentieth century, the troubles of war and depression, were major obstacles on the road to progress. But today's cold war, the new leisure resulting from the extensive use of electronics, the development of atomic energy and the concept of automation are challenges which stagger the imagination.

In fact, the economic and social changes evolving today are completely fabulous. It is almost breathtaking to realize that since 1906 the average workweek has decreased from sixty hours to less than forty and that, in just the past few years, automation has developed to a point where predictions of the thirty-hour—and even the twenty-four-hour-week are becoming commonplace.

Think of the challenges that this brings to all of us in recreation! No longer will people's thinking be centered largely around their working time; by the very nature of the technology, working time will be a very minor part of living. Non-working activities—recreation activities, if you will—must give the opportunities to make life an exciting, creative, adventurous experience.

Back in 1906 the factory worker produced goods valued at eighty-four cents per hour in terms of our present dollar. Last year, by the same dollar measurement, this productivity had increased to $2.41 per man-hour, and it is estimated that it will reach $3.90 by 1975. This increased productivity is used one-third in more leisure time and two-thirds in a higher standard of living. George Soule, the noted economist, in a recent book, *Time For Living*, predicts that within three generations the average American family will have an income in terms of today's purchasing power of $25,000.

Now, for the first time, the great bulk of American people are able to enjoy vast numbers of different kinds of recreation activities which a few years ago were restricted to only the few who were well-to-do.

Since 1906 the population of the United States has doubled. By 1960 it will probably reach 177 million and by 1975, it is expected to increase some thirty-five per cent to 221 million. There are now more children in school than there were people in the United States in 1860. The year of 1954 was the eighth consecutive year that the birth rate had run over three and a half million. Owing to increased longevity since 1906, the number of people over sixty-five has more than quadrupled. In 1906 one out of every twenty-five persons was over sixty-five years of age. In 1950 it was one in every twelve and in 1980 it will be one in every seven.

These are just a few of the astounding figures which help to describe the nature of the new social conditions which challenge society and especially those in a position of civic or professional leadership in the recreation movement.

It has been wisely said by President-Emeritus William Russell of Columbia University, "Too much leisure with too much money has been the dread of societies across the ages. That is when nations cave in from within. That is when they fail."

During the past fifty years the National Recreation Association has worked through many critical periods in American life. We are in the midst of an evolution in living far surpassing anything before. In the momentous days ahead, all of us in the recreation movement face challenges far beyond those before.

As we look to the next fifty years, the National Recreation Association joins with everyone in the recreation movement in meeting eagerly the new challenges. This is a time of great hope for all mankind. It is a time when the recreation forces of the nation and the world are destined to play an ever greater role in man's continuing search for peace and happiness.

Executive Director, National Recreation Association

Things You Should Know . .

The first in a series of special events planned by the National Recreation Association in observation of its 50th Anniversary will be the dedication of the new NRA headquarters building at 8 West Eighth Street, New York City. Open house will be held from three to six on Wednesday afternoon, January 25, 1956, with dedication ceremonies scheduled for three o'clock. Affiliate and associate members, and friends of the National Recreation Association are cordially invited to attend. Guests will have an opportunity to go through this historical building which formerly was the Whitney Museum, and originally was established as the studio of Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney, gifted sculptress. It has housed many other famous artists.

▶ GOOD REASONS: Five major reasons (in order of their importance) why young people get into trouble are listed by the National Probation and Parole Association. They are: inadequate recreation, lack of religion, conflict between parents, parental indifference, and the fact that the mother is working.

▶ A NATIONAL RECREATION MONTH has been declared by the National Recreation Association for June 1956 this year in honor of the Association's 50th Anniversary. Decision to sponsor this was made by the NRA after close consultation with many individual recreation executives, NRA national committees, professional groups affiliated for service with NRA, and district advisory committees. Almost unanimous opinion of those consulted was that national and local attention needs to be focused on recreation in its broadest concept through a special week or month. Plans call for national radio, TV, and newspaper publicity. Special attention will be given to the beginning of the playground and summer outdoor recreation season. Local departments may plan special programs throughout the month . . . although some will celebrate with just a single day or week sometime during June.

▶ A NEW PAMPHLET, *The Relation of National Agencies to Local Community Study Groups,* has recently been issued by the National Social Welfare Assembly. It was prepared by a committee which included Charles E. Reed, field department manager of the National Recreation Association.

The preparation of this report was prompted by the concern of a number of national agencies as to the conduct of local surveys. It was developed with the specific purpose of acquainting those involved in community studies—both the survey group and the local affiliate — with the interest, stake, and services of a national agency in such studies. We believe that the report should be of use to community planners, survey groups, survey staffs and consultants, and to agencies involved in conducting community studies. Copies may be purchased from the Assembly, 345 East 46th Street, New York 17, New York, at thirty cents each.

▶ A PENDING LAWSUIT FOR $300,000 against Little League Baseball came to light on November 21 when Carl E. Stotz, who has been its commissioner, closed the national office of Little League in Williamsport, Pennsylvania, while a board meeting was in progress at a local hotel. Little League headquarters is again, however, in full operation. Recreation leaders are asked to suspend judgment on the controversy until all the facts are known, and to offer their support and advice in any local situations that might need their help.

▶ A NEW EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, Dean W. Roberts, M.D., has been appointed for the National Society for Crippled Children and Adults. Dr. Roberts is a nationally-known medical administrator, physician, and leader in public health. Since 1952 he has been director of the pioneering National Commission on Chronic Illness.

▶ INSTITUTE ON THE AGED, ILL, AND HANDICAPPED: Don't forget this meeting which is being held jointly by the National Recreation Association and the New York University School of Education, January 18, 19 and 20, in N.Y.U.'s Vanderbilt Hall. See full announcement on inside front cover of this issue of RECREATION.

▶ A NEW ONE-WEEK LEADERSHIP TRAINING COURSE designed to help play and recreation leaders use games as an introduction to creative expression, is now being offered to commnuities throughout the United States by the National Recreation Association. Called "Games With A Difference," it is under the direct leadership of Miss Grace Walker, one of the nation's foremost authorities on creative recreation and dramatics. The training course is designed for all youth leaders in direct recreation leadership with youngsters up to fourteen years of age. Sponsoring groups may include such organizations as the municipal recreation department, the health and welfare council, public schools, settlement houses, and similar organizations.

To reserve dates or obtain further information, write to Charles E. Reed, Manager, Field Department, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

▶ STILL AVAILABLE. The following special issues of RECREATION are still in stock and may prove useful to you in 1956:

April, 1955	*Playground Issue*
May 1955	*Family Recreation*
September 1955	*City-School Cooperation*
December 1955	*Congress Report—and Index*

▶ BROTHERHOOD WEEK occurs February 19 to 26 this year. The theme is "Brotherhood for peace and freedom—Believe it! Live it! Support it!"

Materials for use in program may be secured by addressing requests to the Commission on Educational Organizations, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 West 57 Street, New York 19, New York, or to the nearest National Conference office.

▶ THE NATIONAL CONVENTION of the American Camping Association will be held in Detroit, February 15 to 18, 1956. Copies of registration materials are available at the Convention Office, 4864 Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

▶ W. A. RICHARDSON, director of recreation, Arlington County, Virginia, has suffered a heart attack and is in Arlington Hospital. Reports indicate that he is improving satisfactorily. Visitors are not allowed, so if you would wish him a speedy recovery, let a card say the thought for you.

Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles.*
—The Editors.

Juvenile Delinquency

Sirs:

In response to the stimulating editorial by Sidney Lutzin, in your September issue, the question has been stated, "What responsibility does recreation have in the community program for delinquency prevention?" In brief, my reply is this, "A major responsibility, a wonderful opportunity, and the most advantageous position."

For those who dislike the term "*delinquency*," and I tend to share their feelings, preventative programing is automatically an integral part of the well-conceived recreation calendar. However, in planning the year's agenda of events and activities we must always be mindful of the "less than five per cent group" of youngsters who comprise the ranks of serious offenders.

The current survey of the Senate Investigating Committee probing into all facets of youthful misbehavior and all other like surveys reveal one thing in common: the vast majority of all boys and girls who come in conflict with the law are youngsters with too much time on their hands and no talents or interests cultivated sufficiently to satisfy their natural quests for recognition, adventure, and social prestige. My personal feeling is that we need more positive action and less research. After we eliminate, or at least minimize, the existing ills and mal-influences there will be plenty of time for research and analysis. More dollars for prevention will erase many a wrong intention.

Junior and senior high school teen clubs, hot-rod clubs, drama clubs, arts and crafts, bands and singing groups, body building, wrestling, boxing, tumbling, charm classes, tap, ballet, acrobatic and modern dancing, square dance clubs, sports and more sports constitute a partial list of activities that would challenge youngsters with even the most divergent interests. With adequate facilities, professional leadership, and both moral and active support from the parents or other adults, the best tools for prevention will be in use. And so the question rightfully arises, "How do we get them to participate?"

Speaking in terms of the hard-to-reach five per cent, you will have to slant your program. Most incorrigibles are not athletes and have gone beyond their natural desires for competition on the school team level. However, certain sports—for example, wrestling—fit into the pattern. Often the start is weight-lifting. From there simple acrobatics; then, as the body and mind get stronger, a few wrestling holds will attract the boy; and, with proper handling and encouragement, he might end up on the wrestling team and completely give up his negative ways of life. Pool, table tennis, and other table games in a wholesome atmosphere as provided by boys' clubs and YMCA's are also on the much needed list. Wholesome occupation is tantamount to delinquency prevention.

Without more elaboration on items of general knowledge and application, I would like to take this opportunity to introduce my own special attempt to guide the youngsters in our community down the right road. This plan, and it may very possibly be used by others, is based on the accepted knowledge that lifetime patterns of good or bad are usually firmly entrenched in the personality and characteristics of a boy or girl by the time he or she reaches eight years of age. Stated concisely, we catalog every child from the kindergarten through the third grade. On a quarterly basis we review the cards and, when necessary, introduce new programs designed to reach the hard-to-interest group. Our sincere belief is that this is a formative and critical time of life for all children; if we can provide them with hobbies or other interests and follow through enough to establish more than a passing fancy, future delinquency problems will decrease more and more each year.

Call it prevention or just good recreation programing. When the day comes that we have enough funds, facilities, and personnel to do a real job, juvenile

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officers will have to hustle to keep employed—or possibly change their profession to that of recreation.

J. M. LEWIS, *Director, Twentynine Palms, California, Park and Recreation District.*

Proof of Readership

Sirs:

This is in regard to my letter, published in your November issue, on physical fitness on the Eastchester playgrounds.

I write newspaper and magazine articles as an avocation along with my job, so I realize that you should be told if something you print brings results.

I have received many requests for information and they came from the various corners—from Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, from West Alexandria, Ohio, and other places—about our Decathlon Olympic Championships.

Also, I received response and requests on our Christmas program, "A Community Gives."

I know you want these check-ups.

VINCENT D. BELLEW, *Superintendent of Recreation, Tuckahoe, New York.*

Recreation and the Schools

Sirs:

I think your September issue, which focused attention on the growth of public recreation programs sponsored by schools and boards of education, was a real service. This particular area has experienced considerable growth in the last three years, if Long Island is any indication of what is going on throughout the country.

Articles of particular note were: "The School Building of the Future" and "Citizen Participation in School Building Planning." This latter is extremely important, but, even today, is frequently given no more than lip service by municipal and education authorities. Here, I feel, recreation people have been the trail blazers, and other professions would do well to follow. Hubert I. Snyder, of Baltimore County, Maryland, is a real pioneer in this field, and strives to bring citizens in, en masse, on every bit of planning and discussion of new facilities.

Other articles were mildly interesting, but left me unmoved, because they floated along the sweet paths of philosophy, and sang the old songs of "recreation-education aims," "similar objectives," and "related fields," and so on. They made little or no attempt to explore some of the seamy sides of this type of community recreation program; namely, conflicts between after-school curriculum activities and after-school recreation activities, the status of recreation in a vast education budget, problems of janitors and custodians unwilling to work the extra hours to cover recreation programs, school insurance compared to recreation insurance, and so forth. This type of recreation sponsorship is a real aid to the hundreds of school district areas which lie within no town or village corporate limits, but there are many basic problems involved—which should have been discussed.

Oceanside enjoys the good fortune of a very forward-thinking board of education and superintendent of schools, who have enabled community recreation to be established and built in Oceanside. I would hesitate to say what the future would be for such an education-sponsored community recreation department in the absence of such a progressive board or under the supervision of a superintendent who did not believe in it. Herein lies a major weakness of such a system.

JOSEPH E. CURTIS, *Director of Recreation, Oceanside, New York.*

Fellowship in Folk Dancing

Sirs:

The first issue of the *Rocky Mountain Folk Dance Crier*, last spring, carried an inspiring introduction, "Attention Folk Dancers." It was a magnificent statement of the principle of good fellowship in folk dancing, a principle which needs to be followed in the folk-dance world and elsewhere. It asked, "What is wrong with our groups, that interested dancers turn away?"

It seems to me that there are two main reasons for this: (1) emphasis on exhibitions; and (2) neglect of American dance forms.

Emphasis on exhibitions has a double deterrent effect. It discourages people from taking up folk dancing because it seems way beyond them; it looks too professional; and it encourages them to merely sit and watch.

There are other effects, of course. It breeds friction between leader and group, rivalry between groups, a feeling of superiority on the part of dancers.

Emphasis on exhibitions tends to favor a preoccupation with the spectacular and complicated dances and a slighting of the simple, unpretentious ones, lovely though they be.

The solution to the problem is plain—and easy: let's cut out the exhibitions and dance for fun and fellowship.

This doesn't apply to dance demonstrations for teaching and exchange purposes, since here the aim is not to display a dance but to share it. Nor does it apply to the desirability of improving one's dancing skill or to the joy of dancing with a congenial partner. Certainly a dance is very enjoyable

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National Recreation Association

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by George D. Butler

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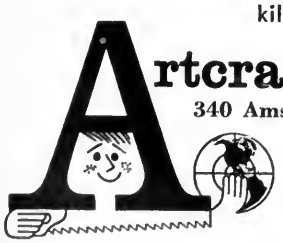

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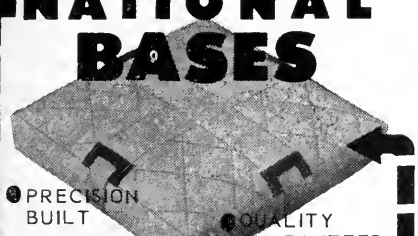

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when it flows smoothly and when it is shared with a good friend. The enjoyment is heightened as we increase our skills. Rather than monopolize our skills, however, let us pass them on to others. There is deep, heartfelt satisfaction in the spreading and sharing of a thing of good cheer. The folk dance is just that—friendly, informal, jolly, warmly sociable.

The neglect of American dance forms is surprising since our country is rich in traditional dances. Of course, some American dances are done by folk dance groups. But there seems to be an overwhelming concentration on European dances. Owing to this concentration, the term "folk dances" has come to mean the nationality and ethnic dances of foreign countries.

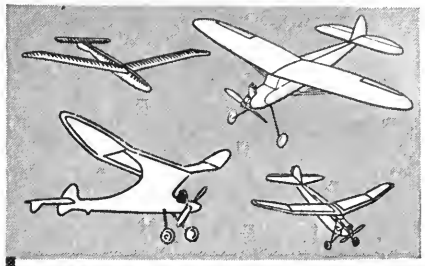
It is odd that our folk dance leaders turn away from jazz and jitterbug while Europeans avidly take them up. I am referring to the folk forms originated years ago by our Negro people, not the commercial variants. The jazz that retains its folk flavor is known as New Orleans or Dixieland jazz; it is an earthy, improvised music played by small groups of musicians. Like our traditional square dance, the traditional jitterbug has regional and local variations. Its essence is a spirited, flowing syncopation that does not follow a set sequence but is improvised like the music that stimulates it.

Of course, there are other improvisational dances, and here again our folk dance movement is neglectful. We are tied too much to the sequence dances. We not only slight the plain waltz, two-step, schottische, and polka in favor of the sequence dances, but we forget that these plain dances can be wonderfully improvisational. Within the basic pattern we can vary them as the spirit moves us. The improvised waltz, for instance, is a thing of beauty to behold and a joy to do, a most charming example of creative dancing.

What practical steps may we take to remedy this? Let's make our instruction for beginners more patient, more gradual, and with more emphasis on the simple, fun dances. Let's have informal committees of hosts and hostesses at our dances who welcome newcomers, make them feel at home, and see that they have opportunity to dance — who, in general, make the occasion a jolly, sociable dance party. Let's have interclub dance parties in which we enjoy each other's company in good dance fellowship. In the sharing and exchanging of dance forms we can dissipate the rivalry among ourselves.

In short, let us make the folk dance a truly folk experience.

ARTHUR KATONA, *Golden, Colorado.*



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Editorially Speaking

"Words That Show a Man's Wit"

On Benjamin Franklin's 250th birthday, January 17, it is interesting to take a look at some of his maxims on character and life—which are as good in 1956 as on the day they were written. They will be widely quoted this year in speeches, articles, posters, advertisements.*

"A good example is the best sermon."

"Well done is better then well said."

"He that cannot obey, cannot command."

"Are you angry when others disappoint you? Remember you cannot depend upon yourself."

"It is hard for an empty sack to stand upright."

"Look before, or you'll find yourself behind."

"The ancients tell us what is best; but we must learn from the moderns what is fittest."

"Hear no ill of a friend, nor speak any of an enemy."

"Approve not of him who commends all you say."

"Learn of the skillful; he that teaches himself hath a fool for a master."

"Being ignorant is not so much a shame as being unwilling to learn."

"He that riseth late must trot all day."

"By diligence and patience, the mouse bit in two the cable."

"The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise."

"Do not do that which you would not have known."

"He that can have patience can have what he will."

"Have you somewhat to do Tomorrow, do it Today."

* For booklet of quotes, write to The Franklin Institute, Benjamin Franklin Parkway at Twentieth, Philadelphia, 3.

The 4th "R"

The importance of recreation as the fourth "R" of education was emphasized at a recent meeting of the Play Schools Association, according to the *New York Times*. "There still is no wide acceptance of recreation as a vital force in the development of personality," Mrs. Adele S. Mossler, director, said in her annual report. "As a result, we fail to put play to work, one of the most powerful motivating factors to which children respond in the process of growing up.

"Wholesome recreational opportunities can enrich the lives of all children. In the case of potential delinquents, these programs take on added significance."

In Popular Magazines

Recreation and park subjects continue to be of interest to the readers of popular magazines. Among recent articles are:

"Playgrounds Plus" (*Woman's Day*, January 1956) is a story with colored photographs of the new-styled playgrounds of Philadelphia.

"Little League — For or Against?" (*The American Home*, November 1955) in which Ed Sullivan speaks "for," Hayden Wingate "against."

"We are Destroying Our National Parks" by Wallace Stegner (*Sports Illustrated*, June 13, 1955) Mr. Stegner's book, *This Is Dinosaur*, was reviewed in the September 1955 issue of RECREATION.

The Hope of Tomorrow

Somewhere in a schoolroom today under the care of an unknown teacher is a child who in his own time, grown to maturity, will lead the world away from war and toward peace.

The affection planted in that child's life by wise guidance; the sense of right values with which he is constantly surrounded; the integrity and initiative that are fostered in his unfolding life will come to fruition in a mighty service to the human race.

It is a wise providence that no one can tell which of the millions of babies born in our country each year is to be this savior of tomorrow. We are done with king-children and their pampered training to maintain a class system. We want the children of the people, of all the people —rich and poor of every race and creed—to have their chance.

And when thru honest growth, proved merit, and wise leadership the pilots of tomorrow take their places at the helm, we want them to be surrounded and supported by their fellows likewise schooled in the simple and abiding principles of democracy.

With this purpose and in this faith, the teachers of America carry on. This faith was good enough for the founding fathers who launched this ship of state in even more troubled seas than we now face. This faith has been good enough for the teachers and prophets of all ages who have understood the power of human aspiration and growth.

It is the faith of Jesus—the Golden Rule and the brotherhood of man. It is the faith that for 1900 years has held aloft thru good times and bad the torch of eternal truth. Let us renew our faith in this destiny of the individual human soul lifted by true teaching thru the leavening power of God's grace to nobility and wisdom.

This faith of the teacher—your faith and mine as we look into the eager face of youth—is the hope of tomorrow, a hope that cannot fail. It is bigger than all the fears and partisanships of our time. Let us renew and deepen our faith.—JOY ELMER MORGAN. Reprinted from the *Senior Citizen*, December 1955.

— THE 1956 DISTRICT CONFERENCES —

The district conference, as sponsored by the National Recreation Association, provides an opportunity on an area-wide basis for recreation and park leaders, municipal, and school recreation leaders and board members to obtain information and training in newest concepts and practices. Changes are made annually in program content to keep the conference flexible and in tune with changing needs and conditions. Devoted to the improvement of leadership in the recreation field and the provision of better and ever-growing local recreation services, it is a means by which the recreation worker can refresh his thinking and experience professional growth. We sincerely hope that local recreation and park executives, and many other local leaders, are planning to attend their own area conference in 1956.—

CHARLES E. REED, Director, Field Service, NRA.

Charles E. Reed

Great Lakes—April 10 to 13—Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

An excellent agenda will include meetings on such topics as: *Program and Personnel Standards; Inter-Department Use of Facilities; Short Cuts in Maintenance; Artificial Ice Rinks; The Role of Supervisors; Swimming Pool Operation;* and *New Programs for Teen-Age Young People.*

The program planning committee is composed of members of the district advisory committee, representatives of the six Great Lakes recreation associations and the Peoria arrangements committee.

Mr. Horney, of Madison, Wisconsin, NRA representative for the northern section of this district, is a graduate of the University of Nebraska. Previous to joining the NRA in 1949, he served as superintendent of recreation in Danville and Peoria, Illinois; Davenport, Iowa; and Evansville, Indiana.

Mr. Brewer, of Detroit, is responsible for NRA field services in the southern part. A graduate of Ohio State University, he is an old-timer in the recreation field and with the Association. For twenty-four years he served in an executive capacity with the Detroit Recreation and Park Department. He is a past president of the Amateur Baseball Federation, and for many years has been chairman of the International Joint Rules Committee on Softball.

Robert L. Horney

C. E. Brewer

Middle Atlantic—March 21 to 24—The Inn, Buck Hill Falls, Pa.

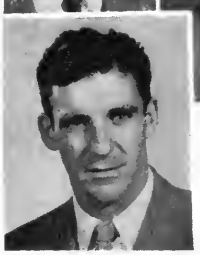
Key topics will be: *Techniques to Measure and/or Appraise Recreation Interests and Programs in the Community; The Values and Shortcomings of Playground Apparatus; Acquiring and Developing Recreation Areas and Facilities; Recruitment and Training of Recreation Personnel;* and *Retirement Practices in Local Recreation Departments.* Each of these subjects has been assigned by the district advisory committee to a sub-committee for special study and a report to the conference for discussion. Mr. Caverly, recreation superintendent in Freeport, Long Island, is chairman of the district advisory committee.

Mr. Faust, of East Orange, New Jersey, is the dean of NRA district representatives, having been with the Association for many years. He did his undergraduate work at Union College, graduate work at Johns Hopkins. Before he joined the NRA, he served as general secretary of Associated Charities in a number of cities, and in executive positions with the American Red Cross and the Federal Security Agency. He is presently a member of the East Orange Board of Recreation Commissioners.

Mr. Westgate of Reading, Pennsylvania, field staff member since 1950, came to the NRA from his positions as superintendent of recreation in Montpelier, Vermont, and Portland, Maine. He has carried out special assignments in the Pacific Southwest and for the National Park Service in Alaska.

Richard S. Westgate

John W. Faust



Joseph Caverly

Midwest—April 11 *to* 13*—Colorado Springs, Col.*

Harold W. Lathrop

E. Stuart Richter

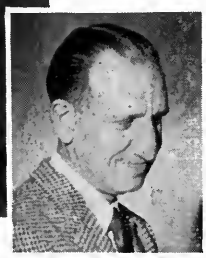
For the first time this conference is being scheduled jointly with the Central District Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. An excellent program will permit many school people an opportunity to benefit by getting together with professional recreation executives and workers. Joint recreation sessions for both groups will be scheduled on *Competition for Time of Teen Agers* and *Problems in Joint School-Municipal Recreation.* Sectional meetings on camping, dance, handicapped, and therapeutics will serve members from both groups. The sessions for the Midwest meetings will consider: administration, supervision, program, facilities, centers, senior citizens, military, board members, hospital, church, and rural workers.

Mr. Richter, director of recreation in Colorado Springs, and Mr. Lathrop of Denver, acting district representative for the NRA, are co-chairmen for the program planning.

Mr. Lathrop has been appointed to serve in this district during the leave of absence of representative Arthur Todd who has taken on an assignment for the U. S. Air Force in Europe. A native of Minnesota, Mr. Lathrop was, for seven of his ten years with the Minneapolis Board of Park Commissioners, a park and recreation planner. From 1942 to 1946, he was president of the National Conference on State Parks.

New England—May 13 *to* 16*—Wentworth-by-the-Sea, Portsmouth, N.H.*

Waldo R. Hainsworth



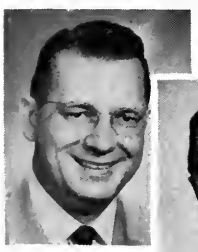
Jackson Perry

Among topics to be discussed, four that are especially important will be: *Activities for Young Adults; Family Recreation; Girls' and Women's Programs;* and *Physical Fitness Activities for Youth.* Mr. Perry, executive director in Leominster, Massachusetts, is acting as chairman of the conference program committee.

Mr. Hainsworth joined the Association staff in 1946, to serve as NRA representative for this district. He is a graduate of Randolph-Macon College, and for a time was organizer and director of the children's street play program for the Friends Committee of Philadelphia. For more than three years he was superintendent of recreation in Norfolk, Virginia, where he gave outstanding service in developing a recreation program to meet the emergency needs of one of the most difficult wartime centers in the country.

Pacific Northwest—April 9 *to* 11*—Hotel Winthrop, Tacoma, Wash.*

Willard H. Shumard



Tom Lantz

A general conference committee is acting as the working and planning group for this meeting. The district advisory committee concerns itself with the over-all policies and framework of the conference. Mr. Lantz, superintendent of public recreation, park and school districts in Tacoma, is chairman of the local arrangements committee. A complete and diversified coverage of recreation is being outlined — hospital, rural, church, institutional, armed forces, industrial, community, state, park maintenance and planning are included.

Mr. Shumard, NRA representative for this district, was graduated from Teachers College, Peru, Nebraska, and received his master's degree from Colorado State College of Education. He has had special training in drama, and several years of experience in physical education, athletics, and recreation leadership. He worked on recreation during World War II as a lieutenant in the United States Navy. He has been serving on the Association's field staff in the Pacific Northwest since February 1949.

Pacific Southwest—February 12 *to* 15*—Hotel U.S. Grant, San Diego, Cal.*

Harold Teel
John J. Collier
Sterling Winans

This conference, co-sponsored by the National Recreation Association, the California Recreation Commission, and the California Recreation Society, is known as the California State and Pacific Southwest Recreation Conference. Mr. Teel, left, and Mr. Winans, right, shown with Mr. Collier, NRA representative, in the photograph, are president of the society and director of the commission respectively. The over-all conference theme this year will be "Planning Ahead For Leisure in the Pacific Southwest States." Presentation of a new *California Guide for Park and Recreation Planning* will be a special feature. The list of thirty or more topics to be considered will include recreation problems of teen-agers and senior citizens as well as those pertaining to hospital

and industrial recreation and research.

Mr. Collier, a native of Colorado, has recently come to this area, as acting district representative, from the Great Lakes District where he has served on the National Recreation Association field staff since 1949. He received his undergraduate training at Arizona State College and had two years of graduate work at the University of Colorado, specializing in organization and administration of community recreation and related services.

Southeast—March 28 to 30—Hotel Soreno, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Among the many important topics to be considered by the conference delegates will be: *Public Relations in Community Recreation Work; Problems of Segregation in Local Recreation Services;* and *National Sports Programs for Boys.* Mr. Jarrell, director of parks and recreation in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, is acting as chaiman of the program planning committee.

Mr. Van Fleet, representing the NRA in this district, first began his service as a field worker for the Association in 1946, in Georgia and in Florida where he had been serving as a recreation executive and as president of the Florida Association of Recreation Workers. He attended the University of Florida, received his bachelor's degree from Appalachian State Teachers College, has had experience as a high school principal and as director of physical education.

Ralph B. Van Fleet

Temple R. Jarrell

Southern—April 3 to 5—Hotel Roanoke, Roanoke, Va.

The theme of the conference program will be *Planning* with emphasis on long-range plans—planning for adequate areas and facilities, for program expansion, for staff growth, public relations, and cooperative planning with other departments and agencies. Provision is being made for sessions for specific interest groups in programing and for special services personnel of the armed forces. Mr. Hunter, director of the Roanoke, Virginia, Department of Parks and Recreation, is chairman of the state committee on the conference. Chairman of the general conference committee is Mr. Richardson, director of the Arlington County, Virginia, Recreation and Park Department.

Miss Preece has served as field representative for the Association in this district during the past ten years. In addition to extensive experience in local recreation service, she has worked with private organizations in allied fields and directed war recreation activities overseas. She also has had wide experience in planning and directing community recreation centers and other phases of local recreation programs including their evaluation through special surveys and studies. She served for eighteen years on the staff of the Milwaukee Department of Recreation and Adult Education.

W. A. Richardson
Robert P. Hunter

Marion Preece

Southwest—April 4 to 7—Hotel Heidelberg, Baton Rouge, La.

The program sessions will include at least two over-all themes: *Internal Controls of the Recreation Department* and *Recreation Problems of Special Interest Groups.* Under the former, symposiums will consider operating policies and practices with reference to budget, staff, record-keeping, and department communications. The latter theme will include separate group discussions on the recreation problems in hospitals, industries, military installations, churches, and civic groups. Mr. Hileman, superintendent of recreation in East Baton Rouge Parish, is serving as chairman of the local arrangements committee, assisted by Mrs. Edward E. Moore, member of the recreation and park commission.

Mr. Van Arsdale has been the field representative of the National Recreation Association for the Southwest District since 1943. Following his graduation from Springfield College, Massachusetts, he taught school in Pennsylvania. His first experience in community recreation was as director of physical education and recreation in Rockville Center, Long Island. For twenty years he was physical education director of the Y. M. C. A. in Elizabeth, New Jersey, and for nine years he served as a member of the recreation board in that city.

Harold Van Arsdale

Ralph M. Hileman

Selected Ronald Books . . .

THE RONALD PRESS COMPANY is pleased to announce the expansion of its publishing on the subjects of health, physical education, recreation, and related areas, to include the line of textbooks previously published by A. S. Barnes and Company. A complete catalog of books in this field is available, and will be sent on request.

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THIS UP-TO-DATE book provides a fundamental treatment of recreation, for courses related to the subject, which makes it possible to understand the basic concepts underlying the organization of leisure activity. Fully investigates the cultural significance of the recreation profession, and discusses the responsibilities and functions involved. Gives an account of the various cultural, economic, and social changes relating to leisure activity in the United States—past and present—and an overview of the status of recreation as provided by municipal, state, federal, and school authorities. Includes suggestions for the realization of a community recreation concept, embodying key ideas which the people in any American community can employ. *310 pp.* $3.75

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ELMER D. MITCHELL, *University of Michigan; and* BERNARD S. MASON. Fully covers the history of the play movement, the theory of play, the role of play in modern life, and the problems of administration and organization. Revised edition of a pioneering textbook.

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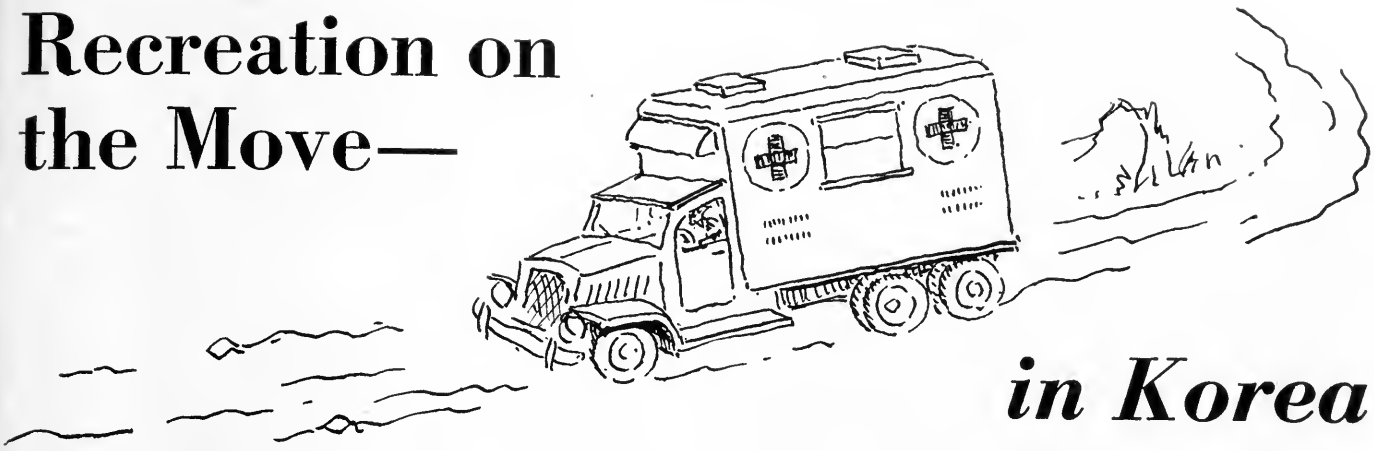
Recreation on the Move—



in Korea

Ella T. Cruise

Interesting activities that take place in isolated army installations.

KOREA IS a land of contrasts! It has many hills; it has many rice paddies. It has its rainy season; it has its dry season. It has its native people with their age-old customs and traditions; it has American troops right from the land of jukeboxes and soda pop. The work of the American troops is important and so is their leisure time. One phase of the recreation available for these men fits right into the pattern of contrasts; it is a *mobile* recreation program. This was initiated in 1954 when, at the time of the "cease fire" in Korea, the defense department requested the American Red Cross to set up a recreation program for American troops located in isolated areas in Korea. It was designed to supplement the recreation resources of the U. S. Army Special Services.

During World War II Red Cross conducted an extensive club program in many parts of the world. It also conducted a clubmobile program which was primarily a coffee and doughnuts operation. Because of the scattered locations of the American units in Korea it has been necessary to develop a program combining aspects of both the club and clubmobile operations whereby recreation activities may be taken to the men "in the hills." The coffee and doughnuts are incidental to the recreation activities. Trucks, known as clubmobiles, are used to transport the workers and their program materials to the American units served. For this reason the program became known as the Red Cross Clubmobile Program. It is just one phase of Red Cross service called Supplemental Recreational Activities Overseas.

The military units served vary in size from ten or fifteen men to one hundred and fifty or two hundred. There is a variety of interests within these groups, regardless of size, which means that variety is an important factor in planning activities, as in any recreation program. The activities are conducted outdoors or indoors depending upon the weather and upon the facilities available. In most instances the quonset mess hall, with its cumbersome tables and benches, represents the one building in an area where there is room for all the men to participate. Through experience the workers have developed techniques and skills in adapting and conducting programs under such conditions.

Who Conducts the Programs?

Young women between the ages of twenty-three and thirty are selected for the work and are given orientation and training in Washington, D. C. Upon arrival in Korea they are assigned by the area director, to units of eight, ten, or twelve workers under the immediate supervision of a unit head and a program director. Each unit conducts activities for the soldiers of approximately one hundred to one hundred and twenty companies stationed within the area of the division or corps to which the unit is assigned. Living in quonset huts or some similar army facility, the Red Cross staffs are located approximately in the centers of the areas they serve. Also, office space is allocated for administrative duties and those duties related to operating a recreation program; i.e., planning, preparing necessary properties, conducting recreation meetings and workshops.

Adaptability Has Its Place

Properties prepared for the activities are adapted for convenient transportation. They must be easy and quick to set up and within range of materials available. A tin can containing fruit juice could have an extended life span in Korea. After its contents have been used, that poor can could make several personal appearances. It might be a "pin" in a bowling game, or a sunken "hole" on a miniature golf course, or a "target" in a pitch game, or it may have eyes painted on it and a rope tail attached making it a "horse" in a horse-

---

ELLA T. CRUISE *is a New Jersey school teacher who used her "sabbatical" to go to Korea for the Red Cross.*

racing game. It could make a long trip from its role as a juice container to its final resting place on the salvage heap. Being far removed from the usual sources for recreation materials, the workers must use ingenuity and imagination in making props and in adapting the more familiar recreation programs for use with the troops. A carnival might include horse racing with a brown wrapping paper or scrap canvas "track," tin can "horses," and bogus "money." The strong men would be given an opportunity to exercise their biceps in a weight-lifting contest. Instead of employing regular weights, a Korean A-frame (a wooden frame designed by the Koreans for carrying heavy loads on their backs) would be substituted.

When all the pre-planning details for a particular program are completed, and all necessary props are prepared and placed in "prop boxes," the clubmobile teams of two are ready to go out with their programs. In addition to properties for one specific program the teams also carry small games equipment such as playing cards, checkers, chess, scrabble. Other supplies include P.A. systems, record players with records, slide projectors, accordions, guitars, ukeleles. Plans for the day determine equipment carried.

How is the Job Done?

Let's follow a typical day's schedule of one clubmobile team. After having breakfast at 7:00 A.M. in the messhall the two workers, dressed in slacks, shirts, boots, are ready for their day's work. With the cooperation of the military the schedules of units to be visited are set up well in advance, so before starting out the workers have the names of the three or four companies they are to visit. Through arrangements with the company commanders, the men in each company are excused from their training or work during the hour and a half when the clubmobile team will be in the area. Long before the truck arrives to pick them up, the girls have made all necessary preparations. Upon arrival of the soldier driver and truck, the program material is loaded, the girls climb aboard, and a stop is made at the doughnut kitchen for the day's supply of "sinkers." It is 8:00 A.M. and they are scheduled to make a 9:15 visit to an infantry company ten miles away.

Upon arrival the workers report to the orderly room or office to exchange greetings. Already the soldiers have started walking in the direction of the messhall, where the mess personnel have the coffee ready. One member of the Red Cross team serves the men coffee and doughnuts, and the other distributes "conversation bits" for the men as they sit down and relax at the tables. These bits might be mimeographed mystery puzzles, droodles, quizzes about the nicknames of states or foreign flags, picture quizzes, state books where the men enter their names and addresses and look for names of friends from back home who are with other units in Korea. These are just a few of the "gimmicks" that are used to stimulate laughter and conversation.

After everyone has been served, the clubmobile team gets into the main activity which might, for instance, be a series of games planned around a football theme, including, perhaps, a picture or information quiz about famous football stars and teams, and ending with a *football song rally*. This uses the talents of an accordionist or harmonica player, if there is one in the group, and gives the program a hearty finish. In the meantime, there may be some men at a rear table who are busy playing checkers, dominoes, scrabble, or just perusing the state books or other material that interests them. At 10:30 A.M. the clubmobile workers say their goodbyes and thank you's, pack up their equipment, report out at the office, and head for their next stop at a tank company location. The tank company had had the football program on a previous visit, so they have planned a Korean culture program for today.

When they arrive at 11:15 the men are getting ready for lunch. The workers take advantage of the few minutes leeway to put up posters, signs, a pictoral map of Korea and pictures of the country which will announce the program and stimulate interest in it. The young women pass through the "chow line," tray in hand, and are served with the servicemen. As they sit down to eat it is not unusual for them to find soldiers from their home state or even from their home town. While chatting, the girls are busy promoting interest in the program.

enty-three trained recreation workers, operating twenty-five clubbiles, make regular visits to the men, even stopping off at the anti-craft emplacements dotting the hills and remote infantry units. is service was started at request of the Department of Defense.

In a "cock fight," Pfc. Weldon F. Sparks (left), El Centro, C fornia, with broom under his knees and his hands tied around legs, must roll his opponent over to win. Do the men like it? Am can girls with whom to talk, sing, dance? "Never had it so goo

After lunch, while the tables are being cleared, they set up their props so that everything is ready when the men return to the mess hall. Activities start off with a quiz including questions about Korea; as, for instance, how large is Korea compared to the United States? (Twice as large as Florida.) What does a paper-bag hat signify? (Death in a family.) Why does an older Korean man wear a bird cage hat? (So his thoughts of wisdom may be passed through to all.) Next, the pictoral map which has been on display is brought forward and used with a quiz related to places and pertinent facts about them. The men are then divided into groups and given opportunities to try their skill at native games such as *Mill*, *Yoot*, and *Stone*, *Paper*, *Scissors*. The program is finished off with a game of consequences with the high or low scorers from the various games being the participants.

By two o'clock the girls are on their way to their next stop, arriving at an artillery battery at 2:30. Here, they learn that the gun crews must remain at their gun positions today, so they visit the five gun positions spending perhaps ten or fifteen minutes with each gun crew. Conversation is the keynote of a visit such as this. The men take pride in talking about their guns and explaining how they work. Because time is brief and the groups of men so small, programs take on an informal note using just one or two of the conversation bits that had been used earlier in the day. A picture quiz provides laughs where the pictures of famous faces are mounted on strange bodies. Humorous brain teasers are exchanged. A can of popcorn might be left for the men to have in their tents during the evening, or some mysteries for them to solve before the next visit.

After stopping by the office for their adieus and thanks, the two workers head for home, arriving at their quarters around 5:00. They bring their office records up to date and evaluate the day's activities. The next day's schedule is reviewed and properties are replenished or replaced to be used on the morrow. A company scheduled for the next day plans to have its own combo (small band) present, so plans for a "Stop the Music" quiz are reviewed. Prior arrangements have been made to have the combo accompany the clubmobile team for the rest of the day to assist with birthday parties being held at two engineer companies. Phone calls are made for final confirmation from the company commander.

This is a typical day for clubmobile workers. After having supper at the messhall nearest their quarters they are free to do as they like. One night each week all ten members of a staff join in an evening of square dancing at some isolated company location or another type of party, such as a Gay Nineties Party which some of the soldiers have assisted in planning.

There are other days, too. When two divisions are playing football, part of the Red Cross staff may attend to serve hot coffee from their trucks; sometimes they double as cheerleaders. During special holidays some assist the servicemen in conducting parties for orphans. When an emergency arises such as a bridge washing out, two or three might go down at midnight to serve hot coffee to the engineers. When soldiers board a train at 3:00 A.M., the first leg of the long journey home, the workers go down to say their goodbyes with hot coffee. They greet new arrivals in the same fashion. They write articles for the division newspapers. On occasions they act as disc jockeys, adding a feminine touch to the "Mail from Home" radio program.

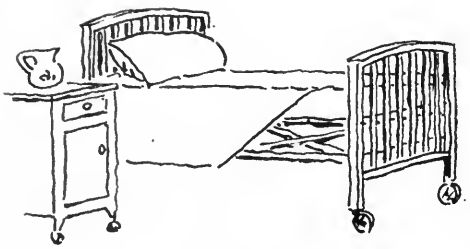
The young women who serve in the Red Cross clubmobile program keep on the move as they keep recreation on the move in Korea. It is plain to see that the clubmobile workers could not do the job without the cooperation and assistance of the military. A very important part is played by the American soldiers who, with their humor, understanding, cooperation, and spontaneity, contribute so much to the success of the program. By their response it is easy to see that they recognize the efforts of the Red Cross to bring home a little closer to the shores of Korea, to provide recreation as a diversion from their day-to-day routines, and to let the servicemen know the people back home care about them.

The young women in the program do have fun in their work. Best of all, they have the satisfaction that comes from serving with the American Military who are carrying on a mission of importance in a very vital part of the world. ■

rving the First Marine Division during a landing operation. To the en, wherever they are, these girls bring a touch of home, organize mes, sketching groups, handcrafts, songfests, dramatics, and oral work. Pianos are few; they use guitars and other instruments.

The servicemen call them the "Powder Puff Patrol," but the nothing fragile about these American girls who ride the rutted ro and bounce along the mountain trails of Korea. Traveling in team two or three, they may take two weeks to complete their circuit vi

RECREATION and the Anxious Patient



Remarks made by Dr. Morton Bard at the 37th National Recreation Congress in Denver, emphasize above all else that a patient is a person.

Morton Bard

ANALOGOUS to that old chestnut about the weather, the anxieties of patients in a hospital are something often talked about but about which little is done. I have been working as a member of a research group at Memorial Center in New York City, a group which has spent the last five years exploring the emotional problems associated with cancer and its treatment. Results suggest that much more can be done to relieve the anxieties of patients than has hitherto been suspected. I would like to share with you some of the findings of these five years of investigation. While it is undoubtedly true that many of the principles we have evolved are specific to the cancer patient, there are, nevertheless, a number with broader implications. Without attempting to cover the vast and complex problem of anxiety in general, we can examine the anxieties of hospitalized patients. The role of the recreation worker will be emphasized particularly with respect to the significance of his relationship to the patient.

Adaption to Life

It must be recognized that a patient does not begin to exist at the moment he is admitted to a hospital and cease to exist when he leaves but, rather, he comes to the hospital with a long history of significant experiences in life. During the course of development, each individual achieves an adaptation to life which, more or less successfully, serves him in the process of living. This adaptation can be regarded as activity directed toward the resolution of immediate needs and the achievement of long-range goals. The freedom of action exhibited by an individual is determined by his perception of the psychological and physical aspects of his environment and by his interpretation of the events which take place. Sometimes, adaptation to life is rather delicately balanced and is successful only so long as the environment retains an element of familiarity and stability.

When the adaptation is threatened, people employ a variety of techniques to preserve its integrity and to continue effectiveness in living. One of the most common consequences of a threatened adaptation is a subjectively felt anxiety response. In effect, this is an alerting in the face of danger, and the things that people do under such circumstances often appear self-defeating but actually represent efforts to prevent emotional disorganization.

Patients experience anxiety resulting from the threat of their illness long before hospital admission. Actually, no patient experiences a single reaction to his illness or to its treatment. He experiences, rather, a sequence of intimately related emotional reactions which are modified by his perception of each phase of diagnosis and treatment. The sequence of reality events can be characterized as consisting of four stages: the onset of symptoms, diagnosis, hospitalization, and convalescence. The emotional responses to each phase of the sequence are shaped by the nature of immediate events as well as by previous life experiences. In addition, the reactions to each phase of the sequence influence the patient's ability to integrate the total experiences and set the tone for the long-term adaptive changes which may be necessary.

An important element in the adaptation of any individual is a sense of mastery in the face of anxiety. Being able to master situations is an important source of self-esteem and emotional security, and it appears to be developed very early in life. For example, efforts at mastery are apparent even in the play of small children. Many of you may have witnessed such behavior in the playground. Children who are just beginning to walk frequently enjoy using the slide. If one watches closely, however, one becomes aware that the slide down is almost anticlimatic. The act of climbing the ladder and standing at the top seems to give the child most of his enjoyment. The toddler feels a sense of gratification and security rooted in his ability to successfully master an environmental obstacle.

All people have the same need to feel a sense of mastery. Returning to the sequence of emotional reactions to illness, a person's perception of the initial symptom of illness arouses a host of anticipatory reactions and initiates a series of defensive or preparatory behavior patterns. The symptom signals a breakdown in health, a threat to the adaptive pattern arousing anxiety, and initiates a series of speculations with regard to the disruption of usual and important activities in life.

At this point it must be emphasized that a person is not characterized by a level of adaptive capacity. Individuals who have adapted successfully in many

MORTON BARD, Ph.D., *is the research clinical psychologist at Memorial Center for Cancer and Allied Diseases, New York City.*

other adverse situations may experience acute anxiety in specific situations which, directly or indirectly, signify threats that they were unable to master in the past. As an illustration, an individual may have been a hero as a soldier in combat, but when faced with the symptom of appendicitis he may give all the appearances of a weak, dependent and emotionally disorganized individual. The symptom of appendicitis may have aroused early childhood fears or failures in mastery, specifically related to just such an event. Having had no previous experience of failure in situations like those met during war, in battle he could function with freedom and success.

The Meaning of Hospitalization

On the day of admission to the hospital all of the expectations aroused by the initial symptom come clearly into focus and the anxiety may be almost unbearable. The unfamiliar and awesome hospital with its impersonal, efficient, and sterile quality frequently reinforces the feelings of helplessness and isolation initiated earlier in the sequence of events. Regardless of the patient's observable behavior he may have acute inner feelings of embarrassment, confusion, disorganization, and loneliness. This first day may activate many of the early fears of childhood, fears of abandonment and separation so prominent as the early fears of most children.

The patient's introduction to the hospital is colored by his pre-admission fears, and he is alert to the possibility of danger in everything that occurs, simple laboratory procedures, X-ray studies and so on. All of these procedures so commonplace to members of the hospital staff only serve to heighten the patient's anxieties and spell out confirmation of the severity of the situation. If this sounds exaggerated, it is meant to do so. While the actual intensity of the reactions to these events may vary from one person to another, and while some patients may not express their fears either directly or in observable behavior, our studies have indicated that all patients regard their hospital experience with more than a little trepidation.

The prime defense of any human being against threats he cannot master is to turn to others for help. In a hospital setting, where illness is the threat, the prime defender is the physician or surgeon. There is no substitute for the development of a warm supportive relationship between the physician and his patient. However, there are many ancillary professionals within a hospital who can serve to assist the physician in the establishment of a warm relationship. The fundamental need to establish contact with a supportive, nonthreatening individual is extreme at this time.

The Role of Recreation

The recreation worker, of all members of the hospital staff, has a unique and most advantageous role. The recreation person can regard himself as one who provides "things" to the patient to divert him or to facilitate "taking his mind off his troubles." However, in this discussion, there will be a shift away from this concept and toward the concept of the recreation worker's use of himself as an object in the recreational process. In a sense, a shift in emphasis from the "thing" to the "being."

To consider the patient again for a moment; he not only experiences the anxieties already outlined, but he also experiences a disruption of a vital factor of living—the capacity to be a productive, contributing member of society. It is almost as if the patient enters a state of suspended animation insofar as his societal responsibilities are concerned. To be sure, engaging the patient in activities gives him a sense of belonging to the social group in the hospital and also affords him an opportunity of being once again a productive and contributing member of this group, albeit in a limited sense.

However, this fundamental need to participate and contribute constructively to a social group has many other ramifications. It appears that this need is a basic essential in the whole process of human growth and that it is especially important in our culture where productivity is so highly rewarded. Consequently, it is not only the act of producing or creating alone that is important, but rather producing and creating in interaction with other people. The patient who is restricted to a hospital room is cut off from human contact in the main. Recreation provides an opportunity to reaffirm the productive impulse and to fulfill the need for creative expression.

The true significance of this concept was brought home quite strikingly by a patient who described her own sense of well-being and exuberance after completing a handcraft task provided by the recreation service at our hospital. She used a most revealing expression: "I felt good when I finished it. I never knew I could do such things. It gave me a feeling of attachment to life."

The expression "attachment to life" was so unusual that I explored this with her further. She went on to explain, "Ever since this thing started I've had a feeling of being detached and apart from people, unable to do things. But just doing this little thing, really nothing at all, here in the hospital gave me the sense of attachment or of belonging and being able to do again."

This illustration apparently supports the importance of the "thing" in recreational activity. But to leave it at that would be entirely too superficial, for on closer examination this patient's ability to use the "thing" supplied by the recreation worker was largely motivated by something else. Her ability to begin the task and to successfully pursue it to completion, was influenced by her relationship to the recreation worker. The relationship was an excellent one. The worker was not threatened by the patient's anxieties. She permitted the patient to express her fears and anxieties freely. She talked little and allowed the patient to use her as a source of support. The patient came to trust the worker and undertook the activity initially because of this sense of trust.

This raises a wholly new question: What is the role of the recreation worker as perceived by the patient in the

hospital? While patients see recreation people as members of the professional staff, they do not see them as potentially injurious, authoritative, or judgmental. They are usually identified by the patient as people most nearly like themselves, that is, as people sincerely interested in the patient's welfare yet do not have the feared power to respond in a potentially destructive fashion. This endows recreation with a unique role, a role which can be effectively utilized to decrease the anxieties of the patients.

I am certain that running through many of your minds at this moment is the thought that it is far too idealistic to define such a role for recreation. Furthermore, I am certain that much of the skepticism is based on the unhealthy fact that in some hospitals there may be one recreation worker for thirty-five hundred patients. And most of all, I have no wish to suggest that the recreation worker should be regarded as a psychotherapist. But I do wish to suggest that even in situations where there are far too many patients for the number of recreation workers, it is possible to be available as an island of refuge, to make yourself receptive to the patient who wishes to reach out and establish contact with another human being; and for you to utilize the establishment of contact as a way of helping the patient to organize his defenses and otherwise spur his efforts at mastery. Because of his unique role, the worker who appears harsh, judgmental or disinterested, will discourage the one or two patients of thirty-five hundred under his care from approaching him and establishing contact. Because of your unique role it is incumbent upon you to create a climate of freedom for the patient to reach out and use you as a supportive person.

I am not unaware of the fact that recreation people make an emotional investment in their professional functioning, as do all people who must use themselves in relating to others. As all of us do, recreation people have problems. In addition, recreation workers have a variety of conceptions about illness and reaction to illness as well as other fears and anxieties. A worker may identify with a given patient and suffer the reactivation of his own long dormant feelings of rejection; he may feel a sense of powerlessness or frustration with an advanced or terminal patient; he may have guilt feelings about his own intactness while the patient has suffered a body deformity; or he may have his own unconscious fears activated by the signs and symptoms of the patient's illness and by the patient's behavior. As a way of handling his own feelings the worker may withdraw or resort to overintellectualization or impersonalization as an avenue of escape.

To illustrate this point more specifically, let us consider a worker who, during the course of his own lifelong adaptation, had developed the firm conviction that self-reliance and self-sufficiency have great value. Chances are, therefore, he would regard this attitude in patients with favor. Such a worker would probably become angry and annoyed and even somewhat disturbed by patients who are expressing self-pity or are excessively dependent. Unaware of his own weakness (weakness only with respect to the fact that he has an emotional blind spot in this area) he may be unusually short and impatient with patients who express those feelings which he regards with disdain and contempt.

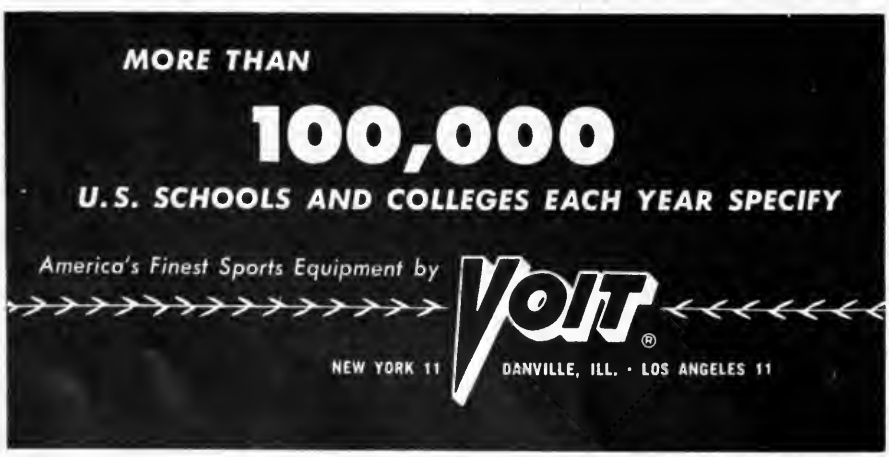
It would be very difficult for such a worker to see expressions of anger or dependence in their true perspective; that is, as this person's reaction to a particular situation having specific significance at this one point in a whole lifetime of adaptation. Such a worker accepts these expressions only in a negative way and assumes that they reflect the patient's basic character or personality. In reality, of course, the patient's response may be quite appropriate to the kind of experiences he has had, a resourceful attempt to cope with feelings of inner turmoil and an effort to maintain emotional stability.

The worker who can develop some insight into the nature of his own prejudices and emotional myopia will be the worker who can more effectively use himself as an instrument of recreation. There are, of course, numerous other examples of the range of possibilities of this phenomenon.

Summary

It must be emphasized, above all else, that a patient is a person. When a breakdown in health occurs and the person is no longer able to carry out his responsibilities freely, and must depend on others, many uncommon emotional reactions may occur. The patient will usually enjoy a variety of adaptive techniques to insure a sense of mastery in the face of the unknown and to provide him with a sense of security. In a hospital setting, he becomes alert to all environmental cues and constantly searches for human contact as a source of support.

Of all hospital personnel, the recreation worker is in a particularly unique and advantageous position in this regard. The worker who is alert to the possibilities in using himself as a recreation tool will contribute much to the reduction of anxieties in the ill. The "how" of doing is infinitely more important than the "what." Any profession responsible for the welfare of people must recognize the powerful force of human relatedness and harness its energy for the purpose of achieving professional goals. ■



Recruiting for Recreation

A recreation fellowship is established by teen-agers.

Mrs. Robert Suhrheinrich

As in many other recreation agencies, the *Help Wanted* sign has been swaying in the Indiana breeze at the Evansville Community Center throughout its eight years of operation.

Our sign has attracted a fabulous eight hundred and fifty or more wonderful volunteer helpers from our community each year. However, our urgent need for sufficiently trained and qualified professional leaders has been—just as in your agency, no doubt—omnipresent.

We understand from our community center director, Arthur Grady, that every recent regional, state, and national recreation conference has had at least one "mourning session" devoted to the problem of the dearth of professional recreation leadership. Too often, it seems, these sessions follow a Mark-Twain-ish pattern where "everyone talks about the weather but no one does anything about it." None, that is, except our Evansville teen-agers who have concocted a unique "do-it-yourself" approach to their leadership problem. Their answer is the Evansville Community Center Recreational Scholarship.

The board of directors of the Evansville Community Center had established excellent personnel practices and attractive salary schedules with the hope of attracting the calibre of professional help needed to staff its huge teen-age program. During 1947, the center's first year, there was a total teen-age membership of fifteen hundred; so far, in 1955, the teen-age membership has increased to four thousand three hundred and fifty. In addition, the center provides facilities for more than two hundred and fifty adult organizations.

To help the program staff, the center recruits help from more than eight hundred and fifty volunteers each year, so that the professional staff can be relieved of jobs such as managing the snack bar and checkrooms, providing leadership for clubs and classes, supervising office and clerical work. Much volunteer leadership has always been recruited from the teen-agers too, and many "past-teeners" who were active in the program during their high school days—those who have outgrown the teen-age activities but enjoy remaining active—give the center loads of help. These volunteer contributions are invaluable, but the vast problems of program planning and organization are still jobs requiring skilled professional leaders—which brings us back to the same old problem! The possibility of solving the professional leadership shortage from within its own teen membership—at least as far as the Evansville Community Center was concerned—gained momentum in talking with some of the young people.

Observation over a period of time has shown the fine results with volunteer young people who are familiar with the center's unique philosophy, varied programs, methods of operation, and general policy. The value of the "home-grown" product has become more apparent; and possibly with encouragement and a little financial assistance one or more of these potential teen leaders could be given the necessary boost to make recreation his or her chosen professional field. The student advisory council, official governing body for the teen-age membership, was asked to consider the problem and to come up with ideas or suggestions regarding it.

The result was the Evansville Community Center two-thousand-dollar scholarship project—conceived, planned, and made a reality, even to its financing, by the teen-agers.

Provisions of the Plan

1. Beginning May 1, 1955, and continuing each year thereafter (unless terminated by future action of the student advisory council and the board of directors of the Evansville Community Center), a four-year scholarship shall be awarded to one graduating student of an Evansville high school, provided that there is a candidate who meets the requirements and is approved by the scholarship selection committee of the Evansville Community Center.

2. The scholarship shall have a cash value of two thousand dollars and will be paid to the school of the recipient's choice at a rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per semester.

(*The teen-agers insisted that they would go first class all the way, even though a lesser amount might be incentive enough!*)

Mrs. Suhrheinrich *is the mother of two teen-age boys, has been a member of the board of directors of the Evansville Community Center and, in addition, serves as publicity chairman for the center as her Junior Service League volunteer assignment.*

3. To be eligible as a candidate for this scholarship, the boy or girl must be a graduating senior of an Evansville high school which has official representation on the student advisory council.

4. To be considered by the committee, a candidate must be interested in the professional field of recreation, and must desire to work toward a degree in this field.

5. The scholarship shall be valid only at a college or university which offers a B.S. degree in recreation.

6. Any student who has achieved a scholastic rating which places him or her in the upper third of the graduating class may apply to the scholarship committee of his or her school and make application for an interview with the selection committee of the Evansville Community Center.

7. In addition to the applicant's academic record, the participation and leadership shown by the student in extra-curricular activities in the high school shall be considered, together with the interest, participation and leadership shown in the recreational programs of the Evansville Community Center, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., church recreation programs, 4-H Junior Leaders, and/or other youth agencies.

(*Although some standard has to be set for "book-larnin'," the student council felt that actual participation in such programs would better indicate whether he is gifted in ability to lead people and how he affects those around him.*)

8. Recipients of the scholarship shall supplement their college studies in recreation as members of the Evansville Community Center staff during at least two of the summer vacation periods. The rate of salary during this period of employment shall be commensurate with the responsibilities and leadership that the student is able to assume.

(*The summer-work idea works both ways—for the benefit of the center in snagging an additional hand, and for the student who not only supplements his income, but puts his training to practical use, learning to handle groups of from eight to one hundred, teaching dancing classes, leading club groups, planning field trips and the countless other facets of a teen-age youth center.*)

9. Prior to the beginning of the second, third and fourth year of study, the recipient shall meet with the scholarship selection committee for the purpose of reviewing his or her school work, and to evaluate his performance as a staff worker during the summer employment period. Student shall be expected to maintain a grade average which satisfies the scholarship requirements of the school which he or she is attending. If no requirements are established, a minimum of a "C" average is necessary. Approval of the continuation of the scholarship shall be given at this time by the selection committee.

10. At the completion of four years of study and at least two summers of employment at the Evansville Community Center, the opportunity for employment as a full-time member shall be considered on terms mutually acceptable to both the scholarship recipient and the Evansville Community Center.

11. Funds to finance the recreation scholarship shall be appropriated from the membership fund of the high school students of the Evansville Community Center. A special account shall be created, sufficient to finance the entire cost of each scholarship that is given. Checks will be drawn over the signature of the treasurer and the executive director of the Evansville Community Center. Parents of the scholarship recipient shall indicate by a signed agreement that they are willing and able to finance any additional costs which are needed after the yearly grant has been used.

(*Although the Evansville Community Center is a public tax-supported agency, ALL money for the scholarship comes from teen-age pockets—for each teen-ager pays a one-dollar annual membership fee and this teen-age money is entirely administered by the teen-agers themselves.*)

12. The Evansville Community Center Recreation Scholarship is an outright grant, provided the recipient maintains a satisfactory scholastic record and performs his or her summer staff work in a manner which indicates the necessary interest and ability in the field of recreation.

Repayment of all or part of the grant shall be expected if the recipient transfers from the school of recreation to another field of study. A notarized agreement signed by the parents shall be effected, and the amount of repayment determined by the selective committee.

Virginia Sly (center above), winner of the first Evansville $2 Community Center Scholarship in Recreation, confers with Pr sor Garrett G. Eppley, chairman, and Mrs. Janet McLean, o Indiana University recreation department. Fund is teen-age pr

13. Beginning September, 1955, any student desirous of being considered for the Evansville Community Center Recreation Scholarship at the completion of the following school year, may increase his or her activities record by doing volunteer work in the community center's recreation program. Such volunteer work will be on record with the selection committee when the scholarship is granted.

(*Thereby, any teen-ager who thinks he may be interested in applying for the scholarship has ample opportunity to start early in his school career, building up his chances for consideration by increasing his volunteer work. Also, from the center, he will be gaining additional training and ability all through school.*)

14. The selection committee shall consist of the senior class representatives on the student advisory council, the

counselors of the Evansville public high schools, and the president and executive director of the Evansville Community Center.

Approved April 26, 1955 by Norman O. Long, president, and Arthur J. Grady, executive director.

First Winner

Last June, the first winner of this unique do-it-yourself scholarship was chosen. Virginia Sly, a June graduate of Bosse High School, entered Indiana University this fall as the first in the series of Evansville Community Center's own recreation leaders. Virginia, who has spent this summer working at the center, was in the upper fifteen per cent of her class, varsity yell leader for two years, member of the student council and the girls' athletic association, and active in talent programs and youth church work.

Understandably proud of the teen-agers and their plan, Mr. Grady wrote a number of universities to discover what other recreation scholarships were available, and how the center's plan compared with them.

Commendation from Colleges

H. C. Hutchins, University of Wisconsin: "Your announcement of a scholarship for an individual who wishes to undertake a professional career in recreation is rather exciting. This is the only one of its kind of which I have heard, and I think it established a fine precedent. . . ."

Garret G. Eppley, Indiana University: "Your student advisory council is to be highly complimented for the establishment of the recreation scholarship project . . . I know of no such project as you have initiated. You have made a forward move to improve the quality of persons majoring in recreation. . . ."

Charles K. Brightbill, University of Illinois: "Congratulations to the Evansville Community Center, to you and to all those responsible for establishing your recreation group work scholarship plan. I am impressed not only with the plan but also with the fact that it is *for* and *supported by* high school students. . . ."

G. B. Fitzgerald, University of Minnesota: ". . . In my opinion this is a splendid project and a unique one. I know of no recreation scholarship financed in this particular way, nor do I know of any which match the financial provisions of yours. Your group is to be heartily congratulated!"

* * * *

One recreation scholarship may sound insignificant at the moment, but several of its developments bode well for the future:

- The Evansville Community Center is assured of a source of trained leadership.
- In time, many of the scholarship recipients will be trained and available for employment elsewhere.
- Because of the high scholarship requirements, this project promises to attract the top-flight high school graduates into the field of recreation.
- If the scholarship idea has merit, other agencies and organizations may be motivated to help promising young people enter the recreation field.

We are convinced that the immediate and long-range dividends more than justify the investment. ■

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice A. Hill

Having your own column is lots of fun, but it is a really happy project only if many others contribute suggestions to it. So, c'mon on, *give!* I'm sure many of our readers have had some wonderfully original ideas for Christmas. Please write and tell me about them.

We, here in New York, are having a wonderful time! We have been asked to set up publicity for the city's two chronic hospitals, both located on Welfare Island in the middle of the East River. We have a big deal planned—"Operation Christmas Welfare Island . . . By Land, Sea, and Air." We expect to have one helicopter, one launch from the fire department, one horse and sleigh, and one red station wagon, each vehicle with a Santa Claus operating it. We take off by land, sea, and air from the heliport on the Hudson River on December 17 at noon. We plan to have two dozen patients in wheelchairs and stretchers at the heliport, to wave goodbye to the four Santa Clauses. This should make for good publicity for the two hospitals, and gifts should begin to pour in as soon as the story breaks. Will let you know what happens!

MRS. HILL *is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.*

Do You Know . . .

- That the National Recreation Association and New York University are having an Institute specifically concerned with Recreation for the Aged, Ill, and Handicapped on January 18, 19 and 20 at New York University?
- That there is a very fine book on hospital recreation called *Recreation for the Handicapped* by Valerie Hunt. (See page 37 for review.)
- That there are two bulletins issued by the National Recreation Association: *Recreation Leadership with the Ill and Handicapped — A Service Career for You* (F61) and *Suggested Standards for Hospital Recreation Personnel* (F62).
- That *Basic Concepts of Hospital Recreation* may be obtained by writing to: Mrs. Gwen Smith, Administrative Assistant, American Recreation Society, 1129 Vermont Avenue, N.W., Washington 5, D.C.?
- That Martin W. Meyer, formerly recreation director, Montrose Veterans Administration Hospital in New York State, not only received his doctorate, but has been engaged to do a very exciting job in the State of Indiana? His title is Coordinator Activities Therapies, Division of Mental Health, Indianapolis, and he is consultant to the many ancillary therapies in the state hospitals.

Here and There

- Have you all seen a fine picture, taking place in a neuro-psychiatric hospital, *Working and Playing to Health*, made by the National Mental Health Association, and a brand new picture made by the National Committee on the Aging entitled, *A Place to Live?*
- Is there a television program called "Medical Horizens" in your locality? In New York it's Monday evening on the ABC network. This program is a really sensible, true picture of many different types of hospitals.

Knowing Y

An old-fashioned western hoe-down, in honor of George Washington's birthday, was featured during "Know America" night. Music was provided by army personnel.

This program, winner of the Sixth Army Service Club Program Contest conducted under the auspices of Headquarters Sixth Army, and judged by the National Recreation Association, was submitted by the Presidio Service Club, San Francisco, staffed by Elizabeth de la Torre, Eileen Pierce, Maryellen Pearson.

"Knowing Your World" extended over three months and w planned for the purpose of correlating an educational progra with a theme dance.

February was "Know America." The arm-chair traveler s movies of the scenic and productive wonders of the USA. square dance party was the finale of Americana week.

March had "It's Irish Week" with the presentation of grou of Irish folk dancers and singers as well as films on Ireland. T theme dance climaxed the week's program.

April was "April in Paris" and the service club became a Pa street scene. Movie night took an enthusiastic audience to Pa and a speaker from the French Tourist Office answered questio of wishful or soon-to-be visitors to Europe.

Decorations and refreshments typical or suggestive of t country, were used in each case to add authenticity to the pr gram for the month.

For refreshments at the hoe-down, hostesses made all kinds of American pies. Left, girls are slicing the pies for serving. What kind will you have?

Left: The Blarney Stone and Wishing Well were a part of Gaelic festivities, including an "Irish Jig Night" and a special "Leprechaun Party."

Windows in the beautiful Presidio Club, San Francisco, were put to excellent use in "Knowing Your World" program, which won first place.

World

MONDAY — 14 MARCH — 8:00 PM
Irish Night
TUESDAY — 15 MARCH — 8:00 PM
WEDNESDAY — 16 MARCH — 8:00 PM
ST. PATRICK'S DAY — 17 MARCH
FRIDAY — 18 MARCH — 8:00 PM
SATURDAY — 19 MARCH — 8:00 PM

Poster announcing Irish Week.

View of elaborate decorations for the French program. Note treatment of windows — cafe awning, Eiffel Tower, and fountains — for atmosphere.

Right: Paris-in-the-spring air permeated "April in Paris" dance. Below: A glimpse of the Rue de la Paix. Corsages came from "Halle de Fleurs."

Basic Planning

Purpose: To coordinate large and small oup activities with a common theme; to pre- nt a program conducive to better understand- g of peoples and countries; and to incorpo- te other Special Services sections such as rary and crafts into service club program- g.

Preparation: Over-all plans for needs of the ogram were made the preceding month. The fts director and the librarian were informed the theme.

Decorating supplies and refreshments other n the usual monthly orders were requested.

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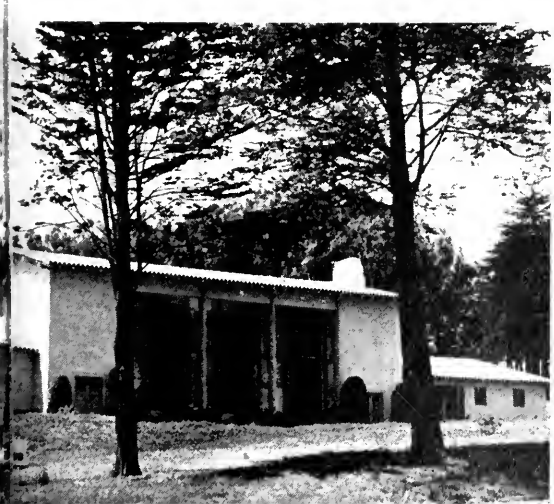


Both were inexpensive and well within budget limits.

Requests for services were submitted to post agencies, photo lab, post newspaper, post engineers, and the band. Cooperation was excellent. The combo was informed of the theme in advance and had prepared many tunes appropriate to the evening. Craft workers assisted in the construction and erection of decorations. The library had a display of books on the particular country themed.

Publicity resources were utilized to their full extent. The post paper, posters, flyers, weekly bulletins, *Daily Bulletin*, movie slides and announcements at Information and Education Section meetings were used as a means to reach all personnel.

Community agencies served a vital part in making presentations authentic. The Irish and French consuls contacted individuals and organizations who might be of assistance and referred them to the directors. The French Tourist Office supplied films, posters, pamphlets, maps, and a guest speaker. Air line companies supplied posters and films. Assistance from enlisted personnel increased as interest in the program grew. Using a decorating party as a stimulus: personnel joined in producing pies for February's cherry pie party (the service club kitchen was filled with pie makers); March's shamrock cookies were donated by a mess hall; odd bits of material needed to create a Paris street scene were found by enlisted assistants.

Execution of Program

Supervision by service club director and crafts director was necessary in construction and arrangement of decorations. Responsibility of securing and returning films and film equipment were delegated to NCO (non-commissioned officer).

During the preparatory week, enlisted personnel volunteered their services on the nights of the programs and were utilized to distribute corsages, serve refreshments, and set up and run the film projector. Volunteers were informed well in advance of their exact part in program. Their cooperation and interest was a major factor in making these world excursions successful.

Evaluation

From comments of participants, the directors were satisfied that these programs fulfilled the purpose for which they were established. Many enlisted personnel who do not take part in the established service club activities, participated in this program—either from the crafts aspect or educational angle. Suggestions for further programs were numerous.

Arm-chair travel attracts many men who have either been overseas or will be going; also, many couples take advantage of an opportunity of this type for sharing an evening at the service club. Attendance increased monthly as the program broadened.

Recommendations

This coordinated program can be used in any service club—informative pamphlets and films are secured easily by mail request. The program is recommended because of the unlimited theme range; it may be adapted to sports, science, literature, and music. ■

Anne Livingston Retires

ANNE LIVINGSTON, recreation leadership training specialist for the National Recreation Association since 1943, is retiring from the Association staff as of January 1, 1956, although she will continue to take an occasional special assignment for the Association.

Her work in the past twelve years has taken her to every state—in cities, towns, villages, and hamlets—where she has trained thousands of professional and volunteer leaders in recreation departments, schools, churches, hospitals, camps, and many other agencies serving youth. In addition to training others, she has demonstrated her own leadership skills with groups ranging from less than a hundred to more than a thousand.

Mrs. Livingston came to the Association with a wealth of talent and experience for her work. After graduation from high school in St. Augustine, Florida, she took courses at the University of Florida and at Tampa University and ten years of special work in piano. She taught music in public and private schools for five years, and for three years was music and social recreation specialist for the department of public recreation in Jacksonville, Florida. Added to this were five years as Florida state training specialist in music and social recreation and a year as director of the Servicemen's Pier at Miami Beach, the third largest servicemen's center in the country during the war. She is accredited by the California Department of Education as an instructor in adult education and she has taught on the faculties of such institutions as the University of Colorado and the University of Florida.

We know that the Association's appreciation of her service and best wishes for success in carrying out her new plans and interests will be shared by her many friends throughout the country.

Why Not Have a Costume Division?

Stewart L. Moyer

In every recreation program there come times when gay, colorful costumes are needed. Plays, pageants, festivals, parades, and special parties are made more effective by their use. Easter demands rabbits; Valentine's Day, red hearts and flower costumes; Washington's Birthday, the colonial touch; Christmas, Santa Claus costumes—and so it goes.

Mothers and other members of volunteer groups give time and pay the costs gladly; but the wise department saves its costumes, adds to them each year—and ends with a real costume division.

The story which follows may light the way for other recreation agencies that want to establish one, not only for their own use but as a service project to the community.

Abandoned and Re-activated

COSTUMING is a unique branch of the Reading (Pennsylvania) Recreation Department which had its birth as a W.P.A. sewing project in the 1930's. Its original purpose was to employ persons to make costumes for a traveling theatre group. When the project was abandoned, the costumes were stored unsystematically and could be borrowed only if they could be found. If and when the costumes were found, they were likely to be dirty and moth-eaten since no care was then given to them.

At this time a local woman, Mrs. Irma Epler, had the job of attempting to fill requests from the playgrounds for various needs. One of the most frequent requests was for costumes. Therefore, she and the dramatics supervisor of the playgrounds started a campaign to have the abandoned sewing project re-activated through the recreation department for the department's use in its program. The campaign was a success and a part-time employee was hired in 1949 to handle the many requests for costumes. In 1950, with an ever increasing demand for this unique service, it became essential that a full-time employee be hired; and Mrs. Epler was asked to accept this position. Under her guidance, the project is still flourishing.

Finances

All finances go directly through the recreation department, with a $300 budget for the service and a salary of $2,570 for the employee. The department brings in some money through rental charges; however, the major portion comes from the allocated budget. A three-dollar deposit charge is required of individuals renting costumes, with a one dollar and fifty cent refund. For organizations, the rental fee is fifty cents per costume; for churches and schools, thirty-five cents per costume. The Santa Claus and Mrs. Santa Claus suits (each one packed in its own suitcase) have five-dollar deposit charges and four-dollar refunds. The money from these rental charges is used for the upkeep, laundering of the costumes, and the purchasing of additional accessories.

MR. MOYER *is the superintendent of recreation in Reading.*

Costume Orders and Types

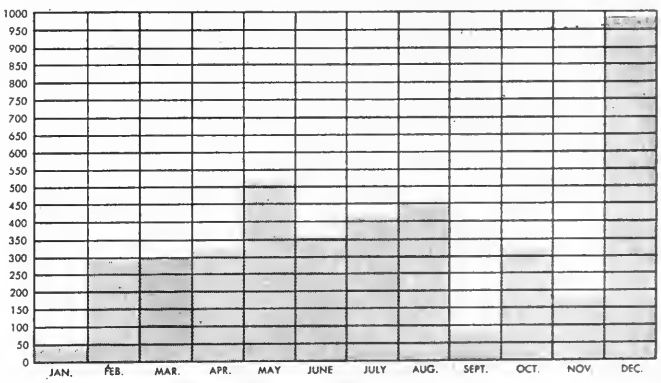
Costume orders at times come in about six months in advance; however, notice of five or six days is usually time enough for the director to have the costumes ready. Costumes must be returned two days after use—except Santa Claus suits which are picked up immediately before use and returned immediately after. Some orders come in from a hundred miles away. Costumes are also rented to a local summer stock theatre group.

Since there is no method of sterilizing wigs and beards, they are not rented through the costume department. Exceptions are the Santa Claus beards which are made of yak hair and, therefore, can be laundered.

In storage today are approximately one thousand costumes, ranging from size two to twenty. Most of them have been made with separate tops and bottoms in order to fit more sizes. A person can be outfitted to be anything from a Biblical character to a modern military hero.

Costume Usage

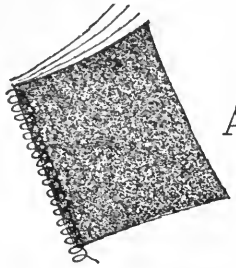
Approximately one hundred and seventy-five new costumes are produced each year; each costume's estimated use warrants its production. Here is a usage graph of 1954.



Materials and Care

Almost all of the costumes are made, laundered, and mended in the department. Some full dress and military outfits, evening gowns, and hats have been donated. Some outfits are bought at rummage sales and decorated. It takes about one full week per month to launder and mend those costumes needing such care. Percale, taffeta, and organdy are extensively used in the making of costumes for they are inexpensive, launder well, and have a smart appearance. The costumes are generally made from a basic pattern and ideas for ornamentation taken from authentic pictures.

All that is required to start such a program is storage space, a part-time employee, and a small amount of cash. It has been a success in Reading—so why not try it? ■



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Age-Determination Date

The American Recreation Society, at its meeting in Denver in September, adopted September 1 as the date for determination of age for participants in all summer sports. The National Committee for Amateur Baseball had suggested the idea for baseball, but recreation executives approved so highly that they adopted it for all sports. Although this date is not mandatory on individual recreation departments, it has a strong recommendatory influence.

Allie Quatrano Honored

Allie P. Quatrano, assistant recreation director in Elmira, New York, has received the "1955 Friend of the Boy" award presented by the Elmira Optimist Club at a Rotary Club fellowship meeting. It is the first time such an award has been given in this city. The Optimist Club sponsors the local annual kiddies' Halloween party, bicycle rodeo, and indoor track meet, as well as many other youth activities.

November Elections Bring Successful Bond Issues

In November elections over the country, many successful bond issues or referendums for recreation purposes were passed. Some of them are:

• *Tulsa, Oklahoma*—a bond issue of $1,000,000 for additions to park facilities.

• *Denver, Colorado*—park bonds in the amount of $1,000,000 for installation of water systems, utilities, and new areas, including play areas.

• *Columbia, Missouri*—park bonds in an amount of $75,000 for park improvements and land additions.

• *Philadelphia, Pennsylvania* — authorization for loans in the amount of $42,368,389 for general city improvements. Of this amount, $1,716,509 was authorized for new playgrounds, recreation centers, and necessary conditioning of these facilities.

• *San Francisco, California* — a $7,000,000 bond issue for new park areas, rehabilitation of Golden Gate Park and a number of other facilities, two new covered swimming pools, a sportsman center, and additional land for park and recreation purposes.

• *Fostoria, Ohio* — a .3 mill levy amounting to $10,500 annually for the next five years for the operation of its recreation program.

• *Wayne, Michigan*—the city council approved expenditure of $280,000 in bonds for construction of an artificial skating rink, outdoor swimming pool, and a recreation building.

"I can tell you what's wrong. It's the P.A.L. and the Y.M.C.A. and all those boys' clubs keeping them off the streets. That's what's wrong."

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Pool Magazine Renamed

Beach & Pool and Swimming has been renamed *Swimming Pool Age* effective with its January 1956 issue. The twenty-nine-year-old monthly magazine serves operators of public pools, architects, designers, contractors, and others concerned with construction, maintenance, and supply of swimming pools. Offices of the publication are at 425 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Unusual Athletic Field Plan

According to *The New York Times*, an unusual athletic field arrangement between Columbia University and New York City has been approved:

"Columbia University will build for city ownership an athletic field on the south end of Morningside Park.

"Columbia will spend $200,000 to develop the three-and-one-half-acre site. From October 31 to May 31 annually, Columbia will have exclusive use of the field for its athletic teams on Monday through Friday from 8 A.M. to 6 P.M. The public will use the facility Saturdays and Sundays all year, and Mondays through Friday from June 1 to September 30.

"Columbia will provide trained supervision not only for its own teams, but also for any organized community group teams that may use the field during public-use time. The agreement is to run for ten years, revocable at any time by the city but not by the university."

Golden-Age Pin

Georgene E. Bowen, director of education-recreation for older people in Philadelphia, writes:

"The newest development among the older people's clubs in the Philadelphia area is the golden-age pin. The cost of making an insignia is almost prohibitive for one club, but, as a joint project of the one hundred eighteen club groups in our area, it was possible to finance it. Now that the die has been made, the pin is available to any authen-

CLEANUP PROGRAMS PROGRESS

Arthur Chase (center) introduces "Parky" the Cleanup Kangaroo to Alfred B. LaGasse (left), executive secretary of the American Institute of Park Executives, and Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association.

At the second annual conference of the Keep America Beautiful, Inc., National Advisory Council, Arthur Chase, coordinator of the "Parky" Cleanup Program of the Los Angeles Recreation and Park Department, told of the intensive promotion program which has made "Parky" the Cleanup Kangeroo a widely-known and popular anti-litter symbol. Among the various promotion plans was a national song contest last spring—and the prize winning entry, "Parky the Tidy Kangeroo," is now used in many sections of the country. "Parky" cleanup programs have been inaugurated in Los Angeles elementary and high schools and are part of the driver-education programs.

Joseph Prendergast, chairman of the KAB National Advisory Council, in making his report to the council, commented: "Those of us in the recreation and park field, like my own agency, the National Recreation Association, are especially concerned with littering as it affects the two hundred million acres of national park and forest lands, five million acres of state parks, and one million acres of local and regional parks and recreation areas.

"There are many of us on this National Advisory Council who are deeply offended by the effect of littering on the beauty of America; we are also concerned with its economic waste. Some of us are in the fight against litter because it is a health menace or a fire and safety hazard. All of us are concerned with the challenge the litter problem offers for basic education in good citizenship."

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tic club for older people at a minimal cost.

"This pin was developed with the help of the committee on recreation for older people. Its symbolism and design were discussed and voted upon by representatives of the local clubs, so the emblem is truly the result of their wishes."

The gold-colored metal pin has a green-enamel pine or evergreen tree—for long life, strength, perseverance, "always green"—encircled with the words "Love, Play, Learn, Serve," and the border of the pin is a laurel wreath—for honor.

The manufacturer, James Spencer and Company, 22 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia 16, is now ready to distribute these pins at little more than cost.

None So Blind

Ears and hands must substitute for eyes when sightless children engage in sports. At schools for the blind, basketball players are guided in tossing their shots, by a bell on the back rim of the basket. In volleyball a ticking metronome under the net indicates its position, and players can hear the rice-filled balloon they use for a ball. For the archer there is a bell above the target to guide his shot, and in the sixty-yard dash the runners keep in line by sliding their hands along wires. — *National Parent-Teacher*, October, 1955.

Workshop on Interpretive Programs

The Second Annual Workshop on Interpretive Programs will be held at Bradford Woods, Indiana, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, April 2, 3, and 4. The workshop is designed for those interested primarily in the outdoor education programs of national, state, and local parks and their relation to the outdoor programs of schools, museums, and other agencies. The 1955 workshop was attended by over sixty leaders in outdoor education and was sponsored by the National Conference on State Parks, the American Institute of Park Executives, and Indiana University. For further information and registration, write Reynold Carlson, Alpha Hall, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.

No Idle Hands

Labor unions in New York City are considering a plan under which skilled craftsmen would help keep the hands of young people busy and out of mischief. The CIO Council in New York plans to send artisans into settlement houses to teach young people the rudiments of a craft.

Sports Photo Contest

Rawlings Sporting Goods Company has announced its 1956 Sports Photo Contest which is "open to anyone who has the occasion to point a lens at an athletic event." Deadline for entries is June 15, 1956. Monetary awards will be given for the eight best photos taken during the 1955 football season, 1955-56 basketball season, 1956 baseball season (up to contest deadline date), or of other sports such as track, volleyball, boxing, softball, and so on. Write to the Public Relations Department of the company at 2300 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis 3, Missouri, for further information and entry blanks.

In Memoriam

Thomas H. Pemberton, superintendent of parks and recreation in Youngstown, Ohio, since 1932, died on November 28. Mr. Pemberton came from the business field to the recreation field and proved himself an able administrator and executive. The park and recreation areas he developed are beautifully landscaped and maintained, and are the pride of the people of Youngstown.

Tom Pemberton, in his long recreation career, acquired many friends and earned the respect of those with whom he worked, locally and nationwide.

New Golden Age Club pin available only to authentic clubs. Gold colored metal, green enamel tree, safety catch, 50c. each, minimum order 10 pins.

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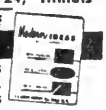


Shelter and Recreation

Responsibility for a team job challenges the wide-awake recreation administrator.

HOUSING and local welfare agencies are teaming up on joint problems in a number of communities and are finding that collective effort can aid them in the many phases of their jobs, according to the May 1955 issue of *The Journal of Housing*. In New York City, for instance, the board of estimate, in March, "took a significant step in the city's fight against juvenile delinquency" by appropriating $203,513 to finance a recreation program worked out by the city housing authority, the board of education, and the youth board. The program was to be supervised by "150 trained professionals from the board of education and the youth board."

In Newark, New Jersey, the housing authority was building new recreation facilities at three of its projects, to be staffed by the recreation division of the board of education.

The social worker's place in the urban renewal housing program has been outlined to this group at the Arkansas Conference of Social Work, and at a one-day seminar conducted by the Pittsburgh Housing Association, and at the National Social Welfare Assembly, among other meetings.

Where, then, do recreation and park administrators, departments, boards and commissions fit into this picture of providing the necessary recreation facilities and services in new housing developments?

In December 1954, an all-day workshop conference on problems involving the coordination of community services with public housing facilities was held by officials and technicians of the Public Housing Administration, National Recreation Association, National Federation of Settlements, National Social Welfare Assembly, and other interested agencies at the New York field office of the PHA.

The workshop initiated a program in which public housing officials will enlist the professional skills and services of trained field specialists of the National Recreation Association and local public housing and recreation authorities in the planning and design of tenant activity space and the securing of more understanding by communities of leadership, programs, and services for project families.

Since then, district representatives of the Association, as far as possible, have been working with local recreation and park executives and housing authorities to set up such a cooperative arrangement.

Basic to this whole problem is recognition, on the part of both of these important groups, of the necessity for such recreation services and advance planning for them. Without question, professional leaders in public recreation and among local housing authorities should be working together, especially at the advance planning stage, helping each other at this point, to assure the provision of recreation facilities and services where needed. This is being done, in many instances, by wide-awake and forward-looking park and recreation administrators and housing executives; but, by and large, more dynamic leadership is called for on the part of both and of other community agencies concerned.

Instances of Cooperation Reported by Local Departments

Activities of some typical communities of varying sizes, where effective cooperation now exists and where the recreation problems in housing neighborhoods are being met through joint endeavor, have been reported to NRA district representatives. It is impossible to note all of them here, but among them the following are cited as examples of the sort of thing being done in various parts of the country.

New Rochelle, New York. There are two housing developments. At one, the recreation commission was given about two acres adjacent to the project and a program is conducted there during the summer. They are now asking the city council for an appropriation of $15,000 to recondition this area. Adjacent to the other development, the housing authority has given to the city, for park and recreation use, a parcel 265 by 1,100 feet (six acres plus). The recreation commission supplies the leadership, equipment, and so on, in all cases where recreation is provided.

So far, the city manager and the city council have been very cooperative in making appropriations for this work. Those lands which have been conditioned are maintained by the bureau of parks, such work being done when requested by the superintendent of recreation. In this agreed arrangement there is no direct working agreement between the housing authority and the bureau of parks. In order to have the work progress consistently, the city manager monthly meets with the recreation commission, the director of public works, the manager of parks, the maintenance foreman, and the superintendent of recreation.

Baltimore, Maryland. The over-all planning of recreation areas and facilities for total community recreation needs is in the hands of a special committee which works primarily through the department of planning. Its chairman is from the city planning staff. Other committee representatives are staff members from the housing authority, the board of education, public health department, park department, local council of social agencies, and the citizens'

housing association.

At present the committee is planning required recreation facilities for areas which are considered urban renewal projects, primarily involving new housing developments. The over-all committee meets frequently and on special call.

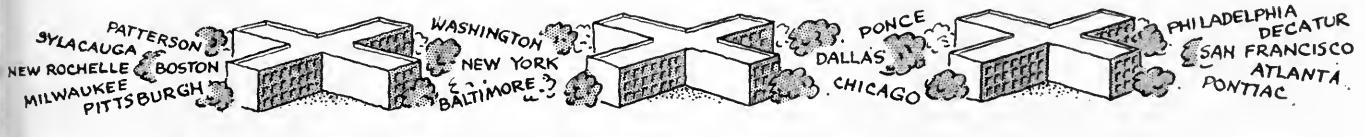
Two other significant projects have been developed by this committee. First, the board of education and the recreation and park department are jointly financing certain recreation facilities to be included in a new school building. Second, a first attempt is being made at joint-facilities planning in a new housing development. Prior to any construction, the housing authority, board of education, and the recreation and park department developed a unified plan. The recreation building for the housing development will be an enlargement and remodeling of an existing building owned by the recreation and park department. Shortly, when the school building for this neighborhood is constructed, the regular school gymnasium will be placed in the newly developed recreation center building in the housing project. These various features are being jointly financed and planned by the three public agencies involved.

It is significant that a citizens' advisory committee on urban redevelopment was set up some time ago, to support the findings and recommendations of the over-all planning committee and to appear before council and important community groups to secure approval of such joint plans.

two months time, by this team effort, an unimproved area was transposed into a very attractive playground. This project is an extremely good example of cooperative effort.

Boston, Massachusetts. The recreation administrator is doing everything possible to assist the housing authority, and in a few cases has sacrificed plans for one of his own regular playgrounds to provide leadership. Recently, the mayor has appointed a committee to conduct a working study of recreation needs in certain sections of Boston. Three or four qualified leaders—also good community organizers—are to be employed by this committee to put on demonstration programs and to try to determine what the people want and what additional facilities, if any, are needed. They will work in a number of the housing projects and try to determine why these residents and the surrounding community do not live closer together — as a neighborhood unit.

Philadelphia. On the first project involving the joint planning of the department of recreation, board of education, and the Philadelphia Housing Authority, it was agreed that there should be no duplication of facilities in future community planning, that each agency concerned should be consulted as to facilities needed and the supervision thereof, and that—before planning—the department of recreation will inquire as to whether any other agency is planning



Dallas, Texas. An excellent example of advance planning is shown here, in a good job of coordinating plans of the housing authority with those of the city planning authorities and other government agencies. This early planning gave the park board of Dallas opportunity to purchase park sites in the vicinity of, or adjacent to, housing areas, in most instances, and gave school authorities the opportunity to acquire sites in the same vicinities. In the preparation of building plans and specifications for the housing projects, auditoriums, craft rooms, social areas, and small children's play areas equipped with play apparatus were included.

Leadership is provided at all of the community centers which are adjacent to the housing projects and for the play areas which are directly under the park and recreation department. In many instances, the department has set up centers in the housing projects, using housing facilities.

Surveys are made at frequent intervals to determine patronage that would be available at the park site as well as the community centers adjacent to the projects. As the need for additional facilities arises, locations and types of facilities are decided upon by representatives of the housing authority and the park and recreation department.

Sylacauga, Alabama. This spring, the recreation superintendent worked closely with the housing executive in the development of the playground in the housing area. The city helped, housing used maintenance crews to assist, and civic clubs contributed money for equipment. In less than

to build through the city planning commission and coordinating council, in order to prevent excess expenditures of public funds.

Assistance is given by the recreation department to the housing authorities in planning the recreation program designed to serve housing residents. Leadership is provided by the recreation department. Supplies and equipment for the program are the responsibility of the housing authority.

Leaders provided by the recreation department during July and August attend an in-service training period of two days; only those with proper qualifications, training, and experience are selected and assigned to the housing projects. The resident aides or managers also are invited to attend.

Throughout the year, the recreation coordination board, acting as advisor to the commissioner of recreation, confers with the city planning commission and executives of other municipal agencies to plan for future development and the best coordinated use of existing facilities. With the executive policy set, meetings of the administrative heads of the two agencies interpret policy on a local level, and help, in general, to give the best service to all communities possible. Meetings are held weekly or monthly.

Paterson, New Jersey. Planning is a cooperative process. The board of recreation is in the picture from the earliest stages—as the housing authority begins consideration of a new project, they are consulted about the recreation facilities; when the plans are put down on paper, there are con-

ferences with the architects; when construction begins, they assist in supervising.

The residents of the housing projects are treated exactly as any other citizens of the city. Frequently both the housing authority and residents in the projects call upon the recreation board for advice and assistance in solving recreation problems or in organization of program activities.

Pittsburgh. In the past five years representatives of the parks and recreation department have been specifically asked to sit with the architects planning a new housing project, to lay out and design its recreation area.

All six housing projects in the city have recreation programs. Leadership is provided by the department's bureau of recreation activities, for both indoor and outdoor programs, and is composed of full-time trained people as well as part-time leaders.

The agreement between the department and the housing authority for supplies and equipment has been worked out as follows: all expendable supplies are furnished by the department; permanent equipment and maintenance, as well as repair, by the housing authority. The authority and the bureau meet regularly to discuss common needs.

Milwaukee. The Milwaukee Public Schools Department of Municipal Recreation cooperates with the Milwaukee Housing Authority in conducting regular, supervised playground activities in public housing projects. Maintenance and operation of such playgrounds are the responsibility of the recreation department. The department and the housing authority jointly plan the construction of recreation buildings within housing projects. When this is the case, the recreation department conducts the entire indoor program.

The maintenance of the recreation building, indoors and out, is the responsibility of the housing authority, as are light, heat, and water. Janitor and leadership services are paid for by the recreation department. These agreements are drawn up by the city attorney with the housing authority. The board of school directors signs the agreement. All recreation supplies are furnished by the recreation department; playground equipment is furnished by the housing authority. The entire costs of construction of the playground and the recreation building are borne by the housing authority.

Decatur, Illinois. Originally, when the housing development was established, the recreation department made a number of recommendations which were followed regarding the development of indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. Since that time, the recreation department has employed a full-time person to conduct the recreation program at the housing project and also serve as summer playground leader.

The director of the housing project and members of his staff are very much interested in cooperating with the recreation department, and have stated many times that this program means a great deal to the success of the project.

Instances Reported by PHA Field Offices

The following reports from Public Housing Administration field offices were sent to NRA from PHA headquarters:

Atlanta. Good cooperation between the housing authorities and local recreation leaders in Nashville and Chattanooga, Tennessee; Gadsden, Alabama; Louisville, Kentucky.

San Francisco. Housing Authority of the city and county has recently executed a formal contract with the park and recreation department covering complete operation of the local authority-owned gymnasium, culminating several years of joint operation and cooperative effort. Also reports good cooperative results from the housing authorities of Eureka, Los Angeles, San Joaquin County, and Vallejo, California; Seattle, Washington; and Hawaii.

New York. Good programs have been established in cooperation with the local recreation departments at the housing authorities of New York City and Yonkers, New York; Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Bethlehem, and Easton, Pennsylvania; Bayonne, Newark, Jersey City, and Trenton, N. J.

Chicago. This field office does not list definite examples of good cooperation, but does state that good recreation programs have been established in Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; and Chicago, Rockford, and Quincy, Illinois.

Washington, D. C. Complete cooperation where the entire program is under the supervision of the city recreation department during the entire year, e.g., Norfolk and Richmond, Virginia.

Cooperation to the extent that the city recreation department assigns workers to the community buildings of the local housing authority on a year-round basis. Under this arrangement, however, supervision of the program is retained by the local authority, eg., Baltimore. Cooperation which results in a program for summer months only, e.g., Portsmouth and Newport News, Virginia.

To conclude from the above statements that the problem is being met satisfactorily in cities generally would be erroneous. Unfortunately, all too many instances could be cited to the contrary. They are the situations where unsuccessful attempts, to provide for the indoor and other recreation facilities now needed, have been made *since* construction and occupancy of the housing project *rather than in advance.* If these recreation problems could regularly and jointly be faced by the municipal recreation and housing authorities at the pre-building stage, much of the later disappointment by the residents could be avoided. Both of these authorities have an important responsibility to insure the required planning before an inadequate pattern is frozen in construction and occupancy.

Other city recreation departments reporting, which are notable for cooperative working relationship with local housing authorities and which, unfortunately, could not be described in detail here, are: Mobile, Opelika, and Montgomery, Alabama; Nashville, Tennessee; San Antonio, Houston, and Corpus Christi, Texas; New Orleans; Rahway, Irvington, Perth Amboy, and Newark, New Jersey; Springfield, Rock Island, and Moline, Illinois. We are sharing some of this good material with the PHA in Washington, and hope some can be used in RECREATION in the future. ■

NOTES *for the Administrator*

Priority Plan for Area Development

Robert L. Burgan, parks and recreation director in Albuquerque, New Mexico, has prepared a priority-program plan of development for park and recreation areas for the city. In setting up a priority rating for various units in the plan he has developed a number of unusual rating factors. The following is a list of them:

1. *Population Density*—A high score indicates a high population density.
2. *Incidence of Juvenile Delinquency*—Here again a high score indicates a high incidence of juvenile delinquency.
3. *Existing Facilities*—A high score indicates little or no existing facilities; a low score indicates the presence of others.
4. *Site Suitability*—Embraces three factors: (a) location of arterial highways; (b) drainage plans and patterns; and (c) zoning of the adjoining area.

A high score indicates that these factors have little or no effect upon the proposed area development.

5. *Size of Area*—The score indicates the degree to which the area meets the playground standard of from four to seven acres or the playfield standard of twelve acres or more.
6. *Age of Subdivision*—The older the subdivision the higher the score.

Each playground or playfield area proposed for acquisition or development was assigned a priority rating on the basis of the previously listed factors. The plan contains specific recommendations for acquisition and development for the years 1955—1958.

Special State Legislation Poses Problem

The disadvantages of special state legislation creating or authorizing local recreation agencies, but restricting its application to a single city, are illustrated by the experience in a Midwest city. A special state law enacted in 1945 was passed to enable a city of some 100,000 to create a recreation commission, but the law was applicable only to a city of a certain population in a county with a valuation of not more than $150,000,000. In 1955 the valuation of the county exceeded $150,000,000 so the law is no longer in effect and the present recreation commission must be abolished. The city is confronted with the problem of how to reconstitute its recreation commission and continue to provide a recreation service.

Results from Bond Funds Expenditures

Two recreation and park authorities have recently issued reports of the results which have been obtained from the expenditure of bond funds. One year after the people of East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, voted $2,625,000 in bonds for new recreation and park improvements, the recreation and park commission issued an attractive, profusely illustrated, folder portraying a number of the improvements completed during the first year. Among these are six new playground shelter buildings, new children's play areas, golf course and club house, eleven tennis courts, and swimming pool renovation. Under a heading "What Comes Next and Why" appears a list of areas and facilities which are scheduled for development, as well as a number already under construction.

George Hjelte, general manager of the recreation and park department in Los Angeles, in October submitted to the city recreation and park commission a final report on the development program financed by a bond issue of $12,078,000 approved in May, 1947. Among the new facilities are forty-eight municipal playgrounds, eleven swimming pools, a Hollywoodland Girls Camp and improvements at several other camp areas, enlargement and improvement of forty playgrounds, and purchase of five additional sites. Although the bond-fund building program was interrupted by the Korean conflict, and construction costs sky-rocketed with the resumption of building after World War II, more facilities and improvements were actually provided than were listed in the bond-fund proposal. The commission commended the department staff for carrying out the bond-fund program with notable success.

Segregation Invalid on Golf Courses

In action for judgment declaring that defendant's refusal to permit plaintiffs and other Negroes to play on golf course owned and operated by city and city ordinance prohibiting Negroes from frequenting city parks maintained for use by white people were invalid, held, enjoining city from refusing admittance to Negroes to city parks golf courses was sufficient relief and court did not have to rule that defendants were required by Fourteenth Amendment of Federal Constitution to admit Negroes to such public places, as plaintiffs were given everything they asked for in judgment. Holmes v City of Atlanta, 223 F.2d 93 (5th Cir., June 17, 1955.)—*The American City*, November 1955.

Municipal Salesmanship

"Municipal Salesmanship" was the subject of an address given by Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans at the 1954 meeting of the Colorado Municipal League. In his speech, Mayor Morrison stated: "It is my belief that every municipal government, large and small, is engaged in salesmanship in its broadest meaning from the moment of its formation." He mentioned many ways in which the New Orleans City Hall is being brought to the people.

One feature is a weekly tour of the city. The mayor dedicates each Thursday from 2:00 to 5:00 P.M. to this task and he estimates that in the past six years he has probably conducted 25,000 of the city's citizens on these bus tours. Loudspeakers are used and selected stops along the way are made "at important projects or park and playground locations."

The mayor listed several advantages of the tour program: "First, it gives a public official the opportunity of visiting with an enthusiastic civic group each week and of properly acquainting them completely and at first hand with the current projects of the city. Second, it gives a public official an opportunity to find out what people want. Third, it provides a public official with a scheduled, weekly tour of the city for his own benefit and enlightenment. Frequently, mistakes and bad conditions are seen at first hand and this often provides the impetus for their correction."

Park and recreation officials might well take a leaf from Mayor Morrison's notebook.

Safety Programs for Parks

Though drafted with state parks in mind, this first step in a program to develop some techniques for the prevention of injuries in park operation is applicable to all parks.

Polk Hebert

AT THE Southeastern Conference last October, one of the first programs on park safety was presented, and the subject given consideration by those responsible for park operation. We read, see, and hear the words "safety" or "accident prevention" so frequently that we have accepted these words as not meant for us but only for the masses. In fact, we have gotten so close to the forest that we cannot see the trees; these words have lost some of their meaning. Therefore, we should back off and approach this from a different view.

Recently, one of the major parks in the city of New Orleans was the scene of the death of a fourteen-year-old youngster. This was termed an accident in newspaper headlines, but—let's analyze it.

Was this really an accident, or did it show a lack of training on the part of employees who should not have left a hazardous condition which might cause injury?

Let's approach this situation from: (a) a basis of education and training of personnel, (b) examination of conditions which cause injury, and (c) a study of preventative methods for controlling hazardous conditions which expose the living to injury.

SET UP A TRAINING PROGRAM.

Secure services of trained specialists to instruct key personnel. These can be secured from large industrial manufacturing plants or utility companies, your local chapter of the American Society of Safety Engineers or the National Safety Council.

SURVEY YOUR REQUIREMENTS AS TO THE TYPE OF PROGRAM THAT WILL BEST FIT YOUR PERSONNEL AND PROBLEMS.

Have you maintenance shops with hand and power tools? If you do, then select an industrial plant who has a trained man in the safe operation, care, and use of this equipment. Borrow this man to train your key personnel and, in turn, let them train that part of your organization that will derive the most benefits from this training.

Do you use heavy equipment, draglines, bulldozers, graders, power shovels, snowplows, trucks, and so on? If you do, contact your local heavy equipment dealer for safety information for the proper and safe use of this equipment. (*The Gamblers,* a safety film, is produced by the Caterpillar Tractor Company and available from Boyce Harvey Machinery, Inc., Baton Rouge, Louisiana, and other equipment dealers or local offices.)

Have you roadway maintenance, nature trails, bridle paths? For the proper and safe maintenance of your roadways, contact your state highway department; and for information on the maintenance of your nature trails and bridle paths, contact your municipal groups and recreation program directors.

Have you a building maintenance or new construction program? Is so, get in touch with the various building suppliers who can furnish you with safety information.

Have you docks, boats, bathing facilities, pools and other water sports? For information concerning the solution of any problems pertaining to these facilities, contact your

LIFEGUARD SHOCKED—BOY KILLED

Police revealed Saturday that an Audubon Park lifeguard nearly lost his life trying to save a fourteen-year-old, electrocuted when he fell on a charged plate at the pool.

Killed instantly Friday night was J— S——. Badly shocked when he tried to pull S——'s inert form from the metal plate was lifeguard A— S——. Police said the plate covered a brick-enclosed electrical junction box next to the walkaway around the pool. G— D——, park superintendent, said that homicide detectives and a city electrical inspector remained at the pool until 12:40 A.M. Saturday investigating the accident.

"The cause of it was a wire inside the junction box that touched the metal plate," Superintendent D— said. "It was sending one hundred and ten volts through the plate—enough to throw a person's hand away ordinarily." He said that the S——— boy fell across the plate, however, and that, being wet from swimming, he was immediately grounded. Police were told by eyewitnesses that the boy had walked over to area of the junction box when he suddenly stiffened. He fell across the metal plate covering the junction box, according to police patrolmen. When the lifeguard attempted to pull the body from the plate, he was thrown back by the electricity and shocked. A—— A——, head lifeguard, succeeded in removing the body by pulling it off the plate with a towel. Police crash-truck crewmen and a Charity Hospital doctor worked unsuccessfully for about twenty minutes in efforts to revive the boy. S——, seventh grade high school student, was pronounced dead by the doctor at 8:15 P.M.

POLK HEBERT *is a board member of the Louisiana State Parks and Recreation Commission, and a member of the New Orleans Chapter, American Society of Safety Engineers.*

From a talk delivered at the National Conference of State Parks, Burlington, Vermont.

American Red Cross, U. S. Coast Guard, local power boat squadron, or U. S. Navy.

Have you electric, telephone, water, sewer and gas distribution systems? The odds are that you will have problems in the proper functioning of one or more of these facilities. For an answer to your problem, contact your local public utilities company, telephone company, gas company, water works association, the sewerage and sanitation board, or your local state health authorities.

SET UP AN INSPECTION PROGRAM WITH A CHECK SYSTEM.

This has been successfully accomplished by a classification and inspection which might be termed "How To Make An Inspection." First, it is advisable to make a checklist of the things to be inspected. To accomplish this to the best advantage and to give a complete inspection, the inspector should use all five of his senses if possible:

Look for signs of poor housekeeping, poor maintenance, inadequate tools, unsuitable equipment, and so on.

Listen for sounds of escaping gas or water. *Listen* for unusual sounds like thumps, squeaks, or squeals.

Feel for equipment or machinery that is vibrating unnecessarily. *Feel* for sharp points or edges that may cut or tear. *Feel* for rigidity.

Smell for odors of leaking natural gas, acetylene gas, spilled gasoline, or other explosive gases or liquids.

Taste the purity of drinking water, soft drink dispensers, coffee urns, or drinking fountains.

Review in advance of an inspection a list of possible mechanical or physical hazards which may be found during the inspection, then follow the inspection checklist whenever possible.

Also, follow the inspection process whenever possible. This applies primarily to grounds and buildings.

Do not attempt to correct unsafe working practices which may be observed while making an inspection. Instead, bring them to the attention of the proper supervisor, foreman, or superintendent after the inspection has been completed, because you want to avoid disturbing or distracting those at work. They might injure themselves if startled or distracted. A good inspector is an unobtrusive person.

The typical inspection list which has been successfully used is as follows:

• *Buildings, Lodges, Cabins, and Group Camps*

CHECK:

1. Foundations of buildings.
2. Piers under buildings.
3. Sills and other foundation for evidence of termites, dampness, and dry rot.
4. Grades under buildings for moisture accumulation.
5. Foundation walls for cracks.
6. All pipes exposed under building, drains, gas line, sewer and water lines.
7. All concrete walls and drains and clean outs.
8. Outside paint for peeling, mildew and damaged surface.
9. All screen windows and doors.
10. All glasses in doors, windows, and outside openings.
11. Condition of glass and glazing on each window.
12. Condition of roof, drains, and valleys for accumulation of leaves or other obstructions, and around chimneys and windows.
13. Louvers for accumulation of birdnests and other obstructions.
14. Condition of outside grounds for cleanliness and any hazardous conditions such as broken bottles or other harmful objects.
15. Interior floors.
16. Interior walls.
17. Interior ceilings.
18. All closet spaces.
19. Locks on all doors and window hooks and latches.
20. Furniture, chairs, tables, beds, refrigerators, and stoves.
21. Bathroom, toilet, lavatory, shower, shower curtain, towel rack, linens, and general appearances.
22. All wiring and light fixtures inside and out.

• *General Buildings and Grounds*

CHECK:

1. General condition of building inside and outside same as other building inspections.
2. Storage facilities.
3. Storage of materials.
4. All salvage materials.

• *Grounds*

CHECK:

1. Entire area for hazardous conditions, debris, neglect, protection and cleanliness.
2. All barricades, fences, signs, roads, sewers, water towers, electric and gas system.
3. All docks, piers, boats, paddles, and hazards on shore line.
4. For dead trees near building and picnic areas.

• *Equipment*

CHECK:

1. Tractors, trucks, and automotive equipment.
2. All hand tools, power tools as to condition and use.
3. Stock of materials on hand.
4. Mileage on automotive equipment.

Report all damaged and obsolete equipment.

This inspection should be made on a monthly basis with the inspector furnishing a copy to the foreman or park superintendent who, in turn, will initial one copy and mail to his supervisor.

As a further check to determine that this inspection has been completed, a supplementary inspection sheet should be furnished the supervisory inspector, engineer, or assistant park director, who will classify the general over-all conditions of each area.

Sufficient records should be maintained in the administrative office and the inspection sheets should be of such a nature that they can be perforated and indexed so that each area will be set up as a separate unit and can be referred to immediately for ready reference or discussion with the superintendent or individual involved. The success of this system must not be handed to the operating personnel as a

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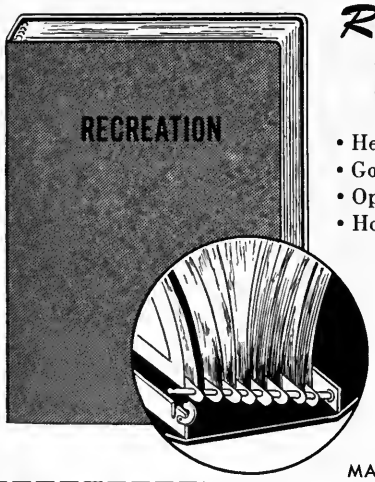

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packaged unit but must be discussed at length in your monthly or quarterly meetings of your supervisors so that they will be given an opportunity to accept or reject this system in their particular catagories.

Frankly, this is a selling job for the top management of your organization to your operating group. Its success is dependent upon the acceptance of the operating personnel. As an incentive plan for securing outstanding operation, an award to attend sectional, regional or national safety conferences to further their interest can be offered as an inducement! There are many benefits derived from this type of program which effect your entire operating personnel. It brings forth a closer spirit of cooperation among employees, it brings suggestions which heretofore have not been forthcoming, and it brings forth undiscovered talents of individuals who are interested but unable to express themselves. The cost of this whole program is far outweighed by its benefits. As a comparison, industry on a national scale has set this up as one of their top objectives in the successful operation of their business.

Now, to complete your records, it would create a competitive spirit for the successful development of your program to set up some type of report system on loss-time accidents compared to man-hours worked. This should be kept as a yardstick to measure your success. You should not have more than ten injuries per million man-hours worked.

Set Up a Hazard Operation Plan.

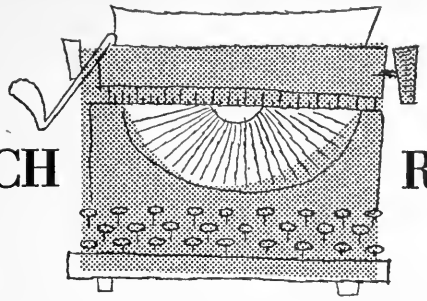
Such a plan is merely a suggestion system from the operating personnel, a system whereby they may express themselves on shortcuts, hazardous conditions, efficiency of operation, suggested accomplishments, suggested objectives, suggested future planning. Or, in plain words, it is a system whereby you would get suggestions from your entire operating personnel to make your little world a better place in which to live. This system should be devised to meet your particular requirements. Discuss this with your key personnel to come up with a solution, such as a suggestion box or some kind of suggestion program, which will best fit your needs.

Your Liability for Protection Against Negligence On the Part of Your Park Operation.

Naturally employees of your system are protected under workmen's compensation laws. But, what is the general "using public's" protection against accidents? The following, which is an excerpt from a New Orleans newpaper concerning the accidental electrocution mentioned earlier, shows the type of damages that can actually result from a serious accident.

> A suit asking damages of $150,900 was filed today in Federal District Court by the parents of a fifteen year old boy who was electrocuted August 19 at a park swimming pool. The suit was filed by Mrs. ——— against the Travelers Insurance Company, insurers of the park. It is charged that the wire was not insulated, that there were no warning signs and that employees of the pool knew of the faulty condition for many months prior to the accident.

These thoughts are brought to you for your consideration in setting up this type of protective program. ■



RESEARCH REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

George D. Butler

Fees and Charges for Public Recreation Facilities

The Metropolitan Recreation and Youth Services Council in Los Angeles* sponsored a study of fees and charges for the use of recreation facilities under the auspices of public recreation departments in Los Angeles County. Its purpose was to determine the policies and practices relating to fees on which there is apparent general agreement. The following principles for the guidance of local authorities in developing such policies are suggested in the report:

- Recreation facilities under jurisdiction of public recreation departments should be used for the general recreation program of the community.
- It is logical to expect that the facilities should be used primarily in conjunction with the activity program sponsored by the department.
- Facilities when not in use for the program sponsored by the department should be available on a permit basis to certain other community groups.
- Certain activities which have no immediate relation to the general purposes of the recreation program should be discouraged from the use of the recreation facilities. When use is granted, such use should have low priority, be charged a fee comparable to commercial rates, have temporary use only, and should not compete with or detract from the recreation program.
- In general, the recreation events which are for public recreation use, open to all, and without payment of an admission fee, and so sponsored, organized, and conducted as to be consistent with the aims of the department, should be allowed use of the facilities without charge.
- In general, participants receiving special privileges which are not available to the general public because of the cost involved should be expected to pay the cost on such special privileges. This should not be confused with the general policy which holds that recreation facilities are set up by the public for the public use and should be generally free to the public without charge.

The following comments appear in the summary:

One of the dangers inherent in setting up a system of fees and charges is that the basis for charging sometimes revolves around an economic consideration rather than a social consideration, which results in a loss of valuable services to the community.

If not handled carefully, or if misapplied or abused, the system of fees and charges can: (1) amount to double taxation and constitute a mockery of the intent of public services; (2) tend to make a community program too commercialized; and (3) restrict participation.

Dependence on fees and charges as a substitute for tax funds tends to destroy the public value of the program.

This does not mean that fees and charges should not supplement tax appropriations. Charges are in many cases necessary and frequently make possible better facilities and more adequate leadership than would be possible otherwise.

Recreation for the Handicapped

Valerie V. Hunt. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York. 1955. Pp. 340. $6.95.

A Review

Having been privileged to review parts of the manuscript during the early development of this text, the reviewer is highly pleased with the end product. In the rapidly developing area of recreation for the handicapped, this publication is a much needed and valuable contribution. Because of its broad scope, its sound philosophy, and its good documentation, it is predicted that it will be used as a basic text for such college courses as recreation in rehabilitation, recreational therapy, and hospital recreation for some time.

In Part I, the author surveys the nature of man and his environment and the interaction between them. She points up well how subtle biosocial interactions increase, lessen, or change the needs of the handicapped and how these needs can be met *partly* through recreation. Observing that tension is high in people who do things with difficulty, and recognizing the role of recreation in the alleviation of tension, the author directs her attention to people with specific disabilities and their needs, rather than to specific areas of recreation activity.

In Part II, chapters are devoted to each of the above categories of handicapped persons. Each chapter contains the background of the disability, which usually describes the disease and its treatment, and the emotional, physical, and intellectual characteristics associated therewith. Each chapter also discusses the implications of the disability for recreation, including ways in which needs and interests can be met, precautions, program planning and recommended activities, leadership techniques, and facility and equipment modifications, where indicated.

According to the author, "Perhaps the chief aim of recreation for the disabled is to enrich their living rather than to make them over." Her primary concern is the handicapped person. This is a refreshing point of view in a professional area where all too often the concern is a defined area of activity.—B. E. Phillips, *Recreation Specialist, Special Service Department of Medicine and Surgery, Veterans Administration, Washington 25, D. C.*

* 206 South Spring Street, Los Angeles 12, California.

MR. BUTLER *is director of the NRA Research Department.*

The Misfit - What Would You Have Done?

Most of us have had to face, at various times in our activities, the problem of the timid, fearful, apprehensive or discouraged child, the boy at whom others laugh, the inept one, the scapegoat.

Arthur B. Candell

WE HAVE all been puzzled over this situation, and most of us feel inadequately equipped to handle it. How is the misfit to be supervised when we alone are in sole charge of the rest of the group? Should he be allowed to wander off? Should he be made to participate? Should he watch?

No matter where children play, there is a leader. This leader may be the trained adult, or perhaps simply one of the participants who is more adept and skilled than the rest and recognized by the rest of the group for his superior skills and organizational ability. The latter may change during a game from one child to another, but when it lapses completely the game becomes disorganized, chaotic, eventually breaks up.

Many interesting and informative articles have been written and are available concerning the development of leadership within the group and direction of group play; but there seems to be a dearth of information concerning the opposite situation. . . . the helping of the child who not only has no leadership ability, but who is not accepted in a game because he is physically, emotionally, or intellectually below the group in "adeptness."

Children, being interested solely in the score and the "fun" of the game, quickly expel, and usually criticize, the one who spoils the fun. Needless to say, this fosters considerable sadness and a feeling of inferiority in the boy who *wants* to play with the others but does not know how.

While all of us have come up against this situation at one time or another, I am constantly involved in it while directing recreation activities for a group of about twenty mildly emotionally disturbed youngsters under the optimum conditions of group living, in a private school geared to their problems.

Two chief methods are available to the recreation worker in handling the child who doesn't fit the usual pattern. He or she can be included in the existing program if it can be accomplished without causing the child to feel anxious, inferior, threatened, or rejected. This requires extremely careful handling and, if not properly done, it can amplify the grief of the child, should an attempt on his part under the urging and guidance of an adult whom he respects and admires also fail.

For example, there were three boys: Teddy, physically handicapped; Frankie, slightly retarded; and Carl, very hostile, destructive, and aggressive. None of these boys had group acceptance and each reacted in his own way. Teddy "withdrew," played with the smaller boys, stayed by himself a lot. Frankie was repeatedly laughed at by the other children when, in playing ball, he ran toward the wrong base after a hit or made other mistakes. Game by game, he constantly tried to compete on the level of the others, only to be subjected to more of the taunts of the rest. Carl was usually pulled out of the game for fighting, bullying, kicking a ball into the woods if he made an error, profanity, and very bad sportsmanship. He would sit on the bench and mutter, glower, and throw dirt clods at the others. Today, each one of these boys has found his niche in the society of children, recreationally speaking.

How It Was Accomplished

Teddy was thirteen years old. He was very thin, wiry, and of normal intelligence. When he was three, he had been involved in an automobile accident which resulted in a brain trauma, causing petit mal (mild epileptic attacks) at irregular intervals and a forty per cent loss of muscular control of the left side of his body, primarily affecting his speech and left arm and leg. Teddy was painfully aware of being different from the other children and shunned participation in any game in which he knew he would not do well.

A substitute outlet was considered for this boy and rejected as being beyond his capacity. Hobbies were impossible if they required manual dexterity. It was noted, however, that he would take active leadership of a group of smaller children and they would listen raptly while he instructed them in how to kick a football or slide into a base. He was non-threatened and it was evident that he felt very secure as long as none of the older group were around. Teddy was given instructions in the fundamentals of sportsmanship and sport skills; and then became a coach and "instructor" for the little boys. He avidly kept scores, made programs, arranged games and leagues, and soon had the extreme satisfaction of having the older boys ask his advice on how to make a catch or pitch a horseshoe! He was recognized and respected as an authority and has all the satisfaction of a personal victory as he supervises and guides his little teams into victories.

ARTHUR B. CANDELL *is guidance and recreation counselor of the elementary school group at the Anderson School, Staatsburg-on-Hudson, New York, a psychiatric-oriented school under the direction of Victor V. Anderson, M. D.*

Frankie was also thirteen years old, small for his age but very well coordinated. He had extreme tenacity, perseverance, and superior athletic ability; but owing to a low I.Q. (76), he would become over-excited during a baseball game, run toward the wrong base, forget rules, and cause the team he was on no end of difficulties. In basketball he would easily sink the shot, but in the wrong basket! Frank felt very forlorn about this. He knew he was good, but when it required abstract thinking and concentration he became confused . . . he knew this also and was acutely concerned about it. Should a substitute for sports be found for Frank? No! He was good. He didn't want to play checkers or build forts.

Frank was a fair pitcher in baseball, and I resolved to make him one of the best. It was a tough job. I repeated things endlessly. I helped him form *habits* where the intellectual response was deficient. Week after week Frank pitched. He learned signals. He finally learned to run to first, then to steal on signal. What started out in my mind as a tough task became a pleasure as Frank actually emerged as a magnificent pitcher.

What helped Frankie? Hard patient work on the part of an adult. This, and a burning enthusiasm on the part of this little retarded youngster, formed the right combination.

Carl was the tough one. He was twelve years old, large for his age, a perpetual scowl on his face, and a rebellion against anything that smacked of "organization." He had a secret fear of being shown up as not as tough as he wanted others to believe, and was a sarcastic little cynic at that early age.

Carl was not too good at athletics, and would frequently berate the umpire, or fling his bat down in anger if he felt that a pitch was incorrectly called—as a cover-up for his deeper feelings of inadequacy. He frequently asked if he could box and loudly bragged about his fighting ability. It was felt that this was not the answer, however, as he was incapable of handling a victory objectively; and, should he lose, he would be very vindictive against the boy who bested him. In body-contact games he took a particular delight in knocking smaller boys to the ground with unnecessary roughness. Many hobbies such as stamp collecting, model building, nature study were tried; but Carl either considered them "sissy" or would lose interest quickly. What should we do? He had to work off steam. He had to project his aggressive tendencies against something inanimate. He was constantly a disruptive influence during the recreation activity.

We had a scout troop. This was really "sissy" stuff to Carl; however, but one weekend, he decided to accompany the troop on a camping trip. He was his usual uncooperative cynical self at the start. Upon arrival at the campsite, he begrudgingly consented to chop some logs for firewood. The other scouts erected the tents, lashed tripods, built pioneering projects; and, to our amazement and joy, when we turned to check on Carl after an hour of helping with odds and ends, we found him happily building a rather complex campfire cooking crane with pothooks and poles all expertly fashioned. We admired the project and made it a special point to use his fire in cooking our personal meals that evening. On Monday we returned, tired but happy, and overheard Carl loudly defending scouting in general and the trip in particular to a former accomplice who still maintained that scouts generally were "mama's boys." Carl had found his outlet in scouting. He soon became a patrol leader; he worked off his aggressions on a log with an axe.

He led his patrol into adventure and camradarie. The latent spark in Carl was successfully tapped. Today he is a happy, well-adjusted boy. He achieved the goal of *acceptance.*

While the above cases are, of necessity, condensed, they represent satisfactory solutions toward the goal of having the child feel that he is a "member of the team." See what you can do with the "kid who doesn't fit." Explore different ways and have patience. Be sensitive to his needs, give him encouragement; and do not "toss him into" a game to either make good or bear the stigma of causing it to be lost. Give him pointers and friendly guidance. Train yourself to recognize clues to his strengths and weaknesses. ■

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On the Campus

Alfred B. Jensen

Thirty New York University juniors visited National Recreation Association Headquarters in November. The recreation class field trip was arranged by Professor Catherine Allen and the Recreation Personnel Service of the Association. The students spent one and a half hours touring the building and learning about NRA services.

Divided into small groups for escorted tours, they were shown through the printing and production departments, as well as through the three floors housing professional services. The latter half of their visit was spent in the exhibition room conference center. Headquarters and field services were outlined and explained by NRA staff representatives, who emphasized their usefulness to new leaders in the field. The students also received kits of informational material to use in class discussion.

Similar special tours can be arranged for other student groups upon request of educators.

First College of Recreation

Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, now offers a major and a minor in recreation. Dean Jay B. Nash points out that these are in the College of Recreation, Physical and Health Education, and Athletics.

Lucky Number

Thirteen new student subscribers began receiving RECREATION at the University of Minnesota this fall, under the money-saving student-group-membership plan. Robert Giles, assistant director of recreation training, sponsored the group.

Junior College Special

Professor Grant Longly, director of the community recreation major at Dean Junior College in Franklin, Massachusetts, reports a surge of interest in basic preparation for the field. This college year sees twenty-six recreation students in the freshman class.

How to Get a Job

"Public Relations and How to Get a Job" was the subject of a talk given in November by W. C. Sutherland, NRA's recreation personnel service director, at Indiana University. Recreation students in a public relations course heard Mr. Sutherland draw on actual cases in explaining the ways in which public relations enter into job-seeking and getting. During his stay at Indiana, Mr. Sutherland interviewed graduating recreation major students and discussed professional and educational problems with over fifty students and their teachers.

College Students Interviewed

Graduating seniors and graduate students in recreation were interviewed at colleges in the Great Lakes, Southern, and Middle Atlantic Districts during the months of November and December by NRA personnel staff members. Seven colleges and universities were visited: North Carolina State College, North Carolina College at Durham, the University of North Carolina, Women's College of the University of North Carolina, Indiana University, the University of Illinois, and Teachers' College of the University of the State of New York at Cortland.

At each college, recreation students had opportunity to talk individually with NRA representatives about placement, graduate education, and other professional problems. Most of the visitations also included special meetings with classes and informal sessions with recreation student groups. Other colleges will be visited during the winter and spring.

Cooperative Recruiting

Michigan State Recreation Association representatives, under the leadership of Chase Hammond of Muskegon and Malcolm Elliott of Saginaw, manned a first-year booth on "Recreation as a Career" at the Michigan State University Career Carnival in November. NRA vocational materials were displayed and professional recreation leaders from the state recreation group were on hand throughout the two-day conference to discuss the advantages of a professional career in recreation with high school seniors considering attendance at Michigan State University. Professor Russell Daubert, director of the recreation major at MSU, arranged for the booth.

Faculty Changes

Dr. Catherine Allen, formerly of the University of Tennessee, has joined the faculty of New York University with responsibility for the women's physical education program. Dr. Allen, known for her work in rural and social recreation, also teaches an upper class recreation course.

Teaching in the recreation and outdoor education curriculum at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, is Robert E. McBride. Dr. McBride previously taught at San Francisco State College.

Dr. Israel C. Heaton is a new member of the recreation education department staff at Los Angeles State College. He is teaching industrial recreation and club organization courses. Dr. Heaton formerly was chairman of the recreation division of Utah State Agricultural College at Logan, Utah.

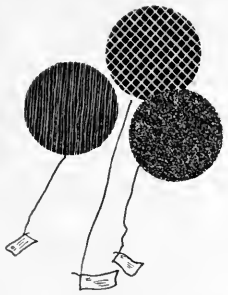
Student Aid for Recreation Majors

A new edition of the bulletin *Student Aid for College Recreation Majors* is now being prepared and will be available this month. The NRA publication lists special scholarships, fellowships, and assistantships available to recreation students at colleges and universities. NRA members may obtain a free copy by writing Recreation Personnel Service, NRA. Single copies are available to others at a cost of twenty cents. (Ask for P-162.)

On the Campus—Circa 1890

Student visitors to NRA headquarters this fall could see their predecessors in a display of pictures the library offered under the title of this page. Handle-bar mustaches, striped blazers, choker collars, and dashing looks were plentiful in photographs of early Columbia University sports. Activities were baseball, tennis, crew, and tug-of-war.

MR. JENSEN *is a member of NRA Recreation Personnel Service staff.*



FOUR PET IDEAS

These ideas have been tried and proved successful. Use them as a basis for activities in your own program.

BALLOON RACE

Pat Ritzenthaler, Recreation Department, Veterans Administration Center, Wood, Wisconsin

At the Veterans Administration Center in Wood, Wisconsin, we have had an outdoor carnival presented by the special services division and volunteer organizations for nine consecutive years. Each year we seek novel ideas to give a feeling of freshness to the entire show, so that the old-timers can look forward to something new.

This year our innovation was a balloon race. Over 350 balloons, filled with helium, were released by patients on the carnival grounds all through the afternoon—at least one was going up every few minutes.

Each balloon had a small, stamped card, fastened to it with a six-inch string, with the request that the finder return it to the VA Center. If the card is regular postcard size, two cents is sufficient postage. Our card was about two by three inches so we had to use three cents postage. We used the small size because we were afraid the larger card would retard the balloon's flight. We still don't know whether we could get the same results with the larger card, but we may be able to try it out sometime before next summer. Each card was numbered because we cannot give the name of any patient to the public, and the master list showed the name and ward of each person who sent up a balloon. The Junior Red Cross took care of blowing up the balloons with helium, attaching the card and string, and writing the names on the master sheet.

The balloon which was returned within two weeks from the greatest distance was declared the winner, and adequate prizes were awarded. (The first and second prizes were won by balloons returned from Lansing and Allegan, Michigan, approximately 300 and 250 miles away.) There was a return of about ten per cent, which was rather small; but so much depends upon the winds and the weather that we felt it was definitely a worthwhile plan. There was a lot of enthusiastic talk at the time the balloons were released; however, we found that a great deal more early publicity would help. A project of this kind would be a great asset to any large outdoor gathering. Children especially would love it —on a playground or in a camp, as well as in a hospital.

ROLLER SKATING — IN THE SNOW

Beverly Rodenheber, Supervisor of Recreation, Clinton Farms, Clinton, New Jersey

At Clinton Farms, the New Jersey state reformatory for women, we had a snowfall on the day our first outdoor roller skating derby was scheduled. A raincheck seemed the logical solution until the ingenuity of the more than 150 girls of the institution came to the fore. They were determined that the elements would not deprive them of this program. Fortunately, it was the dry, powdery type of snow that had covered the outdoor pavilion during the night. By eight o'clock in the morning, a volunteer crew was sweeping and shoveling off the pavilion just as though this were a usual occurrence. Their recreation director hated to tell them that a very uncooperative weather man was forecasting rain, sleet, and more snow for the afternoon. The girls' enthusiasm would not be dampened by such dismal reports and soon work was under way on the court. They consoled themselves with the fact that the sun was shining strong enough to dry the pavilion and that they were having a lot of fun shoveling snow. So, with determination, the gay crepe paper banners were put up, the public address system was connected, benches were properly placed and pots of hot coffee were prepared.

Half an hour before the event, the contestants trudged through the snow from the various cottages—wearing boots to protect their shoes—with their skates slung over their backs. The nonchalant air of determination, as though it was a usual thing to roller skate on a cement platform completely surrounded by snow-covered lawn was something to see. Skaters turned out from all over the grounds—to say nothing of the spectators and many members of the official staff who arrived early to get good seats.

The two-hour program consisted of speed races, backward skating, and other forms of competitive skating. After the winners were rewarded, the pavilion was opened for general skating to music. Spectators and contestants cheerfully shared the twenty pairs of skates and drank hot coffee served from a delivery truck. Most of them hated to leave when the party broke up, but the cold finally penetrated fingers and toes. The warmth with which the girls asked, "When can we do it again?" stamped the program as a success.

PLAY KITS FOR PRE-SCHOOLERS

From *The 2-to-5 World*, March, 1953

Tense times call for play-aid. A visit to grown-ups, a rainy day at home, a trip in the car, even play time in the park can be a trying experience for both parent and child if the youngster hasn't enough to *do*. In the opinion of Mrs. Rowena Shoemaker, assistant director of the Play Schools Association, a play kit fashioned in advance and held in readiness for such special occasions can turn a crisis into a lark. That long ride in the car, that eternal afternoon in the park becomes a creative delight or a peaceful pleasure with the aid of a simple play kit such as these described. Devised and tested by Mrs. Shoemaker herself, their construction, too, is a satisfying joint project for parent and child.

Materials: Shopping bags; staples, large needle and thread, or rubber cement; manila envelopes, several sizes; poster paints or crayons, or cut-out magazine pictures.

Directions: Staple, sew, or cement several different sized manila envelopes to the inside of large shopping bag, then shellac to strengthen compartments. Decorate and identify bag on the outside, and shellac. Fill with anything that fits your special parent-child mobility. A few suggestions:

Visiting Kit

Puzzles
Kaleidoscope
Crayons and pad
Blunt scissors and old magazine
Miniature car or two for floor play

Auto Kit

Hand puppets
Colored pipe cleaners
Harmonica
Doll, toy animals
Penny box of raisins, ration of crackers

Rainy Day Kit

Dress-up paraphernalia — veiling, feathers, ribbons
Used Christmas cards, birthday cards, and so on
Tinker-toy set
Deck of picture cards

Park Kit

Prepared bubble solution plus wand or pipe
Skipping rope, balls, marbles
Crayons for drawing faces on pick-up stones
Small dump truck for dirt, and so on

HA HA DAY

Gene Ritzenthaler, Supervisor of Recreation, Phoenix, Arizona

Traditionally, April 1 is "All Fool's Day" and the beginning of April showers. To 150 boys and girls in Phoenix, Arizona, however, it meant the celebration of the culmination of National Laughter Week. The boys and girls, in a colorful atmosphere, dramatically presented to a large crowd of interested parents and friends their efforts toward unrestrained laughter on "Ha Ha Day."

Barbara Coker, recreation leader at Encanto Park in Phoenix, Arizona, proposed this idea as a means of stimulating interest in music and simple dramatics on the playgrounds. The program was sponsored by the parks and recreation department. Plans were made about six weeks in advance, with discussions and meetings held to promote interest among the recreation leaders. A working committee was formed and a format for the program was outlined.

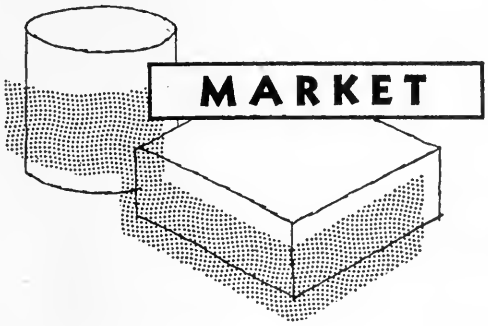
A mahogany plaque, appropriately inscribed, was selected as the award for the winner of each group—the plaque to be displayed in the winning area until next year's event.

Entry blanks and a brief resume of the plans were enclosed in letters mailed to recreation personnel at the school playgrounds and city parks. Publicity was handled by our information representative. The idea took hold and entries poured in—so many, in fact, that an elimination contest had to be held in order to cut down the number of contestants. A maximum of four humorous entries were accepted from each area, and the participants dramatized their skits at the bandshell at our fabulous Encanto Park.

We received excellent publicity from local newspapers, radio, and television stations. The program manager of one of our local TV stations was so interested that he wanted the four winners to appear on one of his programs.

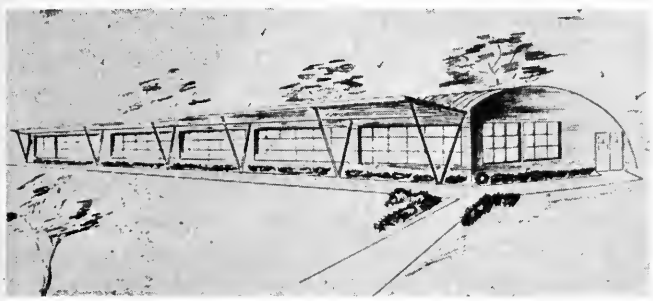
To add spice and humor to the program, members of the newly-formed Phoenix Clown Alley cavorted among the crowd. They gave great aid in arousing the interest and enthusiasm of the audience.

The variety of acts was divided into four groups: individual pantomime; group pantomime; individual song, dance or skit; group song, dance or skit. They were judged on the basis of humor, originality, and costume by three well-known businessmen.



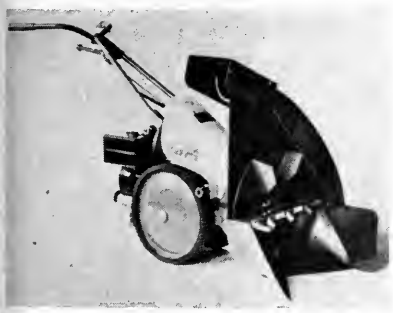
NEWS

If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE *mention that you read about it on* RECREATION *magazine's Market News page.*



♦ Ease of erection and design simplicity marks the Wonder Building, a pre-fab steel structure which provides the shell of the new school building, makes possible a classroom cost of from five to ten thousand dollars, about one-third the cost of the conventional classroom today.

The pre-fab structures are especially adaptable to growing communities where additional facilities are needed for classrooms, repair buildings, auditoriums, gymnasiums, and similar buildings. Consisting of patented, galvanized steel panels, corrugated and curved to permit trussless construction, the buildings are fire-, vermin-, and termite-proof. They can be completely insulated and may be permanent, or demountable with one hundred per cent salvage. The buildings have been field-tested in all areas of the country to determine suitability for varying climates and weather. Wonder Building Corporation of America, 30 N. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois.



♦ A special raker bar that quickly cuts up heavily packed or deeply piled snow is a feature of the new Jari Champion Snow Thrower. The new, rotary-type, self-propelled machine is designed to clear a path twenty inches wide through any depth or type of snow at the rate of 520 shovelfuls per minute. Thrown snow is spread over a thirty foot strip to prevent big banks, and the throwing angle is adjustable. Other attachments are available to make it an all-year maintenance machine. Write Department KP, Jari Products, Inc., 2990 Pillsbury Avenue, Minneapolis 8, Minnesota.

♦ A new uranium detector kit containing all materials needed to prospect for uranium is announced by CMG Industries, Box 611, Laramie, Wyoming. Invented by two University of Wyoming scientists, the kit, which uses the sun's energy, has actually detected commercial uranium and contains the necessary apparatus for appraising the uranium content. For the outdoor man, sportsmen, and "week-enders," the kit includes a fold-up, pocket size detector, and four typical uranium ores.

♦ The new Craftool Dustman, a portable dust collecting and shop cleaning unit, is a powerful, self-contained dust collecting system that uses any standard garbage or ash can as its waste receptacle. It collects sawdust and dust right at the machine, thereby eliminating the floating dust problem in the shop, and is also used for cleaning the machines and for general cleaning in the shop area—in fact, for any job where the average vacuum cleaner is ineffective because of size or capacity. The Dustman is the household vacuum cleaner's big tough brother. Craftools, Incorporated, 401 Broadway, New York 13, New York.

♦ Permapex, a new type crayon combines permanence with removability as desired. Graphs, charts, and diagrams drawn with this crayon remain on most surfaces indefinitely. Fluctuating figures or other elements may be drawn in with chalk and then removed or changed as required without damage to the basic Permapex-drawn chart. When the basic chart is no longer needed, the crayon markings are easily removed with Apex-Removo, a special solvent. The Permapex Kit consists of four crayons—red, white, yellow and blue—and a large tube of solvent. Apex Permanent Crayon Company, 235 Lora Avenue, Youngstown 4, Ohio.

♦ A new catalog of optical aids has factual information on all types of optical instruments and components—including measuring magnifiers, microscopes, pocket comparators, telescopes and accessories, lenses, prisms, wedges of all descriptions; hand spectroscopes; reticles; mirrors; astronomical telescopes; binoculars; and photographic items. A copy of "Optical Catalog" is available on request from Edmund Scientific Corporation, Barrington 7, New Jersey.

Recreation Salaries

Reaffirming the importance of defining jobs, as brought out in Mr. J. J. Donovan's article last month, "The What and Why of Job Analysis."

Remarks made by Louis J. Kroeger, management consultant, San Francisco, at the 37th National Recreation Congress in Denver.

THE FIRST difficulty which besets those who set recreation salaries is that not everyone understands exactly what constitutes the nature of this profession nor are all employers of recreation workers careful to limit professional assignments to professionals.

Basically, recreation jobs are priced by the two main methods used in the pricing of other jobs. One is to find what others are paying for comparable work; the other is to set standards in relation to duties, responsibilities, and qualifications required.

The first method has the obvious drawbacks that we can never be sure that all factors are truly comparable, and that the use of comparative data often sets up a vicious circle.

The second method can be effective in the hands of competent analysts working with an understanding management and legislative body. The principal handicap is that it may get rates out ahead of established custom and established custom is hard to buck.

There are at least two other bases upon which these jobs may be priced. One is simply to let the normal play of the law of supply and demand establish the rates. The other is to rely on standards and salaries proposed by professional organizations such as the National Recreation Association.

Reliance on supply and demand introduces a new hazard — the competition of the non-professional for the professional jobs. Depending upon the law of supply and demand is defensible from the standpoint of the profession only if professional standards are so solidly established that the supply is limited to those who met them.

Some of us use the standards proposed by professional organizations in our work. They are useful guides and they set desirable goals. However, we often find them unrealistic in a given community. They are, frankly, sometimes an aspiration rather than a fact.

Legally, the city council or other legislative body sets salaries. Practically, it may be the local recreation commission, a city manager or personnel director, or an outside personnel consultant — whomever the city council depends upon for technical guidance in salary setting.

This suggests that when you are concerned with salaries in your own community, *you should make the facts and your views known* both to those who recommend salaries and to those who approve them.

After all other considerations are taken into account, the governing body will finally apply one more criterion— ability to pay. This is not ability to pay in the abstract, but the judgment of the governing body as to what total tax bill the people will stand, and their own view as to what part of that bill should apply to recreation.

This suggests that salary technicians and local legislators need to be educated not only on salary rates, but on the character of professional recreation service and on its relative importance in the total local government.

Get acquainted with the personnel people in your community. Don't complain about their lack of understanding of your special problems if you haven't made the effort to inform them. Remember that scores or hundreds of other professional and non-professional groups compete for their understanding and recognition. They do their best to balance them all; but *their judgment can be no better than their information.*

You will find that they try to reduce all kinds of work to certain common denominators, while you tend to emphasize the special attributes of your profession. Try to see it their way. Try to translate your case into their language and adjust it to their viewpoint. After all, jobs do have to be reduced to the common denominator of dollars of salary paid, and these dollar rates can be established only on such comparative common factors as difficulty, importance, and other items related to duty, responsibility, and qualification.

** ** ** **

Remarks made by James Wilson, assistant city manager, director of personnel, Colorado Springs, at the 37th National Recreation Congress in Denver.

WE MUST remember that we work for a public corporation, and that our program and types of service offered will depend mainly upon the desires and ability to pay of this large board of directors (our public). Does it not follow then that to a great extent the salaries paid to the people administering this program will be determined on the same basis? The personnel department can recommend proper salaries, but the acceptance of these recommendations will depend largely upon one thing—*understanding of the job and its attendant responsibilities.*

This poses a particularly difficult problem in this area, for the public has not been exposed long enough to have attained complete understanding of what it takes to be a recreation worker.

I am sure that many of you have faced this problem and would agree that all too many people are prone to look

upon the recreation worker as a play leader rather than the skilled, well-trained administrator that he or she really is. How many times in your own community have you seen an attempt to get Bill or Mary a job in the recreation department with the following arguments being advanced: Bill is a great athlete and really understands kids, or Mary just loves kids and she is so handy, and so on?

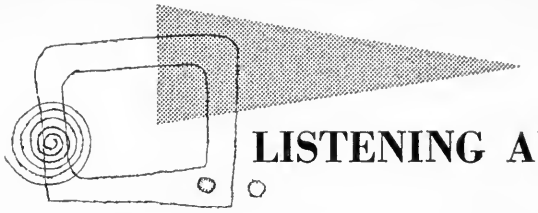
I daresay that not too often are we advised of a possible candidate who is recommended on the basis of his academic training, ability to prepare and administer complex programs and budgets, and so on. What then does this indicate? Only one thing, *lack of understanding*. If people fully understood as we do that the foregoing type of person is what we must have in order to provide the most effective and efficient program, they too would be more receptive to paying a commensurate wage.

What then remains to be done? I did not intend to dwell on this subject, yet I cannot help but feel that it is our common problem and one that, if overcome, will minimize the other problems that arise in connection with wages (barring a lack of funds, of course).

All of you work like beavers to sell a particular park or recreation project. This is done for only one reason; you know that unless sold, your program does not stand a chance—unless you can find one that offers everyone something at absolutely no cost to anyone. No program or profession sells itself—usually because it is too complex to meet with ready understanding.

You must sell the quality of the job you are performing, and, further, you must sell the fact that this quality is not achieved by accident—that it can only be furnished by well-trained, experienced, and educated people who will return every dollar in quality service. I think you will find that the public too appreciates the fact that you can't get something for nothing.

I urge you to sell it, for if you do, I am confident that you will have working on your side the greatest single factor that influences your salary, or mine for that matter, and also public opinion which will be based on solid understanding of your profession. ■



LISTENING AND VIEWING

Educator Hails TV Education

Dr. Milton S. Eisenhower, president of Pennsylvania State University, told reporters recently that education by television could be just as effective as classroom instruction, and said that Penn State would expand its experiments with TV teaching during the next five years. He also stated that the university's past experiments show practically no difference in the marks of students taught by TV and those who attended classroom lectures.

Films

• *Hosteling Holiday*, one of the most recent films depicting youth activities, beautifully captures the spirit of hosteling and the fun of young people "on the road." It tells the story of a student in the late teens who, finding the usual summer in a large city very boring and unchallenging, learns about youth hosteling and joins a group of boys and girls to bike and hike through New England. The boredom experienced by many of today's youth, when they do not know how to use their leisure time properly, is portrayed in effective and moving contrast. The film was directed and produced by Elliot Butler as his thesis for his master's degree at Boston University. His photography is excellent and the color very good. *Hosteling Holiday* (26 minutes, 16mm, color, sound) may be rented from American Youth Hostels, 14 West Eighth Street, New York 11, or from local councils in New Haven, Detroit, or New York City.

• *They Grow Up So Fast* dramatizes the frustrations of a boy "left on the sidelines" while his classmates played games. The boy's school had good equipment and playgrounds but lacked experienced teachers to help youngsters develop skills in sports, games, and other physical activities. The film, first to be produced by the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, seeks to interpret physical education to the public, to educators, and to parents. Write to AAHPER, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6.

• *Man of ACTION*, a new 13½-minute color carton, features an urban saboteur—a symbol of the citizen apathy which has made housing our prime social and economic problem—who barely has to lift a finger to create slums. Produced for the American Council to Improve Our Neighborhoods (ACTION) by Transfilm and contributed as a public service by Continental Can Company, it is a key tool in the organization's drive to stop home and neighborhood deterioration. Available nationally on free loan in 16mm to adult community groups, industry, and TV stations through Association Films' libraries.

Filmstrip and Slide Catalog

The S.V.E. educational catalog of filmstrips, slides, and color slidesets contains many new materials. The attractive, illustrated 56-page catalog is divided into three main sections — for primary, intermediate, and junior and senior high school grades — then grouped according to subject matter areas. Copies may be obtained free from Society for Visual Education, Inc., 1345 Diversey Parkway, Chicago 14, or from any S.V.E. dealer.

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The Guide to the Best in free-loan films, educational rental subjects, Walt Disney Productions, and full-length feature films from Hollywood.

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Books & Pamphlets Received

DO IT YOURSELF WITH ALUMINUM, G. W. Birdsall. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 136. $3.95.*

EASY HANDCRAFTS FOR JUNIORS, Carolyn Howard. Zondevan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Pp. 60. $1.00.

EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES, Association For Childhood Education International, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C. Pp. 92. $1.25.

FOOTBALL SCOUTING, Robert C. "Sarge" MacKenzie. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 278. $3.75.*

GAMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS, Doris Anderson. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Pp. 32. $.50.

GLOVEMAKING FOR BEGINNERS, Natalie S. Woolf. McKnight and McKnight Publishing Company, Market and Center Streets, Bloomington, Illinois. Pp. 100. $1.50.

HANDBOOK OF INDOOR GAMES AND STUNTS, Darwin A. Hindman. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Publishers, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 304. $4.90.*

HEALTH EDUCATION MATERIALS. National Dairy Council, 111 North Canal Street, Chicago 6. Pp. 35. Free.

HOW TO DEVELOP BETTER LEADERS, Malcolm and Hulda Knowles. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 64. $1.00.*

HOW TO GAIN AN EXTRA HOUR EVERY DAY, Ray Joseph. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 192. $2.95.*

HOW TO LEAD GROUP SINGING, Helen Larry Eisenberg. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 62. $1.00.*

JUDO KATAS — FUNDAMENTAL OF THROWING AND MAT TECHNIQUES, Charles Yerkow. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 163. $4.95.*

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MAKE YOUR STAFF MEETINGS COUNT. Arthur C. Croft Publications, New London, Connecticut. Pp. 57. $2.50.

MEETING THE PRESS, Gertrude W. Simpson. National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, Inc., 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 63. $2.00.

MUSIC FOR CHILDREN'S LIVING. Association for Childhood Education International, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C. Pp. 48. $.75.

MUSIC IN AMERICAN EDUCATION, Hazel Nohavec Morgan, Editor. Music Educators National Conference, 64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago 4. Pp. 381. $4.75.

MY GROUP AND I. Arthur C. Croft Publications, New London, Connecticut. Pp. 24. $.75.

MY HOBBY IS COLLECTING ROCKS AND MINERALS, David E. Jensen. Hart Publishing Company, Inc., 670 Fifth Avenue, New York 19. Pp. 122. $2.95.

MY HOBBY IS BIRD WATCHING, Mary P. Pettit. Hart Publishing Company, Inc., 670 Fifth Avenue, New York 19. Pp. 128. Trade edition, $2.95; institutional binding, $4.75.

THE NURSERY SCHOOL AND CHILD CARE CENTER, Clark E. Moustakas and Minnie Perrin Berson. William Morrow & Company, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 222. $3.50.

OBEDIENCE TRAINING FOR YOUR DOG, Cecil Wimhurst. Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 70. $.65.

ON CALL FOR YOUTH, Rudolph Wittenberg. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 241. $3.50.*

OUTDOOR HAZARDS, Mary V. Hood. The Macmillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 242. $3.95.*

PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN, Emily R. Andrews, Helen W. Smith, Margaret Michels, Mary Lou Paul, Anne Mayrose. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 132. $2.95.*

PROBLEM SOLVING FOR THE EXECUTIVE. Arthur C. Croft Publications, New London, Connecticut. Pp. 45. $2.50.

REACHING TEEN-AGERS THROUGH GROUP WORK AND RECREATION PROGRAMS. (Monograph Number 1.) New York City Youth Board, 500 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 43. $.50.

RECREATION FOR HANDICAPPED PEOPLE IN CALIFORNIA. Recreation Commission, Documents Section, State Printing Office, Sacramento 14, California. Pp. 51. $.50.

SELECTED SOFTBALL ARTICLES. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 80. $1.00.

THE SHIP—HOW SHE WORKS, Stuart Beck. John de Graff, Inc., 64 West 23rd Street, New York 10. Pp. 71. $2.75.

SING FORTH. Seabury Press, Greenwich, Connecticut. Pp. 93. $.50.

SOCIAL GROUP WORK—PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICES (Revised and enlarged), Harleigh B. Trecker. Whiteside, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 442. $5.75.*

STAIRWAY TO COLLEGE—A Guide for the Prospective College Student, Normie and Harold Ruby. Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Pp. 80. $2.20, cloth; $1.10, paper.

STAMP COLLECTING — Teach Yourself Books, Fred J. Melville, revised by Charles Skilton. Soccer Associates, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 190. $1.50.

TRY NATURE, Robert S. Field. Vantage Press, Inc., 120 West 31st Street, New York 1. Pp. 238. $3.75.

UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE IN DISTRESS, Barney Katz and Louis P. Thorpe. The Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 357. $4.00.*

VANISHING PRAIRIE—A True Life Adventure, Jane Werner and the staff of the Walt Disney Studio. Simon and Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, Rockefeller Center, New York 20. Pp. 124. $2.95*

Magazine Articles

AMERICAN HOME, *November 1955*
Little League . . . For or Against?

CHILDREN, *November-December 1955*
The Exiled Delinquent, *Bertram M. Beck, M.A.*
Group Work with Hospitalized Children, *Constance Impallaria Albee, M.S.W.*

PARENTS, *December 1955*
If Your Child Asks About Other People's Religion, *Margaret Albrecht.*
A Code for Teen-Agers, *Robert C. Taber.*

PARKS AND RECREATION, *November 1955*
Cabarrus County Has Two Chapters in the Interest of Retarded Children, *Sarah E. Walker, M.S.P.H.*

SCHOLASTIC COACH, *September 1955*
Soccer from A to Z, *Glenn F. H. Warner.*
Physical Education and Juvenile Delinquency, *Kenneth G. Sullivan.*

SOUNDINGS, *September-October 1955*
A Recreation Program for the Hearing-Impaired Child, *Robert H. Dombro.*

* See footnote on page 48.

PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

The Metropolis: Is Integration Possible?

Edwin A. Cottrell and Helen L. Jones. Haynes Foundation, 916 Consolidated Building, 607 Hill Street, Los Angeles 14, California. Pp. 116. Cloth, $2.50; paper, $2.00.

This is the final monograph in a series of studies on government integration in the Los Angeles area underwritten by the Haynes Foundation. It gives background information for the general understanding of the processes of local government, examples of ways in which jurisdictions cooperate and delegate authority and responsibility to each other, reviews the major steps toward integration which have taken place or been proposed, and, finally, presents a long-range plan for the future.

Many metropolitan areas are undergoing studies to facilitate the coordination of overlapping functions of county and city government activities. Recreation and park executives, their boards, and interested citizens need to understand the intricacies of government operations to discharge their obligation to get the maximum value from the taxpayers' dollar and at the same time provide adequate recreation services for the rapidly increasing leisure hours.

For the uninitiated, this study is an entrancing revelation of the astounding complexities of local government services and administrations.—*James Madison*, Field Department, NRA.

Baited Bulletin Boards

Thomas A. Koskey. Baited Bulletin Boards, 30 Clareview Avenue, San Jose 27, California. Pp. 32. 1954. $1.00.

Here is a guide which should be in the top center drawer of the director's desk in every recreation center. The subject: bulletin boards that attract interest, hold interest, and impress favorably. Twenty-five pages of illustrations show ways to use bulletin boards effectively. Key features are: use of color, arrangement, lettering and captions, textural materials, and a basic list of materials. Adaptations for odd shaped boards are shown.

Written for teachers, this little handbook could be a great help in making often neglected bulletin boards an asset to recreation centers and playgrounds. The booklet would be even more helpful if it contained a section on "the board that changes daily," but the suggestions are good, new, and effectively presented.—*Alfred B. Jensen*, Recreation Personnel Service, NRA.

Exploring the Small Community

Otto G. Hoiberg. University of Nebraska, 1125 R Street, Lincoln 8, Nebraska. Pp. 199. $3.50.

Out of a life-long experience in small communities, Dr. Hoiberg has drawn basic principles and dynamic suggestions for making life more livable in such areas.

Dr. Hoiberg recognizes recreation as a fundamental need of the people and as an agent for community improvement. The plan of the book, considering the contribution of the church, the school, business, tends to indicate a well-defined boundary between adult education, cultural expression and recreation where no such boundary actually exists, but if study of Dr. Hoiberg's book increases the sum total of participation and of human happiness, one need not quarrel over terms.

Excellent analysis of leadership available and of the need for democratic planning makes the book practical and helpful.

Dr. Hoiberg quotes W. I. Thomas as recognizing four basic wishes in man—security, response (love and friendship), recognition (a place in the sun), and new experience—and assigns to recreation the major responsibility for satisfying the wish for new experience. —*Edna V. Braucher*, Correspondence and Consultation Service, NRA.

Buildings of Tomorrow

Fern M. Colborn. William Morrow & Company, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 159. $3.50.

This guide is based upon the observation and experience of Miss Colborn as a member of the staff of the National Federation of Settlements. Although the major emphasis is upon "agency" buildings, the material in it can be applied in large measure to public recreation buildings.

The book describes important considerations that precede the preparation of building plans and contains many helpful suggestions for the guidance of groups responsible for a building project. Valuable hints are also offered as to ways in which the services of an architect can be most effectively utilized. Recreation workers will find of special value the comments with reference to the planning of specific features and the selection of building materials and equipment. The volume contains detailed descriptions of social settlement buildings and illustrations of both exteriors and interiors.

Although it is pointed out that the size and type of buildings vary widely according to local needs, Miss Colborn proposes: "As a minimum every neighborhood house must have a home base that consists of space for offices, a lounge, a fair-size meeting room, three or four club or special activity rooms, and a kitchen." She goes on to add: "The number of families you are able to reach will depend far more upon the size of the full-time staff you employ than the size of your building."

All communities considering the construction of a community-type recreation building would do well to secure a copy of this book.—*George D. Butler*, Director, NRA Research Department.

Meeting the Press

Gertrude W. Simpson. The National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 63. $2.00. ($1.50 to members of the National Publicity Council.)

News releases, deadlines and the general whirl of the working press can be baffling to the uninitiated agency worker who finds himself responsible for obtaining good press coverage for his organization. *Meeting the Press* is an informative booklet which aims at solving the mystery of how to get and stay in the news and covers the gamut of press-organization relationships. Readers unfamiliar with newspaper procedures and policies should find the book useful in the preparation of material for newspaper publicity and invaluable in making the best possible use of such material.

The author's range of subject was reviewed by nearly thirty local community agencies and organizations whose comments were guides in the preparation of the final manuscript. It discusses such subjects as who should be responsible for publicity; how to plan a newspaper publicity program; basic

techniques of news writing; news on radio and TV; how to work with weekly, neighborhood, and other specialized press outlets.

Mrs. Simpson, author of the popular manual *Working with Newspapers* (now out of print), writes clearly, to-the-point, and in entertaining style. She is assistant to the public relations director, Girl Scouts of the USA. Her experience includes news reporting for a large daily paper, publicity for hospitals, colleges, trade associations, community chest, foods, home decorations, and fashions.—*Charlotte Rice*, Public Information Department, NRA.

The Workshop Book

Martha Lincoln and Katherine Torrey. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston 7, Massachusetts. Pp. 214. $5.00.*

If you are starting a workshop for children, this should be one of the first books to buy. If you don't have a workshop program, this book wil make you wish to start one—and tell you how.

It is exceedingly well-organized, covers not only woodwork but many other media possible in a workshop, is clear, concise, and stimulating. It is profusely illustrated by accurate construction drawings and by photographs of the finished projects, all of which are in good taste and uphold excellent standards of design and construction. Full information about the equipment and supplies for each project is given, and the projects are original and clever.

As if this wasn't enough, the book also contains a reference list of workshop materials and a carefully selected bibliography, as well as a fine index which makes it very easy to use.

If your workshop program has become stale and routine, this material will give it a real lift. It is one of the finest we've seen in a long time. Highly recommended. — *Virginia Musselman*, Program Service, NRA.

2000 Fathoms Down

Commander Georges Houot and Pierre Willm. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc. 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 192. $4.00.*

A true story of adventure beneath the sea, telling of history-making dives that can be comfortably enjoyed by the armchair traveler. The memories and emotions of these two pioneers make a thrilling narrative and show that we can look forward to a time when the sea will give up its secrets. Illustrated with photographs.

All in One Day— Experiences and Insights

Hilda Libby Ives. The Bond Wheelwright Company, 795 Forest Avenue, Portland 5, Maine. $2.75.

The record of a radiant life, this book by a long-time member of the board of directors of the National Recreation Association, touches both peaks of joy and depths of sadness. Always an active participant in recreation in her own life, a notable swimmer even as a grandmother, Mrs. Ives pays tribute to the power of recreation in building character:

"Interest in sport provides a fine foundation for the building of character. To wait your turn, to play with the team and not for individual glory, to cheer as loser, for the best man, and to forget oneself in cooperative play — these are all great spiritual qualities to be imbedded by sports in the life of young people.

"My admiration for that group of pioneers who formed the National Recreation Association, Luther Gulick, Theodore Roosevelt, Joseph Lee, and Howard Braucher, is boundless. No adequate appraisal has yet been made of the wonderful work accomplished under the leadership of these great men and countless others who have worked with them through the last half century."—*Edna V. Braucher*, National Recreation Association.

ACTIVITY BOOKSHELF

Creative Activities by Dorothy Haupt and D. Keith Osborn. The Merrill Palmer School, 71 East Ferry Avenue, Detroit 2, Michigan. Pp. 104, illustrated. $1.00.

A guide to parents and leaders, presenting the kinds of activities in which young children may engage with pleasure and satisfaction. The book contains a great many projects in various types of activities, including paints and painting, stencils and printing, paper work, clay, woodwork, rhythm instruments, nature study, cooking, and special holiday projects. Recipes for paste, papier mâche, and so on are given in an appendix, as are valuable references to additional readings and sources of supplies. Excellent for kindergarten and pre-school leaders, and also for craft leaders on playgrounds. Well-organized, in good taste and sound in techniques. Recommended.

Handbook of Folk, Square and Social Dancing by Jane A. Harris, Anne Pittman and Marlys S. Waller. Burgess Publishing Company, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota. Pp. 270, illustrated, revised edition. $3.00.

An excellent handbook for the recreation library. Contains useful material on facilities and equipment for the dance program, techniques of teaching, and an excellent bibliography, in addition to the main sections describing forty-three square dances, twenty-seven round dances, thirty-six international folk dances, six favorite social dances and a special chapter of twenty-six mixers and ice breakers.

Information on recordings is detailed and complete; many sketches add charm and informality. Recommended.

Hopscotch and *Jump Rope Rhymes* by Patricia Evans. The Porpoise Bookshop, 308 Clement Street, San Francisco 18, California. Pp. 31 each. $.25 each.

These are two entirely delightful little booklets, charmingly illustrated by the author. The former gives a fascinating history of hopscotch, originated probably in ancient Greece, and played all over the world. Many of these variations are explained, and playing directions given.

The latter will increase your nostalgia for your childhood, as you will remember chanting many of these rhymes to the thump of a rope. Order them, read, and enjoy them — and discuss them in staff meetings. They have a long and honorable history!

* These publications are available from the National Recreation Association at list price plus fifteen cents for each book ordered to cover postage and handling. *Active Associate and Affiliate Members of the Association receive a ten per cent discount on list price.* Remittances should accompany orders from individuals; organizations and recreation departments will be billed on their official orders. Address orders to Combined Book Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

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Recreation Leadership Courses

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January, February and March, 1956

HELEN M. DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Canton, Ohio January 16-19	C. W. Schnake, Recreation Director, Recreation Department, Canton City School District, Safety Building
	Buffalo, New York January 23	N. Y. State Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation Conference
	Downey, Illinois February 28 and 29	Robert C. Boyd, Chief, Special Service, Veterans Administration Hospital
	Cicero, Illinois March 5-8	Alan B. Domer, Executive Director, Cicero Youth Commission, 5341 West Cermak Road
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Morganton, North Carolina January 23-26	Miss Virginia Gregory, Recreation Specialist, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Education Building Annex-Room 134, Raleigh
	Reidsville, North Carolina January 30-February 2	
	Kinston, North Carolina February 6-9	
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Pacific Southwest District February 13-April 12	John J. Collier, National Recreation Association District Representative, Room 1009, 606 S. Hill Street, Los Angeles, California
FRANK A. STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Greenville, Mississippi January 23-26	E. M. Ward, Superintendent of Recreation, Park Commission, 705 McAllister Street

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Mr. Staples will be conducting Arts and Crafts training workshops at the following Air Bases beginning January 30: Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho; Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota; Malmstrom Air Force Base, Great Falls, Montana. If you are interested in further details with reference to Mr. Staples' availability for consultation during this period or in the possibility of participating in these training workshops themselves please communicate with Mr. Howard Beresford, 3055 Bellaire, Denver 7, Colorado.

Miss Grace Walker will be attending the California State and Pacific Southwest District Conference to be held in San Diego, California, February 12-15.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

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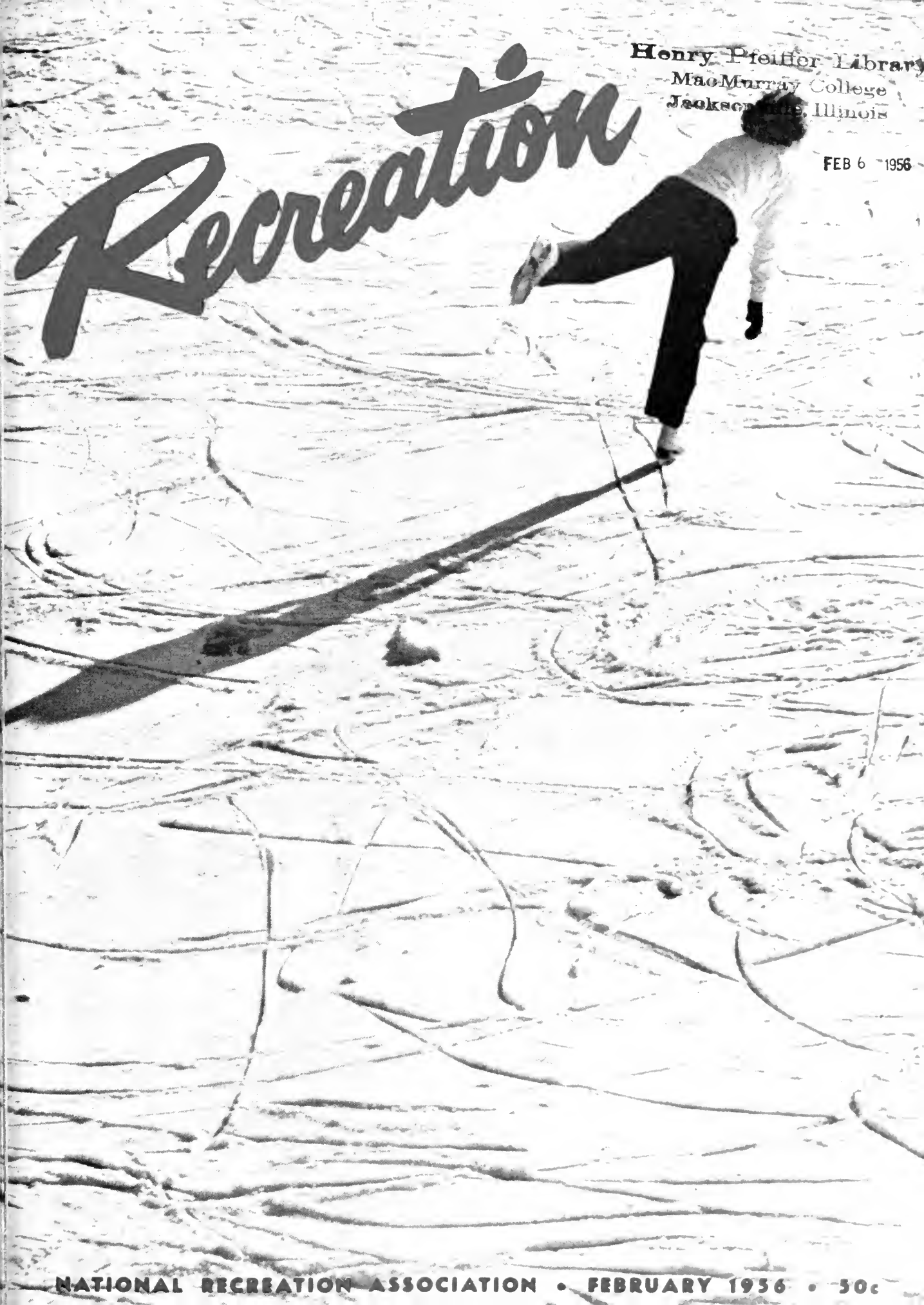

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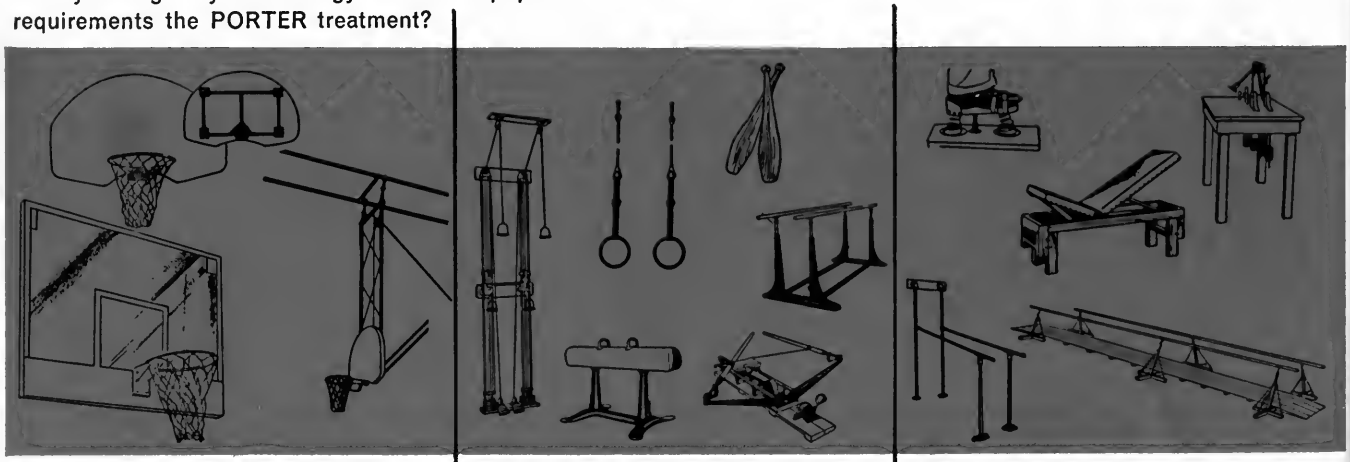

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JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, *Executive Director*

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FEBRUARY 1956

Recreation*

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THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

THE PATTERN OF WINTER. This photograph, taken by Gerald Walter, age 17, of Neillsville, Wisconsin, was 1955 Grand Prize Winner in Class 2 of the National High School Photographic Awards—a nationwide picture-taking contest sponsored annually by Eastman Kodak Company. There are 256 prizes, totaling $5,000, awarded. The 1956 contest is now under-way.

Next Month

Look for: an excellent editorial by Paul Douglass on "Inspired Leadership"; several articles on recreation in industry; a story about a girls' softball program, "Softball-Plus"; the third prize-winning program in the U. S. Air Force Service Club Program Contest; a good article on swimming pool operation and maintenance; the "recreation success story" of a small town; and, also, in the personnel field, "The Purpose of Graduate Education for Recreation," by Dr. John Hutchinson of Columbia University. Students will be interested to know that "On the Campus" is again a regular feature of each monthly issue.

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Editorial

The Philosophy of Recreation

Harold W. Kennedy

From address prepared for the Seventh California Recreation Conference, 1955.

RECREATION is not, and cannot be expected to be, a panacea for all the antisocial forces of an unplanned society. At its rudimentary worse it can relieve the boredom of aimless leisure hours. At its finest it can illuminate the life of the individual with cultural electricity and solidify the community with the feeling of belonging.

Our philosophy has incubated over the centuries. Individual recreation is as old as man himself. The drawings of mastodons and sabre-tooth tigers found in ancient caves bear evidence to the fact that "adult recreation" was known during the dim infancy of civilization.

We do not know when community recreation began, but there is no doubt it existed in primitive society. The fact that original organized sports are found in present-day savage tribes indicates that this is true. We also know, of course, that the Athenians had developed and stylized competitive sports long before the birth of Christ.

In our complex modern society, the state and local government agencies have been called upon to a greater extent to fill the recreation needs of the people. The school, church, and home, which formerly carried almost the entire load, still carrry a large bulk of it.

Basically Recreation is a Human Need

Some writers have described recreation as a "social force." Others have called it a "government responsibility." Actually, of course, it is a basic need, a universal hunger. Among all peoples, and in all stages of history, man has found outlets for self-expression and personal development in forms of recreation of striking similarity. As Joseph Lee put it, "The muses that have whispered to us are the same." We cannot analyze human needs in the same manner in which we can chemically analyze the human body. Nevertheless we know that the individual deprived during working hours of ability to create, to feel a sense of belonging to a group, to exercise his whole mind, soul, and body as one organism to release his combativeness—that individual is starved for recreation.

The chief objective of recreation is the happiness and contentment of the individual. All other purposes are by-products, valuable to be sure, but secondary to the one basic function. This has not always been recognized. The gloomy philosophers of the Victorians and the "joy-is-sin" prejudice still have not been entirely shaken off. The true philosophy of recreation requires a realization that joy of living is an entire and legitimate facet of life itself.

Recreation Brings Satisfaction in Achievement and Health

One of the unfortunate products of technological society is the unbalanced growth of the individual. Forced to specialize for efficiency, the worker loses the satisfaction that the artisan finds in his finished product. He loses manual and mental skills. Proper recreation will restore these skills and revitalize the forces of creativeness and culture. According to Dr. Austin Fox Riggs, "The function of play is to balance life in relation to work, to afford a refreshing contrast to responsibility and routine, to keep alive that spirit of adventure and that sense of proportion which prevents taking oneself and one's job too seriously, and thus to avert the premature death of youth, and not infrequently the premature death of the man himself."[1]

It is almost axiomatic that recreation is essential to physical fitness and sound development. The wholesomeness of man derives its nourishment from a balanced exercise of all the parts of the total being—the mind, the muscles, the emotions and the spirit.

"While the worth of recreation as an aid in restoration of health and soundness is receiving increasing endorsement from the medical profession, its paramount value derives from its dual contribution, subtle and immeasurable, to euphoria, and as a preventive of nervous disorders. Release from strain, translation from self-concern to absorbing interest, and the concurrent discovery of the friend you can be to yourself, by rest, play, or doing something you really want to do—such is the insurance recreation writes against the mill-run miseries and ills of too much self."[2]

Recreation Develops Education and Skill

Interest in any type of activity is heightened as skills are improved. It is impossible to read, paint, or play a musical instrument without absorbing some of the culture of literature, art, or music. One cannot hunt, fish, or hike without unconsciously developing into an amateur naturalist.

According to L. P. Jacks[3] recreation is not pleasurable unless educational. "Man, the worker, and man, the player, are not two men, but one. Not two halves of one man either, but one viewed in different aspects; so that if you train him for his work by one method and his play by another, you will find that you are not training him at all but dividing him against himself."

Somewhat paradoxically, though play involves education,

HAROLD W. KENNEDY *is county counsel of the County of Los Angeles and a member of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Children and Youth.*

[1] Austin Fox Riggs, *Play*, Doubleday Doran and Company, Inc., 1935. Out of print.
[2] G. Ott Romney, *Off the Job Living*, Barnes, 1945. Out of print.
[3] L. P. Jacks, *Education Through Recreation*, National Recreation Association Study, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1932. Out of print.

much of our population must be educated in how to play and relax. Students of geriatrics find that in our mature citizens, the talents, skills, and enthusiasm for recreation activities have been lost. Here the professional in recreation can observe both his failure and his opportunity—the opportunity to inculcate into youth skills in hobbies and games which will remain through life, and to assist older people to rediscover lost pleasures, and to discover new ones.

Recreation Brings Social Values

It is a truism that happy, creative, cultured individuals will make up a society with the same attributes. Aside from this, however, one man may benefit from the well-being of another. In this regard let us not be stifled by the negative approach. This approach is characterized by the same sort of "busy hands are happy hands" or "man's idle mind is the devil's workshop" philosophy.

G. Ott Romney, in *Off the Job Living*, characterized this approach as follows: "When an individual caught temptation to naughtiness casting covetous eyes at him, the intended victim was advised to immerse himself in some busyness which presumably brought him pleasure as well as safety, such as making furniture or working on a stamp collection or painting a picture."

It is true that while stringing beads it is difficult for a child to engage in juvenile mischief, for instance, but the same effect could be provided by locking him in a secure closet or stunning him with a blunt instrument. Merely keeping busy is not "recreation" and calling it such obscures the real values of recreation in its true sense.

The positive approach is more emotion than motion, more whetting the appetite than force-feeding. In short, this philosophy of joy for the sake of joy recognizes that happiness and contentment create a finer person.

The social values then follow naturally. Juvenile delinquency, crime, mental illness, alcoholism are but a few of the evils which can be alleviated.

The professional in recreation will do himself and his cause the greatest service by now and again lifting his head from his tasks and sniffing the heady and rarefied atmosphere of the true philosophy of recreation. He can truly say to himself, "My job is bringing happiness and light to mankind. Than this, there can be no more noble profession."

Reference has been made to the importance of the normal needs of people for balanced living, relaxation, and recreation activity. As we face the uncertain tomorrow against the tragic backdrop of the appalling catastrophic possibilities of destruction in the atomic age, we need no further arguments for the importance of recreation. While yearning devotedly for peace, by national necessity we must prepare for war. While wanting to understand and not be misunderstood by the political leaders of the Soviet Union and the Chinese Communists, we are mindful of the deterioration that their propaganda, their devices, their techniques, their trickery has brought in the minds of men. So, you see, in such an atmosphere your day-to-day work in the field of recreation assumes an increasing importance. However, we must be hopeful for the future. ■

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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles.*
—The Editors.

A Living Dynamic Being

Sirs:

It's a pleasure to have the opportunity of commenting on Mr. Mowrer's article "Recreation—For What?" in the December issue of RECREATION.

This question of heredity versus environment is age-old and certainly we have no solution to it at this time. Simplified, we might say heredity is the gift of potential and that environment consists of those factors which influence the success or failure of an individual to reach this potential. Our American civilization is created to develop ways and means of reaching this potential.

Again, simply stated, recreation seeks the constructive use of leisure time. By constructive use, we mean seeking an individual's fullest development within the limits of his potential. This is also the objective of the home, church, school, and other social forces in society.

If all these forces succeed, we can expect to find a well-integrated individual. Would he be any less a genius because of his education, or less a leader because his heredity potential was virtually reached through the efforts of society's social forces? We believe man's greatness depends upon developing his gifts and abilities to the greatest level.

Man's integration into society does not negate his change of individual development. Rather, it is fostered through excellent education, personality and character development, improved health, a happy home life, and high spiritual and moral values.

Well-integrated persons in our society are not free from frustrations. Life is full of frustrations, large and small. The frustration of boredom is certainly not a result of recreation. Recreation seeks the elimination of boredom by giving new outlets to restless and non-integrated individuals. It seeks to develop creativity, to encourage activity rather than passivity.

Mass activity is just one facet of recreation. Individual and group activities are certainly equally important. An individual's potential greatness will flower in that kind of activity most appealing to him as he sinks his roots and develops strong limbs on the tree of life.

"Civilized boredom" is the result if society fails in any respect. Organized recreation is dedicated to the cause that man shall not be lonely and bored, but a living, dynamic being; for from such has America become great.

MILO F. CHRISTIANSEN, *Superintendent of Recreation, Washington, D.C.*

Personnel Practices

Sirs:

I believe that Mr. Sutherland's article in this issue represents an excellent summary statement of the desirable scope and content of a well-rounded personnel program for employees of a recreation organization. Certainly it should provide some excellent guidance for any recreation administrator who wants to take stock of his existing personnel practices and improve them where necessary.

One major problem, which he may have intentionally avoided in the present discussion, is to find practical answers to the question: "How can the head of a recreation organization find the time and the know-how to set up and operate a good personnel program?" There are at least three kinds of administrative settings which need to be considered in finding answers to this tough question. They are: *(a)* the public recreation agency which operates within the framework of a formally established civil service program, and which must deal with officials of the central personnel agency; *(b)* the public recreation agency which is entirely outside the scope of any formally established civil service programs, and which is therefore presumably free to "write its own ticket"; and *(c)* the recreation agency which is essentially private in character and is definitely not public in nature.

In each of these three groupings, of course, there will be large, medium size, and small organizations. It is reasonably safe to assume that the great majority of the large ones which are public in character are within the framework of some formally established civil service system. The essential problem for this type of an organization is to set up some internal personnel machinery for working jointly with the staff of the civil service agency and carrying on certain kinds of personnel activities pretty much on an internal basis. The specific point I have in mind is this: In such a case, one of the best first steps which top management can take in the direction of improving its personnel practices is to designate some one person in the administration setup to be responsible for personnel matters. If the organization is big enough to warrant making this a full-time job, then it should be full-time. If it is not regarded as a full-time job, it still can be made a part-time assignment for the assistant or chief deputy to the head of the organization. In other words, I believe that it is essential to recognize personnel administration as an important major aspect of over-all administration, and to assign specific responsibility for carrying out the day-to-day aspects of the personnel job.

The "type *(b)*" cases—the public recreation agencies outside the framework of a formal civil service system—pose a more difficult problem. This is particularly true in smaller cities, which on the average have fewer service-wide civil service systems. Also, since the total size of the recreation department is somewhat smaller, it is up to the head of the agency to be his own personnel man along with his hundred-and-one other responsibilities. It is this type of individual, I assume, that Mr. Sutherland has primarily in mind in beaming his suggestions. More specifically, as I see it, the problem becomes one of answering the question: "How do you develop and administer a practical personnel program for a recreation department having less than twenty-five employees?" Even for an organization of that size, it is possible to have some type of semi-formalized job classification plan with a set of standard pay ranges attached to each job. It is also desirable to have a written policy statement on various basic subjects like leave policies, handling of grievances, promotional policies, and so on. Furthermore, it is very desirable to set up a workable system of personnel records. I certainly do not want to over-emphasize the need for adequate records, but it is very difficult to carry on a personnel program with no personnel records

whatsoever. I believe it is desirable to mention them specifically.

I do think, however, that it would be desirable to indicate whether this is intended as a general "across-the-board" treatment of the personnel problem, or whether it is aimed essentially at the smaller recreation organization that is either inside or outside the framework of a civil service system.

J. J. DONOVAN, *Associate Director, Civil Service Assembly, Chicago, Illinois.*

* * * *

Sirs:

I have thoroughly reviewed the article "How Are You Doing on Personnel Administration?" and frankly feel that it includes the essential factors pertaining to personnel problems that many recreation administrators are facing today. The article will provide an excellent opportunity for administrators, whether they be in the recreation or personnel field, to make a comprehensive review of their procedures, policies, and practices, with a view toward self-improvement and making adequate and proper plans for future established objectives and procedures. Too often we do not carefully evaluate our own working methods.

In relationships with personnel departments, I have found it essential to have clear-cut concepts pertaining to the qualifications of the prospective employee in relation to his or her responsibilities in the position. Furthermore, after employment, it is essential that the employee be aware of his duties, responsibilities, and the personnel benefits as established by the personnel department. Lately we have followed a policy of preparing mimeograph material relating to the vacancy which includes: position, salary, education, experience, age limit, qualifications, job duties, and general information pertaining to the position and the community.

This material is distributed either by our department with the approval of the personnel department, or by the personnel department, to the National Recreation Association and the various universities throughout the southern and eastern areas of the country. We have found that this greatly aids us in our recruitment procedure and tends to attract applicants who actually qualify for the position.

Comments on Mr. Sutherland's article:

Selection: Provide an opportunity for the applicant to ask questions pertaining to the position, the agency, and the community, and leave him with a favorable impression. This will more readily emphasize the two-way communications in the personal interview.

Training: The systematic evaluation of an in-service training program in relation to the job duties cannot be overemphasized.

Extra Benefits: Suitable job injury benefits over and above workman's compensation should be encouraged.

Additional Considerations: A very important additional item might include "Periodical evaluation of employee's work." Only in effective formal or informal procedure can an employee improve his quality of work to the satisfaction of the employer. The self-appraisal forms, such as prepared by the National Recreation Association Personnel Service, could be utilized to a great advantage, serving as a guide, as judgments are subjective in nature.

I certainly wish to take this opportunity to congratulate Mr. Sutherland and his staff for the excellent strides that have been made in recent years in the field of placement and training of recreation personnel. The article is just one instance of the contributions that are being made by the Association.

TEMPLE R. JARRELL, *Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.*

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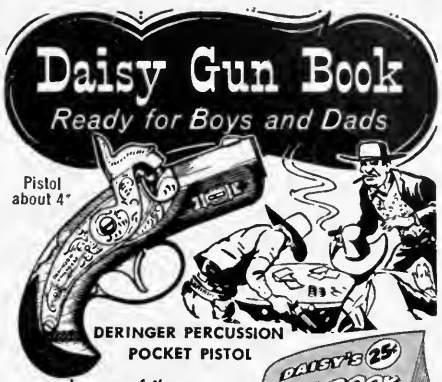
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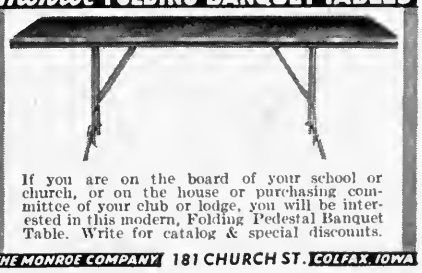

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100 DAYS

T. E. Rivers

There isn't time to prepare a full report for this issue of RECREATION on the one hundred packed, inspiring, and I hope helpful, days which Mrs. Rivers and I spent as ambassadors of recreation, in the name of all recreation workers and friends in the United States, to the leaders and peoples of twenty-two European and Middle East countries. A brief report must serve for the time being.

The purposes of the trip were, I believe, generally accomplished: interchange of recreation information, promotion of the International Recreation Congress, helping to implement the Cooperative Community Exchange Project, urging formation of national recreation associations in the several countries, and the possible federation of these national units into an International Recreation Association. From ragged children in Arab refugee camps to royalty we proclaimed the "chance to play" as the right of a child and a source of enduring satisfaction for youths and adults. The response and cooperation which we received in carrying out specific objectives were beyond our expectations.

Scandinavia's interest in and provision for certain aspects of recreation are phenomenal. Sven Salén, Sweden's great industrialist, will be on our International Advisory Committee. In Finland, land of sports and week-end gardners, Urho Saariaho, member of Parliament, came to our plane and thanked us again for coming to his country.

In Germany, from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., some sixty leaders brought together by the Ministry of Education from all over West Germany faced frankly how our ideas and plans might help in the rebuilding of Germany. George von Opel, German industrialist and sportsman, is to be our committeeman from Germany.

In England, where we had a glorious week as guests of the National Playing Fields Association, the climax was our reception at Buckingham Palace. Accompanied by Admiral Norman, we were received by His Royal Highness, the Duke of Edinburgh, who has given active leadership to the recreation movement in England.

The chairman of our dinner meeting in Holland said: "You have given us a different picture of America than we often get. We like this one. You can count on our cooperation."

In Yugoslavia—a new nation struggling with many problems, economic, political and social, wavering between the East and the West—we found a real hunger for international contacts and a deep desire to learn all that would help in their work for children.

In France, in accord with the historic pattern, the recreation program follows many lines, political, religious, economic, and ideological; but the volume of recreation is tremendous—fifteen thousand amateur groups, for instance, performing fifty thousand plays a year. At a memorable luncheon in the shadow of Sacre Coeur on Montmartre, we recognized the contribution of the National Council of Youth, the League of French Teaching, and the work of the French Government. Deep appreciation was expressed for our presence and for bringing together these great forces for recreation in France.

In little Belgium we were told that when two Belgians meet they form an organization. We saw files of twenty-two thousand private associations of all kinds of purposes but all more or less recreational.

Shah of Iran receives gold medal and certificate from T. E. Rivers, executive secretary, International Recreation Service.

On the balcony of the Capitol in Rome, Mayor Rebecchini pointed out the historic spots of ancient Rome below, told of his plans for recreation in modern Rome, and expressed the hope that his reelection might make it possible for him to attend the Philadelphia Congress.

General Katsotas, mayor of Athens, speaking earnestly said: "People who spend their time and energy and technical knowledge getting the people of the world working together on this problem make me closer to them. I know your work is important. I will back your ideas in Greece."

At an audience in Istanbul with His All Holiness Athenagoras, Patriarch of the Greek Orthodox Church, we presented a copy of Howard Braucher's *Treasury of Living*. He opened it, read aloud a few lines from "America Has a Song," then said, "That is beautiful. This is the real America. She does have a head and abundant resources, but oh, her real greatness is her heart and her song. God bless you and God bless America. I shall treasure this book. It will

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T. E. RIVERS *is executive secretary of the International Recreation Service.*

continually remind me of the soul of the American people. May your leadership continue to bring the nations of the world closer together. I know recreation will help."

Refik Koralton, chairman of the National Assembly in Turkey, said, as we parted: "We will ponder what you have told us. Thank you for coming to Turkey."

In Teheran, our farthest point east, as guests of Iran we were privileged to share in the forwarding of a national recreation movement under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Hussein Ala. In an audience with His Majesty the Shah in the Jade Marble Palace, that perfect example of Persian art and architecture, he thanked us for our help to Iran and spoke with personal knowledge of the developments under way and with conviction of what recreation could do for the youth of Iran. Later that same afternoon, Mr. Ala barely escaped an assassin's bullet.

Fired by the hot stream of liquid gold that flows from newly discovered oil, Baghdad in Iraq is a cauldron in which ancient cultures are being streamlined for twentieth century living. The youthful eyes of His Majesty the King gleamed as we outlined our hopes for recreation in Iraq. He expressed his hearty approval of what we were doing and gave his assurance of Iraq's cooperation in the international recreation movement.

For five days in Jordan we experienced superb Arab hospitality on all social levels from villages to the royal palace. We had our eyes opened to one of the most valiant struggles for social welfare we have ever seen. His Majesty King Hussein Ibn Talal greeted us with outstretched hand. "You are welcome. Jordan is your country while you are here. I have heard about your mission. Let me know if there is anything we can do. Our resources are small but we have an asset in our people, and we want to be counted among the nations working for the people's welfare."

I still glow when I think of what we saw and felt in Egypt. In that ancient land of the Pharaohs a revolution is in progress which is kin to a religious revival. It was a stirring experience to work with those young men and women so conscious of their role as nation builders and so clear that, this time, the people's welfare is the goal and that recreation is one of the essentials.

To our friends here and there and everywhere our heartfelt thanks! Your support, your cooperation, your readiness to look ahead and work in unity give promise of building another great instrument for enriching the human spirit. ■

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In times like these, invest in boys and girls. Men talk about buying stock at the bottom. When you invest in a boy or girl, you are always buying at the bottom. You are sure that the youngster is growing up, and there is no telling how far.

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You are sure to get a man or woman; you may get a great man or a great woman.—Bruce Barton in *The Jungle Weekly*, Berkeley Lions Club, Berkeley, California.

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Things You Should Know . .

▶ NEW YEARBOOK UNDER WAY: A comprehensive inventory of our country's public park and recreation resources is being undertaken by the National Recreation Association. Unlike its previous yearbook studies, the present survey includes state and federal park and recreation services, as well as those of local and county agencies. The questionnaires which have been mailed to local and county authorities were prepared after consultation with a large number of leaders in the recreation and park fields. The cooperation of every individual or agency responsible for public park and recreation service is essential in order that the *fiftieth anniversary yearbook* may present a complete and accurate picture of the present status of the movement. *Early return of the completed questionnaires is therefore urgently requested.*

▶ USE IN YOUR SPRING PLANNING AND TRAINING SESSIONS: Complete sets of RECREATION magazine bibliographies for 1950-55. These are available free, upon request, from the NRA, and carry listings of articles which have appeared in RECREATION during this time, arranged according to topic. They are also valuable as a source for speech material, class work for students, and for research. If you are not familiar with them, send for a sample copy.

▶ A PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION HAS HALTED THE ACTIVITIES of Carl E. Stotz, former commissioner of Little League, temporarily restraining him or any of his agents from setting up a rival organization. It was filed in U. S. Court, Middle District of Pennsylvania, on January sixth, and he was given a thirty-day period in which to appeal the case. Mr. Stotz is suing Little League, Inc., for $300,000 for breach of contract.

▶ THE OLDEST INDUSTRIAL RECREATION CONFERENCE in the country will hold its tenth assembly at Purdue University, February 18, 19, and 20, under the sponsorship of the School of Science, Education and Humanities and the Division of Adult Education. Dr. Jackson M. Anderson of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, will again serve as conference chairman. Reservations may be made or information obtained by writing to: Industrial Recreation Conference, Division of Adult Education Conferences, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana.

▶ FOR CHURCH RECREATION: A new film has been released by the Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, *Leisure for the Lord*. This is the first in a series of pictures to alert churches to the need for a recreation program and to suggest ways of setting it up. For further information write, Mrs. Agnes Durant Pylant, Secretary, Church Recreation Service, The Sunday School Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, 161 Eighth Avenue, North, Nashville 3, Tennessee.

▶ TWO THINGS TO BE CONSIDERED in your planning for National Recreation Month, in June, are: asking local ministers to deliver a sermon or message from the pulpits of their churches; promoting special speeches on recreation in local service clubs.

▶ AN EXHIBIT, "AMERICAN YOUTH AT PLAY," is being prepared by the Special Defense Services of the National Recreation Association at the request of the U. S. Air Force. Approximately thirty photographs from recreation agencies all over the country will be mounted with appropriate quotations from French and German philosophers. The display will be used in French and German schools as a part of the Air Force program to develop better community relations for its personnel.

▶ A MURAL, "FELLOWSHIP OF RECREATION," especially prepared by Dave Asherman for the exhibit of the National Society of Mural Painters at the Architectural League in New York, was dedicated and unveiled at the open house of the National Recreation Association on January 25th. The painting will hang permanently in NRA headquarters at 8 West Eighth Street.

▶ DATES FOR NATIONAL BASEBALL WEEK this year are April 7 to 14, inclusive. Objective is to build public interest in the organization of leagues and clubs in the amateur field and increased appreciation of the skills and aptitudes of those who rise out of the amateur field to professional status.

▶ BOATING WAS HAILED AS A FAMILY SPORT at the recent Motor Boat Show in New York City. Exhibits included not only power boats, but sailing boats as well. Many firms are producing sturdy, lightweight trailers which can be hitched behind the family car to carry the craft from one lake to another. According to the *New York Times*, the number of Americans engaging in boating soared from 20,000,000 to an estimated 30,000,000 in the last year, making it an important contender as the world's most booming sport. (See "The Modern Marina," page 80.)

▶ PRIVATE SWIMMING POOLS are now common, particularly in regions of moderate climate. Dr. Harry A. Bliss, of the University of California at Los Angeles' School of Public Health, therefore asks the question, "Is the mushrooming of these pools throughout the nation posing a public health problem?" The public pool water, usually controlled from a public health standpoint, is bacteriologically equivalent to drinking water, but there is no means of controlling sanitation in private pools. Dr. Bliss suggests that the only answer is through construction regulations and the education of owners. Could not public recreation departments institute public education projects?

▶ FOR THOSE IN THE NEW YORK CITY AREA: Volunteer drivers are needed by the Federation of the Handicapped, 211 West 14th Street, for a new station wagon which has been donated to the federation. The vehicle is to be used to transport homebound handicapped to and from the center during the day or evenings. Write to or phone Margaret McKell.

▶ NEW APPOINTEE ON THE NRA STAFF is Mrs. Ethel Mullins of Canyon, Texas. As of January 1, Mrs. Mullins became executive secretary of the Southwest District with headquarters in Dallas.

▶ MORE AND MORE, recreation boards and commissions are printing on their letterheads: "Affiliate Member of the National Recreation Association." The last sample coming to our attention was that of the St. Lucie County Recreation Board, Fort Pierce, Florida.

Grass-Roots Theatre—U. S. A.

Everyone is getting into the act in community playhouses.

H. W. Heinsheimer

In 1952, a new furnace was needed by a church in Hyde Park, Vermont (pop. 1291). The minister suggested that the money be raised by putting on an operetta, and added, "This will bring everybody together in one big, concerted effort." There were hardly enough people to staff a performance, let alone to provide an audience. But rural tradition holds in Vermont—if a family home burns or a barn needs raising, the neighbors rally round. The Hyde Park church needed a furnace; so the neighbors—in this instance, three other towns in the county—rallied to the cause.

The show played for three nights to capacity audiences drawn from the surrounding countryside. The church got its furnace, but the story didn't end there. The group went on to found the Lamoille County Players, and has since produced many plays. They rehearse and perform in the long-empty Hyde Park Opera House, which the village gives them for a dollar a year.

The Lamoille County group is by no means unique. In towns and villages from California to Florida, from Maine to the Rio Grande, similar community theatres have made their appearance, adding a lustily blooming branch to the growing tree of American culture.

It all started in the early 1920's when theatre enthusiasts, professional and amateur, organized the "little theatre" movement to bring good drama to areas far removed from Broadway. Some of the resulting groups, such as the Pasadena and Dallas playhouses, have since become nationally famous, both for their excellent productions and as try-out stages for aspiring actors. But, meanwhile, and especially since World War II, the movement has expanded to include grass-roots, do-it-yourself theatre groups.

No longer is Broadway the only voice of the American theatre. Last season, from October 1954 to April 1955, New York City's thirty-two legitimate theatres produced only seventy plays and musicals. During the same period, in contrast, an estimated 6,000 productions were put on by some 2,000 community theatres, including both the semi-professional little theatres and the lesser-known but equally active amateur groups. In California, alone, there are 147 community theatres; 60 in Washington, D. C., and vicinity; 106 in New Jersey; and 40 in Westchester County, New York, only an hour's ride from Broadway.

All over the United States people have discovered the thrill of a live show, the joy of active participation and the mysterious, vibrating empathy between actor and audience which cannot be achieved by the movies or TV screen. In a community theatre the actors are Mrs. Jones from down the block, and old Doc Smith, and young Chuck Adams who goes to high school with your daughter. The sofa on the stage set of *Life With Father* has come from somebody's attic, and the old photograph on the wall is your own Uncle George.

A community theatre is a strictly non-commercial undertaking of enthusiastic people who have found in it a refreshing new experience, an opportunity to create intelligently and cooperatively. Whoever takes part in it soon finds himself under the spell of its law of compensation: what he gives in time and effort comes back many times in pleasure, new friends, and added interest in life.

The great variety of skills needed is one of the community theatre's greatest appeals. I found it all strikingly summed up in the bulletin issued by one of them: "If you like to hammer, saw, paint, use a typewriter, tile a floor, sell subscriptions, read scripts, turn up hems, fuss with a wiring system, handle a make-up kit, if you have a station wagon, design and build scenery, like to act and, altogether, are a little crazy, come right over—we have a job for you." As many as two hundred persons may contribute to a community production. In five years at the Alley Theatre in Houston, Texas, 4,200 people participated in thirty-seven plays.

In a community theatre, especially, "the play's the thing"; and there's practically an inexhaustible supply and variety to choose from. One publisher,

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H. W. Heinsheimer, *formerly a music publisher in Vienna, is now an executive of G. Schirmer, Inc., of New York City. He is the author of "Music Comes To Main Street,"* Recreation, *January 1955.*

A backstage crew member who might be any one of your neighbors. The great variety of skills needed is part of the community theatre's appeal.

Samuel French in New York, offers 5,000 plays with casts ranging from two actors (such as the Broadway hit, *The Fourposter*) to thirty or more. Community players ordinarily like to have fairly large casts so as to give as many persons as possible a chance to share the limelight.

Mister Roberts, with a cast of nineteen men and one woman, has been a recent favorite. During World War II, Clare Booth's *The Women*, featuring thirty-five women and no men, was, by necessity, much in demand. Such outstanding American playwrights as Eugene O'Neill, Thornton Wilder, and Tennessee Williams are high up on the lists of community theatres whose ambitions know no limit.

"The only reason we haven't done *Ben Hur*," one director told me, "is that we can't afford the horses." For the use of a play, theatre groups pay an average royalty of $50 for the first performance and $25 for each repeat. This may not sound like much revenue for playwrights, but it adds up. The popular comedy, *You Can't Take It With You*, has earned about $250,000 in royalties from community productions.

After the play has been chosen comes the casting. In hundreds of newspapers across the country, notices like this can be found: "You can't act? How do you know? Come to a tryout and find out! Tryouts for Eugene O'Neill's comedy *Ah, Wilderness!* Friday night from 8 to 9:30 at the Little Theatre. Needed: three men, two women in their forties; two men in their late twenties; two men, two women about twenty; a boy and two girls fifteen to eighteen."

Tryouts are open to anyone. No experience is needed, and people turn up in amazing numbers. Frequently newcomers in town find the theatre group a means of getting acquainted.

At Lake Charles, Louisiana, Rosa Hart, who converted a former stable into one of the nation's most active community theatres (and has been its director since its inception eight years ago), tries to cast neighbors in their real-life roles. When she needs a mail carrier she gets her own postman, complete with uniform and mail bag. When she needs a judge she gets a real one from the courthouse. All of Lake Charles' 41,000 people are potential actors and the town loves it.

Community actors learn to take everything in stride. In one production of the Kalamazoo (Michigan) Civic Theatre, a well-known physician played the part of an American Indian. One day, ten minutes after the curtain had rung down on the matinee, Chief Sitting Bull, in full make-up, answered an emergency call at the Kalamazoo hospital, delivered a baby girl to a somewhat startled mother, and was back onstage at the playhouse for the evening show.

There are always crises to test an amateur actor's skill at improvisation. One man I know was supposed to open a safe onstage but it wouldn't open. While the watchers backstage tore their hair, the actor calmly turned to the audience and asked: "Is there a locksmith in the house?" As the laugh subsided the gracious gods of the theatre rewarded him: the safe door miraculously sprang open, the show went on.

The ambitious program of the Spartanburg (South Carolina) Little Theatre illustrates what can be done. It produces four plays a season in a theatre seating about five hundred, usually including a comedy or two, a serious play or a suspense drama, and perhaps a musical in which the players cooperate with the local symphony orchestra and glee club. Rehearsals and technical preparations for each production require

That last look before curtain time. Community actors soon learn to take everything in their stride, even the unexpected, shattering crises.

six nights a week for at least a month. Each show runs for four nights, to accommodate the 1,500 subscribers.

Even a smash hit cannot be exploited beyond that: after five weeks of theatre work members have to heed the cry of temporarily deserted spouses and children. There may be other compelling reasons: after a successful run of *Mister Roberts*, one midwestern community theatre announced that "in spite of numerous requests the run cannot be extended because our leading man cannot postpone his business trip to Chicago any longer."

Spartanburg subscribers pay $5 for a season ticket—$1.25 for each of the four shows. (Some theatres charge less than a dollar per show, if one buys a season's subscription.) The $7,500 paid by the subscribers almost balances the budget. What additional money is needed comes from patron memberships. Major expenses last season: $1,075 for royalties, $3,000 for the director and two scenic designers—the only paid members of the staff. Since no profit is made, community theatres have been relieved of the twenty per cent federal amusement tax.

With ingenuity and determination, community theatre people have created for themselves an amazing variety of playhouses. The group in Raleigh, North Carolina, transformed an old state-fair race track into a drama center with money, material, and work contributed by three hundred patrons and thirty civic organizations. The Gold Coast Company of Monterey, California, plays in a 105-year-old saloon. When the home of the Antioch Players of Yellow Springs, Ohio—an old opera house—was closed by the fire inspector, they found an abandoned foundry that had a wide-open, unobstructed span and a huge overhead crane. Boldly they decided to make the foundry a really "flexible" theatre.

Neither a stage nor seats were built into the hall. The 315 seats are mounted on twenty-one sections. The stage is made up of platforms measuring six by eight feet. Seat sections and stage platforms can be moved freely by crane and can be placed either on the floor or on scaffolding which permits the stage floor and the seats to be at any height the director wishes. Thus all types of staging can be created by simply moving seats and stage platforms: the traditional proscenium, the Elizabethan stage, the theatre-in-the-round, or the vast space of the old spectacle play. With the crane a four-man crew can make any desired shift in four hours.

The community theatre has taken roots in American soil. A vigorous cultural do-it-yourself movement, it aims not at material gain but at creative expression for thousands of people, at friendship and cooperation, at a genuine community spirit and a richer life.

Nothing could more fully express the spirit behind all this thriving activity than the thought that was expressed by Dr. William E. Upjohn when he presented the city of Kalamazoo with its beautiful civic theatre. "This place," he said, "should be dedicated to the happy use of leisure." ■

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Firming the Foundations

Virginia Musselman

From an address delivered at the Northwest District Recreation Conference, Boise, Idaho, April, 1955.

A LETTER was recently received by the chairman of this meeting, explaining why its emphasis was placed on recreation for the grade-school child. I am interested in the mild implication that this topic needed any explanation or justification, or that it might not be of vital interest.

Since when does any organization, or department, or business or industry have to justify, or explain, or apologize for making better plans for the bulk of its consumers? Ask a hundred people in any community, "What is recreation?" and ninety-eight will answer, "Playgrounds." Ask them, "What are playgrounds for?" and they'll say, "For the school kids."

We in the recreation profession have worked for years to broaden this concept. We have worked so hard and so long that there is real danger in our having forgotten our early original objective — playgrounds and recreation programs for children. There is danger that in adding new floors to the growing skyscraper of recreation our original foundations may not be strong enough to sustain them. We built well in those early days, but no foundations last forever, and any good building needs frequent and thorough inspection. Firming the foundations of recreation is highly important today. It is also highly needed. One of the first things a small child learns as he plays with his blocks is that there comes a time when one more block added to the pile makes the whole pile tumble.

From a simple program of sandboxes for children, we have become Big Business. Magazines like *Fortune, Life, Business Week, Time,* and the *Saturday Evening Post* carry stories about the expanding leisure-time market and what it means to our economy.

From the contributions of a few wealthy philanthropists, our movement has expanded into a vast tax-supported network costing over $269,000,000. Our nation is studded with parks, playgrounds, athletic fields, golf courses, beaches, other outdoor and indoor recreation areas and facilities — which have grown from a simple little sandpile in Boston.

Let's give a thought to the increase in the range of public recreation programs. From that early sandbox program for small children, our recreation programs now are aimed for every age-level and for almost every situation. At conferences, we divide into groups on separate floors of that recreation structure—the pre-school floor, the hospital floor, the old-age floor, the industrial floor, the handicapped floor, the girls' and women's floor, the sports floor, the specialty floors for music, drama, arts, crafts, and dancing, the rural floor, the college-training floor, the teen-age floor —and all the many other floors and subfloors that for one reason or another we have added so rapidly and so dramatically.

We haven't met so often lately down in the *cellar*—down among the foundations. And yet the strength of each of those new floors depends, and will depend, upon how strong the foundation is—how well we succeed in our recreation program for grade-school-age children.

Just so we don't forget that our playgrounds and their programs represent the bulk of our work, let's look at the record, as Al Smith used to say. The 1955 figures aren't in yet, so the latest figures are for 1950, but *five years ago* there were 14,747 outdoor playgrounds —more than all the softball diamonds, the tennis courts, the wading and swimming pools, the baseball diamonds, athletic fields, handball courts and picnic areas, day camps and indoor centers.

The total number of leaders employed was 58,029. How many of these were full-time, year-round leaders? Only 6,784. Most of those other 51,000 workers were *playground* leaders, employed for the summer only! And part of that huge army of 52,982 volunteer leaders helped on the playground.

One of the nice things about growing older is that we lose our need for conformity. Twenty years ago I'd have been afraid to get up here and say that the weakest part of our programs is the one we ought to be strongest in—our original, foundation-making program for elementary-school-age children. On the other hand, twenty years ago I wouldn't have seen enough, heard enough, read enough, and thought enough to see our programs objectively in terms of what they are and what they could be.

Recently, I visited my own hometown. My very first job was as playground leader in the first summer playground program the town had ever had. The town has grown considerably since then. It has a swimming pool now, a teen-age center, a nature museum in the park, and several more playgrounds. It conducts many specialized activities I never had as a child—but the playgrounds are not one bit better, in layout, design, size, facilities or program. In fact, some of the new ones aren't as good, because they are hot and dusty, without enough shade. In other words, recreation there has grown and expanded—but in side shoots, not the main stem.

Could it be that we for too long neglected the other community groups like older adults and teen-agers, and so we have had to swing so far in their direction lately that we are almost out of sight of the school children? Actually, these other groups are, in the real meaning of the word, minority groups! In most communities, the grade-school population outnumbers the teen, or adult, or older adult population. It has

MISS MUSSELMAN *is head of the National Recreation Association Program Service and is secretary to the new NRA National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities.*

the majority, but often gets the least as far as *thought* is concerned. I think it is because we've *accepted* it so thoroughly that we don't argue and discuss it any more—and so we lose the chance to experiment, try new ideas, learn new techniques, such as we're doing in hospital recreation, older adult programs, service club programs, and so on.

We have got by with this lack of progress because our communities, too, have accepted recreation for grade-schoolers as important, have become used to seeing playgrounds, and don't question these programs as they do the newer ones. And so we are not challenged to *prove* our work, and therefore become static in it.

If the same thing happened in one of our new "showcase programs," we'd soon hear about it. But with the grade-schoolers, we're working with a group that will accept *anything*, try anything, do anything, if given the slightest chance! Play is the most important element in their lives. If we don't provide the best, they accept what we *do* provide. If we don't provide anything, they go ahead and play just the same—in the backyard, the street—wherever they find each other. John Dewey was aware of this characteristic when he said, "The two dominant impulses of youth are toward *activity* and toward *some kind of collective association*."

From what these youngsters learn about body skills will come the athletes of high school and college. Do we do much in teaching *how* to catch a ball, *how* to jump, slide, fall? No, mostly we just let them jump, or hop, or fall—and the ones with natural skills get most of our attention, not the ones who need to learn the skills. And a large and alarming bulk of our young men are found to be physically unfit.

From these youngsters who learn—or don't learn — about winning and losing, will come the high school groups that riot over a basketball game, who tear down the goal posts at the football game, who as adults will riot over a hockey game by professionals and throw bottles at the umpire at big league baseball games. From what they learn about nature will come their interest in camping, in hunting, in conservation.

If they get the feel of clay, metal, wood, leather; if they get the feel of a hammer, saw, paintbrush, drill; if they learn to look at things, and wonder, and find out — as teen-agers and adults they'll flock to you for more.

Because they *come*, because they laugh and play, we sit back and feel good. If we sat back and really did some good, stiff, analytical thinking, we'd be shocked! I think we'd find that the programs we're conducting today are pretty much the same as the ones we conducted twenty-five years ago—and life today is very different. Progress has been made in terms of equipment and what we know about design and layout of facilities. Our new schools are a far cry from the conventional, formal classrooms of twenty-five years ago. Our standards of training are higher, but our standards of program aren't much better. In other words, a big and important part of our public recreation program is still in the horse and buggy age, when it should be jet-propelled.

By and large, the after-school and the summer playground programs throughout this country *are not good!* There are exceptions to this, but just take a walk around the playgrounds in your own community! How many are really inviting-looking? Read your annual report as though you'd never heard of it before! Watch your leaders as though you'd never seen them before. Look at your newspaper releases as though you'd never read them before. Watch your amateur shows, listen to your community singing, talk to a stranger on the street. You'll find, in many, many cases, that what are optimistically called playgrounds are hot, dusty, poorly-planned, poorly-located, poorly-equipped areas, with very little in the way of beauty. The equipment (what there is of it) is poorly located. It probably needs painting. The slide gets so hot in the summer that the kids can't use it. The toilets, if there are any, are badly located. The water fountain, if there is one, is too high, or it is muddy around it, or it is cracked. There's no fence around the area, or else the fence is broken. There is no sign, no flag, no bulletin board, no shelter house, no storage space for equipment.

To such areas, when school is out in the summer, we assign playground leaders. We try to assign at least two —a man and a woman—to each. And we say, "Conduct a rich, well-rounded program. It should include all sorts of games and sports, special events, story-telling, music, dramatics, dancing, arts and crafts. Plan for the adults, too—

Children are bulk of our consumers. Five years ago there were 14,747 playgrounds.

The story hour. Note the children's faces. We ask our playground leaders to "conduct a rich, well-rounded program," give youngsters "full value."

neighborhood and family nights. Plan square dancing, trips, nature programs. Organize leagues, conduct tournaments." And in our reports we say three thousand children attended the playgrounds this summer, at a cost of one quarter of a cent per child.

Whom are we trying to fool? There isn't one person among us who doesn't know that it is completely and utterly impossible to conduct any sort of art or craft groups without the proper tools and equipment, without adequate supplies, without a place to store, a place to sit, and something to work on! And there isn't a person here who doesn't know that the craft program should emphasize originality and self-expression, that is should teach new skills, and lead on to *other* skills and interests; and we know that making a hundred identical molds, or cutting fifty black cats out of orange crates, using a ready-made stencil, is doing nothing for the child except keeping him busy learning bad work habits and developing poor taste. Yet how many playgrounds have really *good* craft instruction or are providing adequate supplies?

The same holds true with other activities. So it goes. The playgrounds and the summer program take up a big slice of the recreation budget — but the youngsters don't get full value.

Why is it? It's easy to say "lack of adequate budgets," but budgets, as a whole, are larger than they've ever been. It's easy to say, "lack of adequate leadership," but there are *more* leaders, their salaries are *higher*, and their training better than ever before. These are all *factors*, of course, but not the primary reason.

The primary fault is complacency. We take playgrounds, and programs for elementary school children, for granted. There's an interesting statement that "every man is a prisoner of the age he lives in," and, as prisoners in ours, we've been content to accept certain concepts in recreation that now need study and revision.

We need to go down into the cellars of our profession, and into the cellars of our programs, and firm those foundations. We need courage to see with eyes that are not blinded by habit or complacency or fear. We need to *question* our work. We need to look beyond the casual successes, the special events that succeeded, the sports events that made the front page, the human interest story that made the town smile. Those are important, but they're not the foundation. In fact, they can be masks that hide the fact that there isn't much of a program!

We need to experiment. When should a playground be open? Should they all be open at the same time? Would Green Street Playground be better if it were limited to teen-agers? Should Worth Street Playground take only youngsters up to ten years old? How successful would an all-girl program on Wednesday be? Could this playground be turned over to the PTA to operate? Could that playground specialize in creative dramatic and rhythmic activities? Should arts and crafts go indoors at a central location? What percentage of the elementary-school-age children register in the playgrounds? What happens to the others? Should leaders train parents and encourage backyard play? Why are so many youngsters so easily tired, physically unfit? Are we neglecting the big-muscle activities? Would older leaders work out better on a certain playground? Is it more effective for leaders to come to the children or for children to go to leaders in specialized activities? What do the playgrounds offer that is really *adventurous?* Is it better to have one or two well-equipped playgrounds with a number of leaders, a more concentrated program, open a longer period each day, or more playgrounds with shorter, less concentrated programs?

These may sound unimportant. Yet what are the answers?

More important than such factual experiments is a need for real effort to learn what might be called "applied recreation" — to find out and understand how to select and use games and other recreation activities best suited for the wholesome growth of the child, as an individual and as a member of society. We need to learn to analyze the values that are hidden in every activity, so that we can fit the activity to the child, not the child to the activity.

We all know that no one man and one woman placed on a playground, given a moderate amount of pre-service and in-service training, moderately supervised, are going to be able to accomplish very much with a large playground population. And right there is one place where we fail.

We are expecting the humanly impossible. Very few summer playground leaders are trained and equipped with the necessary skills to be all things to all youngsters. Each leader is going to gravitate to the activities he or she knows and likes best. A leader is not likely to try storytelling, or story dramatization if he or she has never tried it and knows nothing about it except from books. The same goes for dancing of all kinds, for art, for crafts, for music. And sending a specialist in once a week for an hour or two is helpful, but just scratches the surface.

I think we forget sometimes that we don't have to do all the work! Sometimes it's wiser to provide the opportunity to the wonderful people willing to help, who are available in every community. They have to be found, trained in general procedure, given specific jobs at specific times. They work best when they are bound together in some sort of organization — Volunteer Parents, Volunteers Unlimited, Leaders Bureau, and so on.

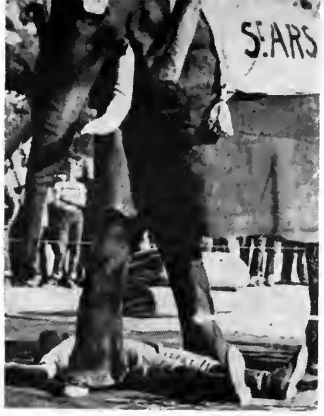
We must recognize and anticipate change — new habits, customs, traditions and tastes—and be ready to meet it. Manufacturers of breakfast foods, of clothes, of cars, keep a very keen ear open for new trends, new fads, new interests, and base their advertising appeals upon them. They watch what people wear, where they go, what they do. A move to a suburb to them may mean a new station wagon, or a gasoline lawnmower, or a washing machine. To us, it should mean a new playground, a new school, a new child population that will need a new program.

We must see that the values of yesterday are not discarded; but we must also see that its mistakes are not perpetuated.

And always, in making sure that children get our finest efforts, we must keep in our hearts Carl Sandburg's words:

> There is only one child in the world,
> And the child's name is ALL children.
> There is only one Maker in the world,
> And His children cover the world,
> And they are named All God's Children.

The legendary dances of the American Indians appeal to and captivate the imaginations of boys in every land.



Jumbo, a trained elephant, is part of gala 75-minute show.

Clown makeup is exciting in any tongue; the clown is an international figure.

The Big Top Comes to Venezuela

The circus is a brotherhood in itself. No need for performers to speak English!

C. H. Johnson

CHILDREN are children wherever they are—and they always love a circus, even in South America! A youngster-sponsored, youngster-performed circus in the Caracas, Venezuela, YMCA has, therefore, been a great success for the third consecutive year. The money raised in 1954 went toward the building of a new kitchen at the camp which is used by all groups participating. The two previous circuses made possible the construction of the camp water system and two eight-bunk cabins.

Fourteen different groups from six different sections of the city provided the performers. Some of the youngsters came from the "Y" program in three parts of the city where the average family income for seven people is less than eighty dollars per month, and the "Y" members pay nothing or about fifteen cents per month. Other participants came from families whose comparative classification would be "rich."

Many languages were spoken. In addition to Spanish, there could be heard English, Italian, French, German, Portuguese, Dutch, Swedish, Danish, Hungarian, and Romanian.

At two-thirty in the afternoon, the gates were opened for admission to the sideshows and skill games. There were "Rare Animals Never Seen Before," the "Strongest Men in the World," "Siamese Twins," "Miss Universe," "The Tattooed Man," "The Bearded Lady and the Midget," "Fatima, the Snake-Charmer." The skill games included: baseball throw at a swinging bowling pin, softball throw at a target, darts, golf putting, and a fishpond.

Promptly at 3:30 P.M., the parade of more than one hundred and fifty participants began, led by the ringmaster and the Good Fairy to circus music from records. The audience was allowed three sides of the large roped-off ring, and the performers had the fourth side so that they, too, could see the acts.

Almost on the dot of 3:45 P.M., the ringmaster picked up his microphone and started off the first act for an hour and fifteen-minute show composed of:

Clown Band
Tight-Slack Rope Act
Performing Elephant, Jumbo
Indian Dance
Hand-Balancers
Can-Can Chorus
Pretzel Girls
Tigers and the Lady
Clowns and the Duck
Moving Pyramids
Lady Wrestlers
Swami and the Moving Box
Up and Over, Tumblers
Prof. Swindler, Magician
Beauties on the Balancing Bars
Pan-American Speed Kings, Soapbox Race

Because of the difficulties of transportation, all acts were prepared in the areas in which each group of performers lived, and no general rehearsal was held. The general chairman, Lloyd Allyn of the Sinclair Oil and Refining Company, had a representative from each group attend the three general planning meetings. A special direction committee, composed of representatives of other business and industrial companies, took charge of the construction, publicity, providing the ringmaster, parking, costumes and construction of the wild animals, the field and clean-up. Mrs. Kitty McCutchan of the Caracas Little Theatre Players was in charge of make-up; and Professor Hernán Romero, Miguel Alegre, and Ben Croutch of the YMCA staff were in charge of the training of other performers. The American Embassy cooperated by loaning its loudspeaker equipment.

Don't forget Brotherhood Week, February 19 to 26

The Hi-Y Club and the Tri-Hi-Y Club handled all the food concessions. The Y's Men's Club, with the help of the Gra-Y and Tri-Y Clubs, supplied all the sideshow features. The games of skill were made and managed by members of Junior Hi-Y and Junior Tri-Hi-Y.

Almost two hundred different youngsters and adults took part, thus making it a circus which had good publicity and pictures in the newspapers in Spanish and in English. The leading television station requested permission to film parts of the performance.

Plans for 1955 included presenting the circus in the six different parts of the city in which the YMCA has program space sufficient for staging an amateur circus. ■

C. H. JOHNSON *is representative on loan to Venezuela, International Committee, YMCA, Caracas, Venezuela.*

Emergency Measures

These steps in providing recreation for the children of a flood-stricken area, and emergency help after a hurricane, suggest ideas for others who might be called upon to face like situations.

The Floods Came . . .

Devastating scenes of ruin in Waterbury, Connecticut, as well as other towns in the hard-hit Naugatuck River Valley last August 19, were widely circulated by press, movies, and TV following the sudden, catastrophic flood which struck on that date.

The group work and recreation agencies in Waterbury were presented, within days after the flood, with the unexpected project of speedily setting up a recreation center, almost in the midst of the ruined area, so that confused and dislocated youngsters could be taken care of for long hours of the day. Many of these youngsters had, in the days immediately following the flood, been of great help to those who were frantically trying to bring order to the area. As the days passed, and adults arrived from other parts to take over and organize relief work for the bereaved and afflicted, the young people were no longer needed.

The idea for the center was first suggested at a meeting on coordination of flood services held by the Waterbury Community Council on August 26. At that time, a member of the Red Cross Division of Disaster Services said that community agencies could be of assistance by providing a planned program of recreation for children and teen-agers in the evacuation area, a section of Waterbury known as Brooklyn. Irene A. Walker, executive director of the local YWCA, took charge of the program. On her committee were representatives of all group work and recreation agencies in town, as well as of the park and the school departments.

In the Brooklyn section was a former public grammar school, Begnal School, which had served the community in many ways since it was abandoned in the 1930's. Most recently, the Waterbury Branch of the University of Connecticut had been using it, but was slated to move its branch to a new location. Miss Walker got in touch with university authorities, requesting that Begnal School be made available. They were quick to see the need and speedily began vacating the building.

On September 6, the committee moved its equipment into the Begnal School and the hastily-organized center was ready for business on the following day. Leadership was provided by the local agencies; and volunteers from the Parent-Teacher association supervised registration and other activities. Equipment was obtained from a great variety of places: the park department gave tables; the school department gave chairs; members of the Congregational Church in nearby Middlebury contributed games and toys; the New Britain YWCA helped out with a supply of card tables, table tennis equipment, records, and games.

More than three hundred and fifty boys and girls took advantage of the program, becoming regular patrons of the center during the weeks it was open. They had a fine time at their temporary center; but, with the coming of cold weather, heating the school became an expense which the committee could not bear. Also, the group work and recreation agencies needed their staffs back to work full time in their home buildings. So the center closed its doors at the end of a month.

But the story does not end there. The mothers of the area got together to plead with the agencies to set up a permanent center for the young people. Early steps have already been taken in this direction and, even without a formal set-up, teen-age programs, dancing instructions, and limited activities for all age groups are being held in the Brooklyn section.

Needless to say, both municipal and private funds in Waterbury have suffered much from the flood damage. For that reason, enthusiasm has to be tempered with restraint when it comes to offering recreation services. However, community council representatives feel that the success and know-how gained at the Begnal School emergency recreation center during the disaster period can be used as a strong foundation for building toward their goal.—MARY O. LEONHARD, *newspaperwoman working for the* Waterbury Republican *and the* Waterbury American *and one of the volunteer workers at the emergency recreation center.*

After a Hurricane . . .

Last year, when Hurricane Edna unleashed her vicious assault on the Eastern seacoast she saved some of her worst violence for the potato country of northern Maine. Flood and wind damage in Presque Isle resulted in about $10,000 damage to the community's major playground area. High winds and driving rains played havoc with the tennis court, softball and baseball diamond, swimming pool, brook, basketball court, and the bathhouse. People slept and ate at the community recreation center.

The Community Association, the sponsoring agency for the recreation program, immediately organized an "Operation Fix-Up" for the following weekend. Contributions of labor, equipment, materials, and money were requested. "If you can't help shovel out, please shell out!" was the motto of the project.

No exact count was kept of the business leaders, truck drivers, insurance men, service station operators, and others from all walks of life who pitched in to repair the havoc. Food provided by merchants and civic groups to feed the volunteers included twenty pounds of hamburger, dozens of rolls and doughnuts, and gallons of coffee.

Equipment and men from the Presque Isle Air Force Base gave a big assist to the community effort. The equipment was made available through Colonel Frank Q. O'Connor, commanding officer at the base, and the airmen volunteered their services during their off-duty hours. ➟

An indoor game of ball is enjoyed by Waterbury young "women" on "their day." Miss Wynn Taylor, instructor at the Girls Club, is photographed in the background as she directs an eager group of players in the game.

Some fine American "primitives" are being turned out by absorbed group above. They are at an art class taught by Miss Marian Martin, a YWCA staff member, who assisted with the temporary relief program.

A little timid about taking their first steps at dancing were the junior couple above. They are classmates in the seventh grade at a Waterbury school. Emergency center met recreation needs.

It was "gangway" as youngsters poured into the center opened for evening program. Equipment was somewhat scarce in the hastily established center, but game rooms were full.

Teen-agers make selections from recordings provided in the basement lounge of the school. Most of the records came from the New Britain, Connecticut, YWCA, and the phonograph was the gift of a local music store.

A traditional threesome, two checker players and kibitzer, are absorbed in their game while recent scenes of damage and heroism are forgotten for the moment, a start to forgetting flood disaster almost completely.

Roller skating on this playground has proved to be an excellent family activity.

A Successful WHEELING POST

Larry Callen

WORK, MUSIC and fun are the ingredients which provide rhythm on wheels for an immensely successful roller skating program at a suburban New Orleans playground. From the mere germ of an idea in the summer of 1954 and a handful of interested youngsters, it has grown to a present enrollment of over one hundred. So great has been the response that membership in the classes has exceeded the facilities available.

It was about a year and a half ago Mrs. Walter Post, a nonprofessional skating enthusiast, volunteered her services to Dave Scheuermann, director of recreation for Jefferson Community Center and Playground District No. 5. A class in fundamental skating was organized and held on the outdoor asphalt basketball courts. Thirty-five enthusiastic boys and girls made up that first group, meeting once each week from 6 to 7 P.M., for instruction by Mrs. Post, her husband, and their teen-age daughter, Betty. Students practiced to the tune of recorded waltzes broadcasted over the playground P.A. system. Records were bought second-hand; and, thus far, this has proved to be the only expense incurred.

In addition to classes, the group sponsored outdoor skating parties once each month, extending invitations to skaters of all ages—and mom and dad were often seen skating in time with the music, hand in hand with son and daughter.

By September the enrollment had increased to sixty-five, and classes were transferred to the paved tennis courts. Students had been showing such rapid progress that a gala skating show was planned, and two months later the "Wheels Follies of 1954" was presented with some nine hundred spectators sitting in the bleachers on a brisk November evening.

With the assistance of many other adult volunteers, costumes were made and scenery built at the community center. Colored lights, spotlights, and a fine program made the show a big-time production. Acting as mistress of ceremonies Mrs. Scheuermann, wife of the recreation director, also outfitted with skates and colorful costume, announced each act with an appropriate jingle.

The first number, "Goldilocks and the Three Bears," a pantomime set to music, was followed by the "March of the Toys," presented by the youngest skaters, the three- to seven-year-olds. Then, as the music slowed and softened in tempo, an eight-year-old girl and a ten-year-old boy glided out on the huge concrete "stage" in waltz time.

The music was varied. A Hawaiian dance was performed by some of the older girls, a Dutch number by eight- and ten-year-old girls. Shifting to a Latin beat, Betty Post, daughter of the instructors, offered a rhumba; then the music moved back to waltz time and a young teen-age couple gracefully performed the "Skater's Waltz." A comedy act by two local boys, and a spotlight appearance by a top flight performer from neighboring New Orleans, rounded out the program. Following the show, deserving students were presented with perfect attendance pins in the shape of a tiny skate.

Only a week after the review, registration was opened for a new class, and 104 potential skaters, ranging in age from twenty months to twenty years, responded.

The boys and girls were shortly working on steps to be used in "Wheels Follies of 1955," for October presentation. With this sort of advance preparation, the success of the second edition was inevitable.

Now, on two afternoons each week, two of the paved tennis courts are turned into a roller skating rink. On one afternoon advanced students are instructed by Mr. and Mrs. Post; and on the other, beginners receive fundamental instruction with the help of the advanced, teen-age volunteers.

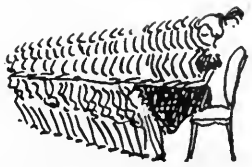
Colorful costumes now add to the brightness of the sessions, with the girls dressed in short red skirts, blue tights, and white blouses, the colors of the playground. All costumes are provided by the children themselves. Each child is taught skating fundamentals, consisting of inside and outside edges, and three turns. After mastering these, he is put into the advanced group and taught free style skating.

Recently a skating club, The Wheeling Post, was organized. It consists of a division for skaters and one for parents interested in obtaining funds to secure a regular skating rink for the playground.

It took only an interest in skating, a smooth skating area, and some second-hand records to put rhythm on wheels at the Jefferson playground. ■

L. W. CALLEN *was the associate editor of the Jefferson community weekly newspaper.*

"GUYS and DOLLS"



A Pre-Teen-Age Activity—Organized by a Parent.

THE ABOVE name was chosen for the club when, in October, 1953, Mrs. Betty Evans Griswold * organized a pre-teen-age activity for boys and girls between the ages of ten and twelve years. Through the Santa Monica Recreation Department, she obtained the free facilities in one of the department's buildings—for each second and fourth Friday, from 7:00 P.M. to 8:45 P.M.

A short announcement in a local paper explained the proposed program and its objectives; namely, to present a wholesome introduction to social grooming and adjustment for the pre-adolescent in a fun-while-learning experience. It stressed that parent cooperation was necessary and urged all parents to attend a committee meeting to work out the details of the program.

The activity was offered to any and all children in this age-bracket, the only requirements being a call from the parent to register the youngster and the payment of a small fee at the time of attendance. The fees are used to defray costs of refreshments, decorations, prizes, an occasional orchestra, the dance instructor, membership cards, and so on. The dance instructor employed was selected not only for his excellent ability to teach dancing, but principally because he was able to impart social etiquette equally well.

An overwhelming attendance of one hundred and twelve youngsters on opening night necessitated the formation of a second group, which meets on the first and third Fridays of the month. As of January 1, 1955, a capacity enrollment of the combined groups included approximately two hundred children, and an ever-growing waiting list. Since its inception, Guys and Dolls has enrolled approximately five hundred boys. Whenever a child drops out, one on the waiting list may join. However, if a boy leaves the group, he must be replaced by a boy, as it is essential that the boys and girls be even in number.

Boys are required to wear coats and ties; the girls, their "prettiest." Correct behavior attitudes and social customs are introduced to them painlessly. As each new group is started, they are relieved of self-consciousness by pre-party activities, such as group games or mixers, before the dancing begins.

During the dancing period, we introduce a change in pace to eliminate any tenseness, with sudden suggestions such as: "All the brown-eyed boys choose blue-eyed girls," or, "Boys with brown shoes dance with girls wearing white socks." To those remaining, "Boys with ties choose partners with flat heels." At the conclusion of each dance number, the boys are reminded to thank their partners for the dance and escort them to seats. When tagged, during a tag dance, by someone not of their choosing, the children are instructed to accept graciously. The grand march lines them up for the refreshment table, which permits the boy to serve his partner.

After attending three times, youngsters are given a membership card, which they are requested to bring with them when attending a club activity. The card has spaces for name, address, phone number, and a parent's signature. This not only serves as an identification card and gives them a sense of belonging, but serves to keep any trouble-makers in tow. They are reminded that it will be no trouble at all to relieve them of their membership card and to give it to one of the many children waiting to be enrolled. This occurrence has been so infrequent as to scarcely merit notice—as the atmosphere, decorations, proper dress, good organization of the program, and the "fun" involved present reason enough for conducting themselves properly.

At each meeting, two parents station themselves on either side of the entrance and accept the small fee as the Guys and Dolls file in. All intake and outgo of monies is recorded, as well as the attendance. We require one parent to be present for every ten children.

The surplus in the treasury is utilized during festive times of the year, or on special-event days. At Halloween, the costumed youngsters are given a number as they enter, and door prizes are awarded. At Christmas time, instead of our usual pop and cookie refreshments, we have fancy punch and Santa Claus cookies or ornate cup cakes, as well as two spectacular Christmas trees and an appropriate gift for each child. A ten-piece band is also provided several times a year.

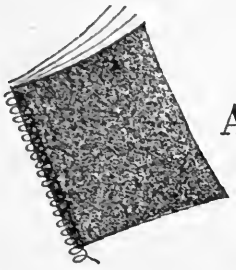
Words of praise for this activity and for the children's progress in social adjustment and improvement have poured in. Spectators are always in evidence outside of the glassed-in areas of the building, watching with approval and appreciation. The following comments are typical:

- "This activity gives proper training in social behavior to these pre-adolescents so they can accept responsibility of teen-age years and carry on successfully to adulthood."
- "The self confidence and poise this program has given to my youngsters is amazing."
- Teachers have called to say, "The children in my class who belong to Guys and Dolls have improved tremendously in school behavior."

By request of the mothers and club members, the program has gone on without interruption all during the summer months for the past two years. As an extra-curricular activity, a wienie roast, with games and prizes, has been included. Last summer, an extra activity for the group was offered at the municipal swimming pool and, with the help of the recreation department, swimming races were conducted.

In addition to learning dances, these little "Guys and Dolls" have acquired social ease, manners and poise that would befit any model teen-ager. ■

* Mrs. Griswold, mother of two children, started the club when she saw the dire need for such an activity. She conducts it as a volunteer—her regular job is secretary to the director of recreation—during her off-duty time.



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

AYH Comes of Age

First American Youth Hostel Northfield, Massachusetts

American Youth Hostels held its twenty-first birthday celebration in December in New York. It was a gala occasion with youth hostel councils from many parts of the country represented, and three days of informal reunions of houseparents, youth hostel committee members, local council representatives, national board and national council members, former trip members and leaders, and hostel members at large, as well as representatives of schools, camps, church groups, settlement houses, and other youth-serving organizations.

Justine J. Cline, executive director of AYH, reported that the membership increased nine per cent in 1954 and eleven per cent in 1955. He said one of the most significant developments in the organization at this time is the move to secure AYH-owned hostels in key locations in the United States. This deviation from the pattern of the past, which involved locating hostels on property owned by individuals and other organizations, was necessary in order to make permanent certain key hostels and to avoid the discontinuance of hostels for such reasons as change of ownership and illness or death of houseparents. The organization is now working on a five-year plan to develop more hostels, councils, and hostel groups throughout the country.

Lynn Rodney Honored

Dr. Lynn S. Rodney, former NRA Pacific Southwest District representative and at present associate professor of recreation and outdoor education at the University of Oregon, recently received the Arizona Recreation Association's "fellow" award — the association's highest award—for distinguished and outstanding service. Dr. Rodney laid the groundwork for the ARA and has, at one time or another, worked in recreation in nearly every city and county in Arizona.

New Yorker of the Year

Robert Moses, park commissioner of New York City, has been selected as "New Yorker of the Year" for 1955 by the New York *Sunday News*. Commissioner Moses was featured in an article and full-page color portrait on the cover of the January 1 issue of the newspaper.

Steve Mahoney Retires

Stephen H. Mahoney, superintendent of recreation in Cambridge, Massachusetts, retires on February first after forty-seven years of continuous service in the professional recreation field. Mr. Mahoney has served on numerous state and local committees as well as many of the NRA national committees on recreation. He has been superintendent of recreation in Cambridge for thirty-three years. To quote a recent editorial in the *Cambridge Courier*: "... we bid him Godspeed and pray that he will enjoy a long and happy life as Mr. Recreation, Emeritus."

Girl Scout Week

"This is Our Town"—emphasizing the local history, traditions, customs, interests, and contributions to the American heritage—is the slogan for 1956 Girl Scout Week, March 11-17. March 12 is the anniversary of the day in 1912 when Juliette Gordon Low called together the little group of girls who voted to set up a Girl Guide unit—the birth of Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. In most communities, Girl Scout Week is celebrated in day-by-day observances designed to dramatize the interests, objectives, and achievements of Girl Scouting.

Camp Fire Girls Week

Camp Fire Girls will celebrate the forty-sixth anniversary of that organization during the week of March 11-18. The slogan for the 1956 National Birthday Project is "Plant Seeds . . . Reap Friendship!" In keeping with this and with their motto "Give Service," Camp Fire Girls will send packets of seeds to several countries in the Far East.

"Welcome Neighbor" Kit

The Des Plaines (Illinois) Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with O'Hare Air Force Base has prepared "Welcome Neighbor" kits which are presented to all new arrivals at O'Hare. Included in the kit is an informational booklet on the city of Des Plaines; seventy coupons for gifts or special discounts from local establishments; plus useful information about the community—maps, bus and train schedules, hobby groups, clubs, churches, and the like. This is an excellent example of Air Defense Command's Community Services Program in action.

Park Property Leased

The Washington State Parks and Recreation Commission has been issued a lease on 155 acres of U. S. property by the Army for a public park near Chief Joseph Dam. The leased land, upstream from Chief Joseph Dam, is along the north bank of the Columbia River, adjacent to Rufus Woods Lake. This new man-made lake, formed upon completion of the dam by the Army Corps of Engineers, extends almost to Grand Coulee Dam, fifty miles away.

Another 160 acres of land in the same

A Distinctive Landmark

Bellevue Hill Park, the new beautiful and historic city park developed by the Cincinnati Park Board, was dedicated in a ceremony sponsored by the Clifton-Fairview Heights Civic Association. Mayor Carl W. Rich shared the platform with civic and park board officials. The highly modernistic style of the shelter building, conceived by Architect R. Carl Freund, is so challenging it has been featured in many university architectural courses and has inspired articles in a number of architectural magazines here and abroad. Here we see it looking from under the mushroom-shaped pergolas. It cost $57,180. The new park also has walks, roads, walls, steps, planting, fencing, ball diamond, lighting, and water system. The board's investment has so far totaled $183,696. Additional facilities will bring the total to near $200,000. A worthy addition to Cincinnati's excellent park system, it affords a commanding view of the city. (Photo courtesy Wm. Russell, *Times-Star*).—From *Progress*, Vol. 2, No. 4, 1955, published by the Office of the City Manager, Cincinnati, Ohio.

area is being acquired by the state from private land owners. Development of the park and recreation area by the state parks and recreation commission will proceed as soon as all land has been procured. The Corps of Engineers is collaborating with the parks and recreation commission on road access plans to assure maximum convenience to visitors at the park and dam-site area.

Boy Scouts Celebrate

The nation's 4,100,000 Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts, Explorers will launch their four-year program, "onward for God and My Country," during Boy Scout Week, February 6 to 12, marking the organization's forty-sixth anniversary. Special emphasis will be placed on the re-dedication ceremony to be conducted by each unit at its own meeting place on February 8, the actual birthday of Boy Scouting in America.

Art Center Plan

The mayor of Memphis, Tennessee, has endorsed plans for an art center to include facilities for an art academy, little theater, dance, music, and drama. In the proposed art center, which will cost $322,000, the theater is to be used by the Memphis Little Theater and experimental theatrical groups, with additional space for civic ballet, open-air theater, and rental quarters for schools of music, dance, and drama. The mayor reports that several sites are under consideration and that an art center board will be named to review plans for the proposed structure. The Memphis city commission has authorized a bond issue of $100,000 for the structure, has $162,000 on hand for the center, and estimates that about $60,000 can be realized from the sale of the present art academy building. — *Public Management*, September 1955.

Hither and Yon

• The Madison, Wisconsin, Curling Club cooperates with the city recreation department in making curling facilities open to high schools from 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. on Monday through Friday.

MAYBI

I've often wished that I could ski
And thought what fun this sport must bi;
But one great obstacle I si
Is the enormous width of mi!
Not only that, but, usualli,
I'm awkward as a girl ean bi;
So, maybi, I should climb a tri
And watch the other skiers ski!

—Evangeline Shortall McAllister
(The Sage Hen)

• At the Princeton University School of Architecture, R. Buchminster Fuller, visiting professor, is working on a design for a circular, plastic-domed arena. The translucent dome would be as high at the center as a thirty-story building and would be supported by a lightweight aluminum structure.

• The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the British National Playing Fields Association, has pointed out that the United Kingdom has a lack of athletic tracks — fifty-one public and seventy-three private ones — compared to the seven hundred in Finland and eight hundred in Minnesota. He stated, while officially opening a new track and sports arena, that a total of three hundred would not be too many for his country.

• In Okinawa, a modern, typhoon-proof, concrete and glass rehabilitation-recreation center has been built for blind leprosy patients. The desperately needed center, made possible through a grant from the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc., will serve for vocational and recreational rehabilitation for the island's almost one hundred blind lepers.

IN MEMORIAM

Mrs. Willoughby Rodman

Mrs. Willoughby Rodman, revered as the "Mother of Los Angeles playgrounds," died in December at the age of eighty-eight.

A lifelong leader in the public recreation movement, Mrs. Rodman worked tirelessly for the establishment of playgrounds in Los Angeles. She carried her message to civic organizations, and her campaign was crowned with success in 1904 when Los Angeles became the first city in the United States to establish a separate municipal recreation department.

Mrs. Rodman was appointed the playground and recreation commission's first president in 1904,presided over the group until 1912, and was a member of the commission until 1923. Her interest in civic affairs was undiminished by her retirement from the commission, and her wise counsel has been available through the years to scores of recreation leaders from every part of the world.

Natural materials collected by "desert wanderers" become lovely objects. A craft director escorts each group.

Desert Field Trip

Second-prize winner of the Sixth Army Service Club Program Contest conducted under the auspices of Headquarters Sixth Army and judged by National Recreation Association. Submitted by Test Rest Service Club, which is located on the desert, thirty miles from Yuma, Arizona, and is staffed by Elizabeth Cox and Sally Adams.

Basic Planning

Purpose: To provide a creative activity that does not necessarily end with the completion of the initial program. On the desert field trips, the men derive hours of constructive pleasure for themselves and others by gathering natural materials from the surrounding area, bringing them back to the post craft shop, and transforming them into beautiful and useful objects.

Preparation: The space required for such a program is any area where specific natural materials may be found. The time involved includes a full day from 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Materials needed are pick and rock-axes, shovels, saws, rope, chain, plenty of food and water, extra gas, first aid kit, mineral light, vehicle tool kit, and spare tires.

The funds necessary for a simple but hearty lunch come from the service club regular monthly budget for food and refreshments. The lunch is prepared and packed by the directors, and the club provides containers of coffee and cooled fruit juice. The trip participants take their own canteens filled with water.

Transportation is obtained from the post motor pool through an official request. The amount of transportation needed is determined by the number who sign up in advance for the proposed trip.

Enlisted and civilian "veteran desert wanderers" assist the service club and craft directors in planning the trip, and also act as guides.

Cooperation between the post and the civilian community is necessary for a successful program. The local gem and mineral society suggests areas where raw materials can be found in bountiful supply and also distributes interesting brochures concerning "Pebble Pup" activities in the area. Standing invitations to join the society field trips and to attend meetings are extended to post personnel. In turn, society members are invited to join in the post trips.

Publicity: Posters announcing the field trip are placed in the service club, mess hall, and headquarters buildings. Information about the activities appears in the service club column in the post paper. Verbal invitations are extended to the gem and mineral society. Attractive displays in the service club and post craft shop tend to draw interest when the men see what they can do with the raw materials gathered on the trip.

Entertainment: Occasionally someone may tuck a harmonica in his pocket and bring it out during a break to entertain the group with a tune. On some expeditions musically-talented members bring guitars, fiddles, ukeleles, or other instruments of this type. It's always fun for the group to sing as they ride through the desert to their destination.

Execution of Program

On all trips a reliable enlisted man acts as guide. He also sees that the vehicles are properly equipped for desert travel. One club director or the crafts director—or both—accompanies the group. The field trip has always gone smoothly, with perfect cooperation from all concerned. Participation by enlisted personnel indicates that this outdoor type of program is well suited as a special group activity for men and women in their off-duty hours. Civilians stand ready to give excellent suggestions on new areas for trips and occasionally join a planned expedition.

Evaluation

In Relation to Purpose: Field trips encourage the men to gather their own natural resources. Their own special projects in the craft shop bring them hours of pleasure as they transform the raw materials into objects they can use and enjoy.

Reaction of Enlisted Men and Women: Those who go on these trips are enthusiastic and delighted with their discovery of the beauty of the desert.

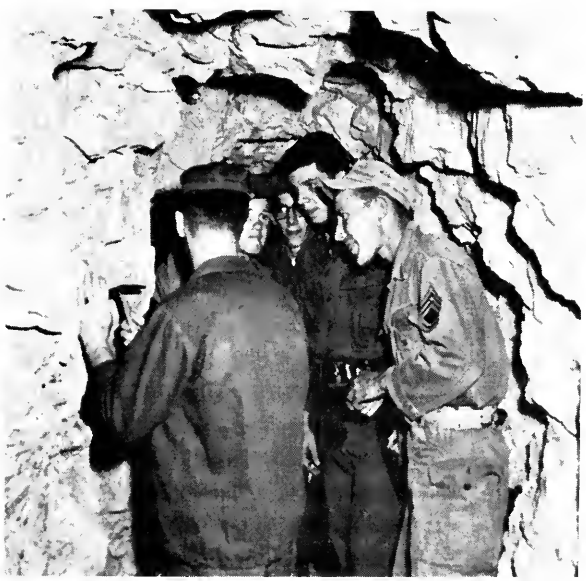
Attendance: As few as five or six and as many as thirty to forty have participated in the trips.

Recommendations

The club directors urge outdoor field trips in all areas, for the natural craft materials which can be found, because they encourage creative craftwork, and they give the men an opportunity to appreciate their surroundings. ➟

Learning to strip cholla cacti, leaving behind spine-like covering, on an expedition to the North Star Mine.

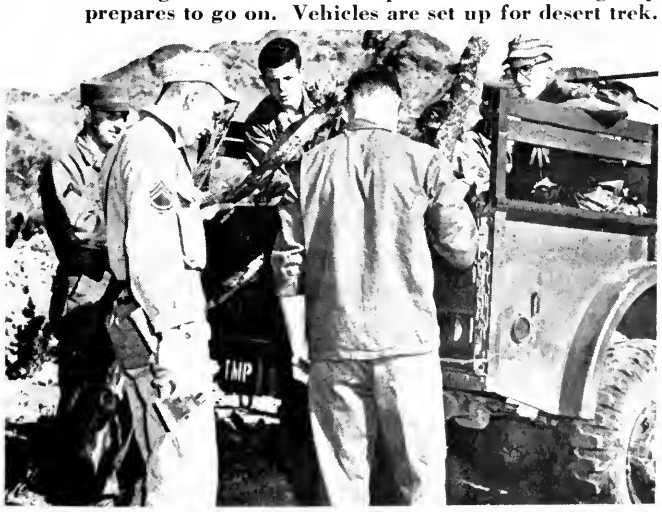
Assistant service club director is told, "At one time those mountains held the largest gold mine in Arizona!"



One of the many mine shafts—someone seems to have struck it! Pick and rock-axes are needed.

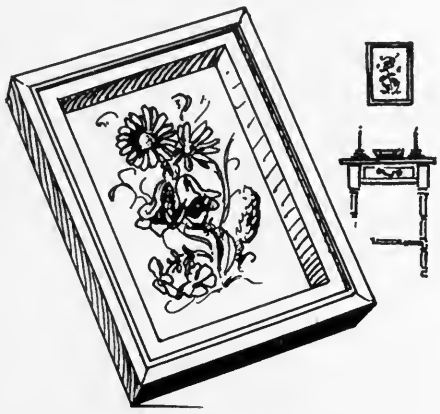
Break open a rock to determine mineral deposits. Local gem and mineral society reports rich areas.

Loading cholla onto a three-quarter-ton truck as group prepares to go on. Vehicles are set up for desert trek.



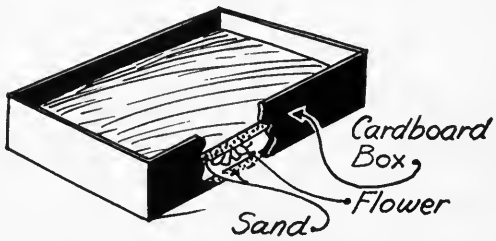
Stop for that noonday meal. Simple, hearty lunch comes from the service club's monthly food budget.

DRIED FLOWER PICTURES



MATERIALS NEEDED

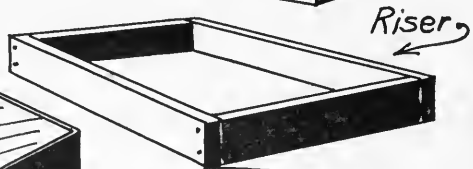
Delmonte Sand ~ Glue ~ Cardboard Box or Baking Tin ~ Wood ~ Paper ~ Paint ~ Stain.

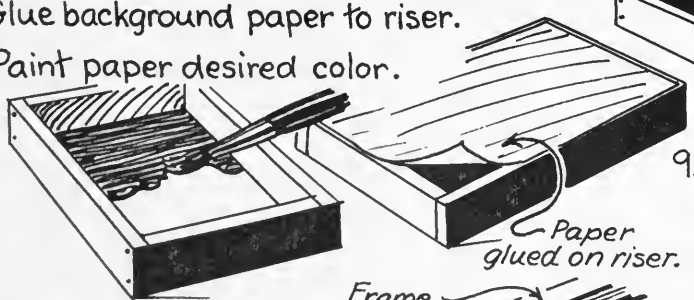


METHOD

1. Place thin layer of sand in bottom of cardboard box or baking tin.
2. Lay flowers on the sand. Freshly picked flowers are best.
3. Cover with layer of sand. Sift carefully so as not to flatten flowers.
4. Bake in oven for 1½ hrs. to 2 hrs. ~ oven temperature 150° to 180°.
5. Remove flowers from sand.
   - *a. Pour off sand.*
   - *b. Carefully pick up flowers with fork.*

6. Make a deep back riser ~ use soft wood.
7. Glue background paper to riser.
8. Paint paper desired color.

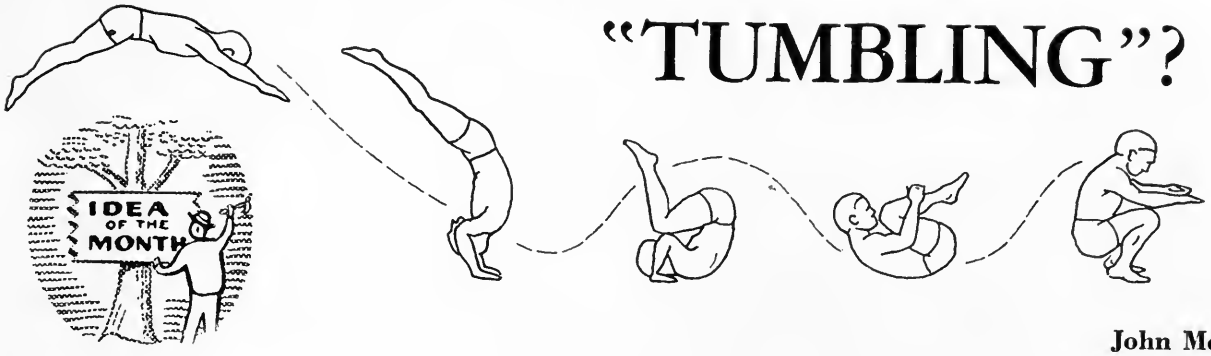




9. Glue flowers in place.

10. Make wood frame with glass to fit riser ~ paint or stain.
11. Put riser in frame.

Have You Tried "TUMBLING"?



John Meehan

Tumbling is a fine outlet for youngsters' needs for strenuous activity. It develops physical skills, emphasizes timing, balance, and muscular coordination, requires teamwork—and inevitably develops an increasing amount of self-discipline and self-confidence.

It is fun for both boys and girls, can be co-recreational, and interests the non-athletic as well as the athletic. It is capable of progression and can be used in building up coordinated programs of circuses, demonstrations, shows, pageants, festivals, and carnivals. If it's not on your program, you're omitting an excellent activity for a wide age-range.

THE TEACHING of tumbling was started in self defense! Now the tumbling program set up by Bill Long is used as a model for new recreation workers in Louisville, Kentucky.

At present, director of municipal athletics in Louisville, Mr. Long began work as assistant in a small recreation center which had no gym. Surrounded by children exploding with energy, he set up mats in the center's game room and began to teach what he calls "tame tumbling or safety stunts."

He had no special tumbling background when he started the program, although he had been on the track and fencing teams while a student at the University of Louisville. He obtained much of his information from the city's recreation library.

"At first I was just a couple of steps ahead of the kids," he says, "but I remembered to stress fun and safety."

As he continued teaching, he became more proficient in the activity, adding features and testing ideas. He stressed safety so well that the only injury over a three-year period was to an overanxious boy who skidded down the mat and skinned his nose.

Officials were so impressed with the way in which the class was organized that Mr. Long was asked to write down his experiences in beginning tumbling for possible use by new directors. Even today he makes no claims as a tumbling expert, but he has had a chance to work out a safe, fun-laden tumbling program for the eight-to-twelve-year-old set. The program he designed is not meant to teach tumbling as an art, but rather "to give maximum enjoyment to the children and to boost a child's confidence by means of individual achievement."

The outline of general instructions for this program stresses the need for absolute control during actual instruction. The tight rein of the teaching period is varied by having a free play period during each class.

Before any class can be held the children must become interested in it. This was stimulated by getting out the mats one day when the center was crowded and starting a game of "follow the leader." After using the most basic stunts in his role as "leader," he asked the children if they would like to learn more about these tricks.

The children responded enthusiastically, so a class was scheduled for the following week and they were reminded during the interval which followed, before the meeting date. He feels that it is incorrect to expect children of this age to remember a new activity from week to week.

The few special rules set down for the class were that all children must either wear socks or gym shoes—no child was allowed to tumble barefooted—and both boys and girls were encouraged to wear "blue jeans" and asked not to eat within a couple of hours before classtime, nor to drink water immediately before or during class.

The Program Class by Class

FIRST SESSION

Thirty minutes: Instruction in *form* of executing forward and backward rolls.

Thirty minutes: Free play.

The gradual introdution of a new activity will build lasting interest. Throughout the program, new activities are mixed with more familiar stunts.

SECOND SESSION

Thirty minutes: Repeat demonstration of rolls. Repeat until each child in the class can do them reasonably well.

Fifteen minutes: Begin work on the headstand. Children react well to this stunt because it gives them a chance to show off.

Fifteen minutes: Free play.

The three exercises learned were stressed in the first two classes, because they are the foundation for any advanced

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JOHN MEEHAN *is a University of Louisville student and a feature publicity worker for the department of parks and recreation in Louisville, Kentucky.*

work. It is best to take extra time in mastering these three exercises if it is necessary.

THIRD SESSION

Omit time intervals. Size of class will determine how long it is necessary to work on the different exercises.

Repeat: Forward roll, backward roll, headstand.

Introduce: Cartwheel.

If class is large, announce that there will be an examination the following week to form beginner and advance classes.

FOURTH SESSION

Four points for each exercise; four exercises. Forward roll and backward roll: one point for approach, one point for execution, one point for follow through or "come out," one point for proper exit from mat. Headstand and cartwheel: grade only on execution.

Using this standard, every child will receive some points; there will be no "flunkers." Students with very low grades are put into the beginner's section, but it is stressed that they still have a chance to get into advanced group.

FIFTH SESSION

Beginners: Meet one hour. Practice form of first four stunts. Vary with some free play.

Advanced: Meet for forty-five minutes. Introduced to team exercises like pyramid, shuttle-roll and dive-over.

After class children are told that they may put on a tumbling show if they desire. This suggestion always brings an enthusiastic agreement from the children.

SIXTH SESSION

Beginners: Choose some of the more accomplished children to be in show with advanced group. Help others work on basic exercises, stressing to them that they can advance after more practice.

Advanced: Repeat all exercises of past weeks. Outline tumbling show and have class run through exercises as they will be used. Also pick several clowns. This is an excellent way to use some of your poorer tumblers. The clown jobs are always popular and children will not be unhappy when selected for this spot.

It is advisable to schedule one or two practice sessions for the show during the coming week.

SEVENTH SESSION

Dress Rehearsal: Girls and boys wear blue jeans, white shirts of any kind, and dark socks or gym shoes. Stress correct form as you have children run through show about three times. (Mr. Long found it gave the children a "big league" feeling when he used a stopwatch.) Stress need of absolute quiet backstage, and be generous with the praise to build self confidence.

Have set of directions and order of acts typed and posted in several places backstage before the show.

EIGHTH SESSION

First Tumbling Show:

1. Each tumbler does two forward rolls across stage.
2. Each tumbler does two backward rolls.
3. Each tumbler does a headstand.
4. Clowns appear, do silly stunts.
5. Cartwheels done by five best tumblers only.
6. Team dive through pyramid.
7. Dive over one, two people.
8. Clown does fake dive over entire class.
9. Double pyramid. All on stage for curtain.

NINTH SESSION

Class attendance will rise after show.

Beginners: Start to learn stunts that were executed in the show by advanced group.

Advanced: Begin more difficult stunts as team headstands, shuttle-roll dives, dive through headstand, and triple jump roll.

Program from this point on depends on needs of your group. Leader must decide when to hold a new exam or show. To maintain interest of advanced students, team activities should be stressed.

If leader has no special tumbling skills, it is essential that he or she practice before beginning this program. The proper books from which to learn tumbling can be secured from your own recreation library. ■

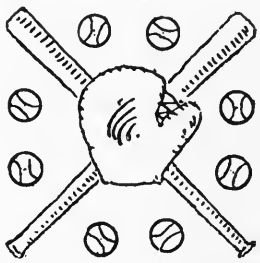
Reading Roundup

A simple quiz game with a cowboy twist is corraling youngsters in San Mateo, California, into some real reading! The "Reading Roundup" was a PTA brainchild, and the library's children's staff was stampeded by thousands of completed entry blanks turned in by enthusiastic first- through sixth-graders. There was a corral for every participating school, and in the corral a horse with the child's brand for every child who read a book for the roundup. The staff called for volunteer help both in cutting out the horses and in reading the entries.

The roundup idea is simple. According to the *California Parent-Teacher:* "The child reads a book, or if the book he chooses is beyond his reading ability, his parents may read it to him. Then he writes out five questions about the book, together with the answers, on an official entry blank. (If he is too young to write, he may dictate to an adult.) Upon handing his completed entry blank, bearing his cowboy brand, to his teacher, he is allowed to add his brand to the class corral. That's all there is to it, except for whatever classroom activities, assemblies, parties, and radio and television appearances may be arranged to promote interest throughout the roundup period."

Growth of a Baseball Association

A successful plan for the promotion of baseball.



George T. Cron

WHAT an organization can do to stimulate interest in a sport activity is illustrated by the development of the Union County (New Jersey) Baseball Association. The U.C.B.A. has successfully adhered to its objective: to promote baseball on youth and adult levels.

The idea of a baseball association was first originated in 1941. After a committee of baseball-minded people had conducted "Hot Stove League Dinners" from 1937-1941, to stimulate the great national pastime and honor the league champions and outstanding players of the county, they felt there was a need for a baseball organization to actually promote many activities for the betterment of the game. They little dreamed that the baseball association would grow into the operational unit that it is today.

During the first year, the association, aside from running the annual dinners, conducted a baseball school for boys, a rules interpretation clinic, and an "old timers" game. It was now destined to expand. In 1945 it inaugurated one of its biggest projects, the Youth Baseball Leagues, with the aid of sponsors from civic and service clubs. From an eight-team league in 1945 it has grown into a forty-three-team program of five leagues of boys from nine to sixteen, which is operated with paid, competent supervisors, umpires, and score-keepers. The Union County Park Commission assumes the financial responsibility of leadership. From 1945 to 1955 there has been a total of 339 teams consisting of 5,476 players with a grand total of 1,884 games being played.

Hall of Fame

In 1952 the association embarked on another fine project, the Union County Hall of Fame. This program has met with popular approval. A Hall of Fame Committee each year selects ten candidates to be voted upon by fifty people who represent the background of baseball in the county for the last thirty-five years. The two candidates receiving the highest number of votes each year, providing they receive twenty-five per cent of the total first place votes cast are elected. A candidate's selection is based on his contributions, achievements, leadership, sportsmanship, services in regard to organizing leagues, conducting tournaments, baseball instruction, clinics, and promotion of the game. The candidate must live or be employed in Union County.

The thirteen baseball men who were the honored guests at the annual Hot Stove Baseball Dinners were voted into the Hall of Fame as the "originals." To date there are twenty-three members. The outstanding feature of the Hall of Fame is that it is local in character. Players who played sandlot ball with club and industrial teams over a span of years have an opportunity to be honored. A few former major league players are shrine members but they played considerable baseball in their home county.

Those elected reveal that it is one of the finest tributes that they have ever received. They are deeply touched that an organization has remembered their diamond achievements and has selected them to be honored by placing their name on a permanent Hall of Fame plaque, compiling their record in a book, and presenting them with a plastic enclosed certificate of their membership.

Letters received from some read as follows: "I am thrilled—I just cannot explain how happy this makes me feel and I will cherish the plaque for the rest of my life." Another: "I will remember this forever. I am now retired from business and have a lot of time to look back to my playing days."

The Veteran's Memorial Trophy

In 1954 the association established a new award, The Veterans Memorial Trophy, in honor of the players in the Union County League who lost their lives in the service of their country. It goes to the outstanding rookie in the first year of organized ball. The idea is to give encouragement to a young player trying to make the majors.

In addition to the above, the association provides approximately fifteen trophies to outstanding players and teams in the county at its annual Hot Stove Dinner. About four to five hundred baseball players, fans, umpires attend the dinners. Baseball stars who have attended are: Joe McCarthy, "Hank" Borowy, "Mule" Haas, Fresco Thompson, Chuck Dressen, Joe DiMaggio, Phil Rizzuto, Frank O'Rourke, Eddie Madjeski, Frank Bruggy, Gene Hermanski, Allie Clark, Burt Sheppard, Jackie Farrell, Bob Hooper, Rabbit Maranville, Don Newcombe, Parke Carrol, Art Dede, Lefty Gomez, George Sisler, Buddy Hassett, Lefty McDermott, Charlie Hargreaves, Frank Hiller, Bill McCarren, Eddie Mayo, George Case, Johnny Neun, Roy Hamey, Bill McGowan, Lena Blackburn, Monte Irvin, Frank Shaughnessy, Gil MacDougald, Al Mamaux, Ray Kennedy, Paul Kritchell, Earl Harper, Bill Brandt, and Joe Collins.

* * *

Aside from the paid supervision of the youth leagues, the other projects of the association are conducted with volunteers from the association. The youth and adult leagues in Union County are having outstanding seasons and, in all probability, it can be traced to the activities of the U.C.B.A.

Similar associations in the counties of the nation could keep baseball in the limelight as the greatest national pastime, and introduce the "Hall of Fame" to keep coals flaming in the hot stove. ■

GEORGE T. CRON *is assistant superintendent of recreation, Elizabeth, N. J.*

What's For Lunch at Your Plant?

Do people just "hang around" during lunchtime, or have you extended your recreation program to include facilities for the midday break? Here's what some firms do.

YOU'RE a recreation director with a sports and recreation program that's humming. Day and night shift workers are involved in one activity or another after work or before work. You have leagues galore, clubs, exhibits, dances, shows. You've done a solid job and you're justifiably proud of it.

But comes lunchtime and you see large groups of employees "just hanging around" with nothing much to do. Some, who like to play cards and have managed to get hold of a deck, are playing their favorite game. Others stand behind them and kibitz. But most of the people are doing nothing.

Because you're the kind of person who takes a professional pride in doing your job as well as humanly possible, you are bothered. What can you do to provide activities for people who may have anywhere from half an hour to an hour for lunch? How can you round out your otherwise excellent program?

You Have Company

You are not alone in your concern with this problem. It is one which has plagued—and been solved by—others in your position. The problem has, in fact, been a source of enough concern to General Motors for a number of bulletins to be sent to the various GM plants discussing it and offering suggestions for activities.

"A well-planned recreation program," one bulletin notes, "should offer full recreational opportunities whenever the employee is not working. Whether he takes advantage of those opportunities is not the primary responsibility of the director. He is the provider. If an activity clicks with the employees, it stays in the program; if it fails to appeal, the activity may be dropped, but, at least, the director has tried."

It goes on to suggest a number of lunchtime activities, after first scouting the idea that there is no time for any, where the lunch period is limited to half an hour.

"Have cards and checker boards available; indoors, as space will permit, provide rubber horseshoes and dartboards, a record player, table tennis, and shuffleboard; outdoors, in available waste space around the plant buildings, provide horseshoes, volleyball, and similar facilities. A basketball hoop mounted on the outside wall of a building will get play."

Informality should be the general rule observed by the recreation director in planning lunch-period activities, "Very little should be done in the way of scheduling."

Movies and perhaps home-talent entertainment are a possibility for the lunchroom, adds the bulletin.

Often, the GM directors are advised, the informal play provided for lunch periods leads to requests for the formation of league play. And since this cuts down the number of players and increases the number of spectators, the director will have to weigh this question carefully when it arises.

A final note to the GM directors is the suggestion that when participation in a particular lunchtime activity tapers off, the facilities for it should be withdrawn, at least temporarily, and an interesting substitute provided.

GM is by no means the only company which has tackled — and solved — the lunch period recreation problem. And the activities which are being made available are unusually varied.

DARTBALL ranks high as lunch-hour recreation at the National Cash Register plant in Dayton, Ohio. Here, ten different teams are competing in organized leagues. Teams have rooting sections.

Becoming a Trend

Other major automobile manufacturers have recognized the problems—and the opportunities — presented by the lunchtime hiatus in employee recreation activity. Big aircraft manufacturers have similarly done something about it.

Cards appear to be the most popular of the mealtime activities, at least by volume, since there are adherents of rummy, bridge, euchre, blackjack, poker, cribbage, pinochle, and about as

Reprinted from *Industrial Sports and Recreation*, March 1954.

HERE'S HOW aisle space is utilized for shuffleboard court at North American Aviation plant in Los Angeles. A considerable playing surface is required for this game.

A MORE CEREBRAL ACTIVITY engages four pairs of employees at National Cash Register. Some companies provide a library for restful recreation for the employees.

many others as there are known card games. Dartball is another popular game, widely used because no great space is required to play it and because many games can be in progress simultaneously in various parts of a plant.

In some plants, the aisles are utilized for setting up quoits games. Notable in this respect is the National Cash Register Company in Dayton, Ohio, whose recreation director, J. E. Ernst, reports that 1,200 to 1,500 employees each day use the one hundred quoits courts scattered throughout the plant.

In order to solve the problem of setting up these courts, National Cash Register devised removable pegs which can be inserted into (and removed from) the floor plates which hold them in a matter of seconds. The floor plates, made of three-inch square steel, are welded to a hollow tube which goes down into the floor and which holds the peg. Nails are used to define the forty-inch circle around each of the two pegs used in the game. Pegs are set thirty feet apart. Second-grade lawnmower tires serve as pitching rings. Material used for each quoits court costs only about two dollars.

National Cash Register is one of the companies where dartball has become a popular lunchtime activity. Ernst reports that ten different teams are currently playing in organized leagues, and that it is not uncommon to see a dartball team accompanied by a sizable rooting section as it goes to another department for that day's game. League play is confined to three days a week with the other two days devoted to departmental play. There are about fifty dartball boards located throughout the factory.

Shuffleboard is another game which requires a substantial playing area for which aisles can be utilized. One company which has successfully tackled this problem is North American Aviation, Inc., at Los Angeles, California. Here, as at National Cash Register, aisle space has been utilized for courts.

At Eastman Kodak Company in Rochester, New York, the company's gym is utilized for shuffleboard, and the sport has became so popular that an active "Noon-Hour Shuffleboard League" meets twice weekly. There are fourteen two-man teams in competition.

A regulation shuffleboard court is fifty-two feet long and six feet wide with a scoring diagram at each end. Standard sets of equipment include four cues, six-feet three-inches long, and eight discs, six inches in diameter.

But with an eye to situations in which space is more limited, one company, the Dimco-Gray Company of Dayton, Ohio, has devised a special set only two-thirds regulation size which requires a court only thirty feet long.

Other plants have provided facilities for table tennis, which demands a substantial amount of space and requires the setting up of a table and net.

Some firms provide a library of books for those who prefer their recreation to be quiet and restful, and a great many offer chess and checkers.

At least one company, the Republic Aviation Corporation at Farmingdale, New York, has undertaken the ambitious job of organizing a large band of employees who give lunchtime concerts for their fellow aircraft workers; and several other companies offer movies, often full-length films presented serially over several lunch periods, sometimes augmented with short subjects to round out a full program.

What has been done by so many firms to beat the lunchtime lag in recreation activities, can be done by all of them, to one degree or another. It takes only the same kind of creative thinking that characterizes the good organizer of after-work programs to provide facilities for the midday break which will involve all who want to participate. ■

> "Lunch period activities have a definite place in the industrial recreation program. The recreation program should offer recreational opportunities during the employee's lunch period. If the lunch period activity clicks, then it is kept in the program; if it fails to appeal to the employee, some other activity should be offered in its place." *Ford Recreation Bulletin*, August, 1954.

Coyote Point Yacht Harbor, San Mateo, California, is maintained by the county recreation commission.

The Modern Marina

BOATING is the most important recreation today, dollar-wise, in the United States. Americans spend more money on boating than on baseball, fishing, golf, or any other single recreation. Today there is one boat for every thirty-two persons in the United States. About five million craft of various types are in use and more than 3,250,000 American families own outboard motors.

These facts, as well as many others relating to boating in America, are presented in a publication entitled *The Modern Marina,* issued by the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. Valuable suggestions with reference to the planning, financing, construction and operation of marinas are contained in this profusely illustrated booklet. NAEBM coined the word "marina" to designate a modern boat basin with facilities for berthing and securing all types of recreational craft, as well as providing adequate supplies, provisions, and service and fueling facilities.

PLANNING THE MARINA *

What should the well-equipped marina consist of? Without regard to local conditions and financing, the complete marina should provide the following: slips and moorings for a home or permanent fleet; a smaller but none-the-less adequate number of slips and moorings for transient craft; personnel to wash down and generally assist the skipper to service his craft when he comes in from a long day's cruising (there is nothing a boat owner dislikes more than to come into a marina late in the day and have no one to help him dock and get his craft ready for the night's lay-up); engine and hull repair shops; sufficient fueling locations; water and electric connections for each slip; garbage disposal; ice, commissary facilities, or easy access to food and liquor to be stored aboard; restaurant; shower; lounge or club, and any other facilities ingenious operators of marinas can think of to make the life of the boat owner comfortable, convenient and attractive. . . .

Every waterfront community is fortunate in having its share of boating enthusiasts. Also, each community can boast of a group of public-spirited citizens who desire the development and beautification of the local waterfront solely because of the benefits accruing to their community. The initiation of a program for improvement of the waterfront can normally be expected through the combined efforts of these two groups who must be relied upon to develop the program energetically. . . .

For a municipally owned marina, the mission to plan, construct and manage, for fastest action and to avoid delays or even failure, should be placed in the hands of an unbiased body with no selfish or individual interest, but with a determination for accomplishment. This could be the public engineer, or the department of parks, department of public works, department of marine, or a quasi-governmental body which has power to raise funds. . . . Its scope of activity, powers, and form of organization should be strictly delineated by the local government.

This body should be assisted by an advisory committee composed of an active representative from each of the major groups having an interest in the project. The over-all requirements for waterfront activities within the community should be carefully investigated, and the physical conditions of the harbor should be carefully reviewed to determine its adaptability. At times, it may be found advisable to employ the services of experienced personnel to conduct such a study and accurately evaluate the finding. In this event, the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers can assist in recommending such people. . . .

Probably the most critical period in the life of a marina is its development prior to the actual start of design and construction. At this time such important questions as site selection, method of financing, and legal procedures are de-

* Reprinted from *The Modern Marina,* a publication of the NAEBM. Available from that association, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, for $1.00. The NAEBM has also published two technical volumes on design, construction and maintenance of marinas that are available without charge.

termined. The processes that are necessary at this stage can be complicated and require detailed study before final decisions are made. Furthermore, many of the elements of this early development are closely related and may have to be investigated simultaneously.

A typical project might be handled in the following manner: The first move would be a determination of the builder's own financial resources and the availability of additional funds if required. Concurrently he might hold informal discussions with federal, state, and local authorities concerning government requirements and permits for the site considered. If participation in the project by government agencies is to be sought, action should start at an early date because such proceedings can take considerable time. The planners might also consult manufacturers and suppliers at this time concerning any commercial aspects they may have in mind. All of the foregoing may proceed, at least in part, prior to the acquisition of the site because they are equally applicable to any site.

The remaining items of the program should proceed practically simultaneously. These items include a determination of the number and size of permanent and transient boats to be accommodated and a complete survey of the site to show physical conditions and the nature of structure which will best meet the requirements. The financial and real estate negotiations must be closed, construction plans and cost estimates prepared, and estimates made to develop operating costs and expected income. All of the foregoing culminate in the applications for permits to construct and the placing of the plans and specifications in the hands of contractors requesting bids on the work.

RULES FOR OPERATION OF A YACHT HARBOR

Ralph H. Shaw

In San Mateo, California, the county recreation commission maintains Coyote Point Yacht Harbor with one hundred sixty berths and Peninsula Beach; picnic area with barbecue pits, tables, slides, sanitary facilities, water; parking area, sanitary facilities at Peninsula Beach with bathhouse, showers, sanitary facilities, lifeguard service (summer), refreshment stand.

The rules of harbor operation, as drawn up by the county recreation commission refuse mooring permission to any boat until a mooring license has been obtained and fee paid, and to all boats used for commercial purposes. All fees for such licenses are due and payable in advance, on the first day of each month, and licenses which are sixty days delinquent are cancelled. Mooring licenses are not transferable, and no exchange of mooring spaces is permitted without prior approval of the commission.

Other rules are:

- The recreation commission reserves the right to change berth assignments and monthly fees, to reassign berths during the temporary absence of the permanent occupant, and also reserves the right to cancel the mooring license of any boat owner who continuously vacates such mooring space for a period of three months.
- Any condition aboard or around any boat or float or gangplank which, in the opinion of the recreation commission or its representative in charge of the harbor, constitutes a fire hazard or health menace or a danger to public safety must be corrected immediately by the owner, owners, or licensees of such boat, float, or gangplank, to the satisfaction of the recreation commission or its representative. In the event of refusal or neglect of such owner, owners, or licensees to remedy forthwith the aforesaid condition when reported to them, the commission will remove the cause of complaint and cancel the mooring license or licenses of such owner, owners, or licensees.
- Any boat owner holding a permanent mooring license, desiring to vacate temporarily the permanent mooring space assigned to such boat for a period of over thirty days and be relieved of the payment of fees during the absence of his boat, must notify the recreation commission by letter, and not otherwise, stating therein the anticipated duration of the absence of the pleasure boat. The recreation commission will endeavor to assign a temporary occupant for the stated duration of the absence, and where and only in the event that such temporary assignment is made, the fee of the holder of the permanent mooring license will be cancelled for the duration of the temporary occupancy.
- Installation of gangplanks, floats, and rubbing piles, to be kept wholly within the owner's berthing space by boat owners at their own expense, is permitted only with the prior approval of the recreation commission.
- Any holder of a permanent mooring license, upon disposal of the boat referred to therein, may, upon written application to the recreation commission, retain the aforesaid mooring license and have the same transferred to another boat owned by him, provided the latter boat is within the classification of the mooring space assigned.
- Any holder of a permanent mooring license, upon disposal of the boat referred to therein, may, upon written application to the recreation commission, transfer to the new owner the assigned berthing space.
- Any sale, purchase, or exchange of boats occupying permanent mooring space in the yacht harbor, must be immediately reported by letter, and not otherwise, to the recreation commission.
- Assignment of permanent mooring licenses and berthing space, except by specific order of the recreation commission, will be made only in accordance with the published list of applications in order of their receipt and within the classification of the boat described therein.
- Charge of fifty cents per day will be made for transient boats staying over twenty-four hours.
- Gangplanks and floats must be clear and safe at all times.
- Fishing and crabbing and cleaning of fish from gangplanks and floats is prohibited.
- Signs must not be posted on piles, gangplanks, or floats without prior permission in writing of the recreation commission.
- Garbage, refuse, and paper must not be thrown overboard within the yacht harbor limits.

RALPH H. SHAW *is superintendent of San Mateo County Recreation Commission, Redwood City, California.*

• Small tenders and rowboats are permitted to be moored, if by and for the use of the licensee, when kept within the limits of the berthing space assigned in the mooring license.

• No outboard motorboat with a capacity of less than four persons will be permitted within the harbor limits.

• All boats when under way within the harbor limits must not exceed a speed of three knots.

• Pleasure sailing or motor boating within the harbor limits is prohibited except for boats under twelve feet in length, when their operation outside would be dangerous.

• No moorings, floats, or cables will be permitted in the fairway.

• Individuals are prohibited from lodging aboard boats berthed in the yacht harbor for extended periods.

• Boat owners will be held responsible for the conduct and actions of their crews and guests within the harbor limits, and for the observance of any additional rules and regulations published by the recreation commission for the operation of the yacht harbor.

• The recreation commission will deny the use of the yacht harbor to and cancel the mooring license of any individual failing to comply with the rules and regulations for the operation of the yacht harbor.

• The following are the rates which will be charged for the use of berths and mooring space:

26′ berths: $6.00 per month.
32′ berths: $7.00 per month.
40′ berths: $8.00 per month.

Mooring boats not over 15′ in length between shore and first row of piling: $2.00 per month.

Mooring boats over 15′ in length between shore and first row of piling: $3.00 per month.

• No boat will be issued a mooring license unless the owner agrees in advance that such boat will not be materially altered or any vital equipment removed from it while in the harbor.

• No individuals, organizations, clubs, or groups of persons will hold yachting races, meets, or regattas on or in the county recreational areas without first obtaining permission from the recreation commission.

• Every boat entering the harbor shall immediately become subject to the order and direction of the harbormaster. All boats shall be anchored or moored in the areas designated by the harbormaster.

• All boat owners will be provided with a gate key at time of berth rental. A deposit of fifty cents will be made, such deposit to be returned when berth is released and key returned. All boat owners are responsible for any person using their key.

• Application for berths in the harbor shall be granted in the order of request after preference has been given to boats in the harbor provided further that preference shall also be given to the boat most suitable to the berth to be rented. Preference is given in the assignment of berths to San Mateo County residents.

• Cancellation of berths must be made in writing to the recreation commission or a release slip signed at the harbormaster's office. Unless such notice is given, berth charges will continue until such notice is given. Cancellation of berths must be made on or before the fifteenth of the month, otherwise the charge for the berth will be made for the entire month.

• All boats shall be moored or berthed with proper care and equipment and shall be maintained in such condition at all times. In the event that boats are not so maintained, the harbormaster may supply lines or fittings or may care for the boat in such a manner as to prevent damage. A charge for this service and for any lines or fittings will be made and payment shall be made at the end of each month. Any line or material used by the harbormaster to protect the boat are not returnable. The charges for such services are:

Emergency pumping: $1.00 minimum or $1.50 per hour.
Labor charge (tying boats, and so forth): $1.50 per hour plus material used.

• No person or persons shall remove from the yacht harbor any boat upon which charges for berth rental, anchorage, or any other proper charges are delinquent without payment of all such delinquent charges. ■

Parks Progress in West Virginia

"Full steam ahead" is the cry from the West Virginia Parks Division of the Conservation Commission as they announce progress on their seven bond-revenue state park projects.

Kermit McKeever, assistant director and chief of parks, says that Blackwater Falls State Park, near Davis—the "million dollar baby" of the West Virginia parks system—will probably be opened early next summer. In addition to the lodge at Blackwater, twenty-five new winterized cabins will accommodate year-round guests. The Tucker County resort will be the most elaborate in the state.

At Cacapon, near Berkeley Springs, the new forty-eight-unit main lodge is well under way and is expected to be completed by next May.

At Watoga, near Marlinton, and Lost River, near Moorefield, eight winterized cabins have been erected and are ninety-five per cent finished.

Mont Chateau, near Morgantown, is the newest of the state parks—and work has begun on an addition that will add eighteen new rooms to the historic old inn that the state is taking over. Here water sports will be encouraged, and winter sports will be abundant in nearby Cooper's Rock State Forest—which adjoins the new state property.

At Bluestone, near Hinton, fifteen cabins are under way. The fisherman's lodge has been completed only on the drawing board, but Mr. McKeever feels that the lodge and cabins will be ready in the spring.

At Tygart Lake State Park, near Grafton, the state is constructing ten cabins, and work is to begin here just as soon as weather permits. The cabins will be built in various sizes for family and vacation groups.

Work on all these facilities is made possible by bond-revenue action of the 1953 and last session of the legislature which allows the commission to procure money to build parks—a project which amounts to a $3,100,000 expenditure.

TEN Maxims of Public Relations

G. Edward Pendray

In which a philosopher explores the "folklore" of public relations.

In twenty-five years at the practice of public relations, I have become increasingly convinced that our profession is an art rather than a science.

The essence of an art is that it be guided by intuition and imagination of a high order and by some inner mechanism of belief and comprehension that brings the practitioner to the right course, often without his knowing precisely how this has been brought about.

I do not know of any attempts, until recently, to put in written form the underlying beliefs, maxims, or "folklore" on which successful public relations decisions and programs are based.* It is obvious, however, that there are a great many of these often-expressed beliefs, which like proverbs, represent a kind of distilled wisdom of the ages. Not only are many beliefs subscribed to consciously or unconsciously by the whole profession, but every public relations man also has a few additional ones that represent his private stock-in-trade.

Some of the maxims I have found most useful to remember, and which I believe underlie a great portion of successful public relations thought and action, are these:

1 The better people know you, the more they will like you. This maxim, of course, is the one that lies behind almost every PR program. In the main, it expresses a real truth: most institutions suffer from being too little known, and more knowledge usually makes better friends. It is manifestly not true, however, if the institution does not square with the public conception of what it ought to be; therefore, the importance of the second maxim of public relations.

2 It is easier to change yourself than to change the public. This obviously true statement is often the most difficult of the maxims to put into practice. It involves confession of error and the resolution to change; something that is difficult for an institution, or a client—and even, at times, a public relations man—to act upon.

3 It is not enough to do right; you must also let the people know. Many a client and institution feels that to do a good job is enough to gain eternal fame and glory. Obviously, this is the first necessity, but experience has repeatedly shown that unless the people know about it, the good performance is in danger of going unhonored and unsung until the end of time.

* See *Public Relations Journal*, January 1953, pages 8-9.

4 Talk in terms of people's self-interest; every man is fascinated by the mirror wherein he sees himself. To persuade people, you must first interest them. If people do not "see themselves" in your material you will never get them to pay much attention to it.

5 People are interested first in people, then in things, last in ideas. The pull of a good human interest story is unbeatable. If an abstract idea—or a thing—is what you have to exploit, you will fare best if you state your case in terms of people.

6 People can be counted upon to act only when they expect to gain something by it. Appeals to ideals or altruism sometimes work, but for sure-fire results, spell out "what's in it for me."

7 The language of action is plainly heard, though words may be inaudible. To convince people, take action that dramatizes what you wish to say.

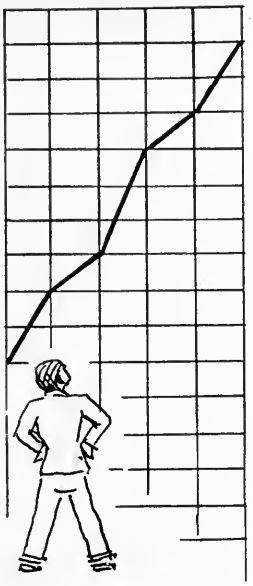
8 Faint heart ne'er won fair reputation. In most situations, boldness is to be favored over timidity; positive statements and actions over negative ones.

9 Repetition is essential. The successful program should be continued zealously, long after the client—and the public relations department—may have begun to tire of it.

10 That log may be a crocodile. Before you start to solve a public relations problem, be sure you know what it really is. Check, test and see for yourself—or you may find yourself treating the symptoms, while the fever rages on. ■

Reprinted from the Public Relations Journal, *October, 1955.*
MR. PENDRAY *is a member of the firm of Pendray, Cook and Hoving, public relations counselors, New York City.*

"HOW'M I DOING" CHART



Walter L. Scott

For Recreation Play Directors: Let's take stock of ourselves!

IN MOST large recreation departments, personnel problems —including *how* employees work with associates, patrons and facilities—constitute a major concern on the part of supervisors and administrators. Definition of duties for the various types of recreation personnel concerned with the activity program does not always reach the workers in sufficient detail, so they do not always know precisely what is expected of them. Change in personnel is a constant factor and frequently a major concern. Unless new employees are thoroughly indoctrinated and experienced workers occasionally reminded of their specific responsibilities, they cannot be expected to work at top-level efficiency nor render the quality of service of which they are capable.

This "How'm I Doing" Chart was prepared for recreation play directors. It is designed primarily to point up general, and some specific, responsibilities expected of these employees. The "proper" answer to each question is "yes." Probably no one worker would be able to answer "yes" to all the questions, yet the list suggests certain desirable and reachable goals for all. It is designed to inspire workers to render better services and give them a quick method of appraising their work. No worker is expected to turn in the results of his own self-rating to some superior officer. No grades are given by anyone to an employee except possibly the employee himself. No records are kept of "marks" attained. Employees may be encouraged, however, to discuss weaknesses and/or strengths they may discover in themselves with their immediate supervisor or administrator. The elimination of discovered weaknesses in a worker is the key to personal professional growth.

WALTER L. SCOTT *is director of municipal and school recreation in Long Beach, California, which has a coordinated municipal and school recreation program. This material is reprinted from a bulletin for play directors.*

Supervisors or administrators may adapt this list of questions to fit the needs of other categories of recreation workers since this particular chart was designed primarily for full-time recreation play directors.

A few of the questions from the chart:

Professional Preparation and Outlook

1. Have I taken advantage of formal education opportunities in colleges, universities and/or adult education centers to the extent that I feel secure in meeting the challenges and problems of my position? ____
2. Am I competent to teach and/or lead in one or more of the following recreation categories: music, instrumental or vocal; handcrafts; art; social activities, rhythm; storytelling; dramatics? ____
3. Do I keep professionally up-to-date in knowledge and techniques so that I can provide efficient leadership for desirable trends in program content? ____
4. Do I attend a fair number of professional meetings even when they are not compulsory and not on paid time? ____
5. Have I contributed new ideas to the field? ____
6. Have I read a new recreation book written within the past year? ____
7. Do I subscribe to and read regularly at least one professional magazine in my field? ____
8. Do I belong to at least one professional organization? ____ Am I helpful in making it successful by assuming my share of the work? ____
9. Do I do what I can to help support all private and public youth serving agencies and the local civic and community welfare organizations? ____
10. Have I "recruited" one or more outstanding persons to enter the profession? ____

Personal

1. Do I like people and do I enjoy working with them? ____
2. Am I in sympathy with the recognized objectives of the recreation program? ____
3. Do I set a good example by my appearance, speech, attitudes, and personal habits? ____
4. Am I punctual in keeping appointments, reporting for work, and meeting "deadlines"? ____
5. Have I the proper techniques to enforce fair rules and regulations for the good of all? ____
6. Do I conscientiously follow department policies? ____
7. Do I frequently seek the advice of others who are qualified to help with my problems? ____

Human Relationships

1. Do patrons and other people generally speak with pride and respect about the program of activities which I promote? ____
2. Am I prompt in giving credit to others for their assistance and accomplishments? ____
3. Do I get along well with others and work cooperatively with them? ____

4. Am I skillful and enthusiastic in encouraging and guiding patrons as they plan their own activities? _____

5. Am I understanding and tolerant when confronted with human problems brought about as a result of personal anxieties, misunderstandings, and limitations on the part of associates and/or patrons? _____

6. Do I use accepted practices and well-known techniques for avoiding religious and racial discrimination among those who recreate in the area to which I am assigned? _____

7. Do I use the many "teachable moments" available each day to drive home timely lessons in such categories as fair play, sportmanship, good citizenship, work habits, safety procedures, and health practices? _____

8. Do I use my daily opportunities as a guidance counselor to help direct boys and girls toward higher character ideals, worthy goals during their habit forming years? _____

9. Do I wholeheartedly support the special activities organized on a district or all-city basis even though I was not involved in the planning? _____

10. Do I keep parents informed as to the specific nature of activities sponsored so they may help their children in making wise decisions and choices? _____

11. Am I an active member in one or more clubs or community organizations which tend to make my city a better place in which to live and my work better understood? _____

12. Am I willing to accept professional meeting assignments or speaking engagements relating to the general recreation program of my department? _____

Program

1. Keeping in mind such limitations as area, facilities, and supplies, do I maintain an interesting and diversified program of approved activities for everyone? _____

2. Am I sensitive to the vital interests, needs, and abilities of the patrons in my particular kind of neighborhood? _____

3. Do patrons, including small children, participate joyously and wholeheartedly with apparent freedom and security? _____

4. Are the activities which I encourage and promote for patrons of both sexes and all ages, appropriate and approved by recreation and education authorities? _____

5. Would my instructional methods be approved by my supervisor and/or those who train student teachers? _____

6. Do I offer patrons enough opportunities for instruction and practice so that they may improve their social, physical and other skills as needed in many recreation activities? _____

7. Do I have activities in mind which I can use on short notice to meet emergencies caused by inclement weather or other restricting influences? _____

8. Am I resourceful in interjecting new games and ideas, and variations into old activities, often, in order to make them seem new and more appealing to patrons? _____

9. Do the activities which I promote for children contribute to their best interests including recognized growth and development patterns and procedures? _____

10. Do I adequately protect the interests of the weak, timid, backward and the small patrons from the aggressive ones, the domineering, the large and the strong? _____

11. Am I up-to-date concerning the values of a co-recreational program and do I have a reasonable number of appropriate opportunities wherein boys and girls, men and women play together? _____

12. Have I several improvements in mind which I plan to make effective in my program this year? _____

Organization

1. Does my organization have a constitution wherein the aims and objectives are clearly explained and the responsibilities of officers and members well-defined? _____

2. Are the lay officers permitted to carry out their responsibilities without too much top-level interference? _____

3. Are the officers elected by approved democratic processes, by the members? _____

4. Is the work done by these people carried on within department policies? _____

5. Is credit promptly given to all voluntary assistants and is their work appropriately recognized? _____

6. Have I a well-trained, aggressive safety committee? _____

7. Have my assistants and substitutes a clear definition of their duties and responsibilities and are they given adequate freedom and security in carrying out their assignments? _____

8. Do I keep emergency phone numbers and procedures prominently posted so that even substitutes may follow through efficiently in case an accident occurs? _____

9. Do I have an organization for:
   a. Welcoming visiting specialists who come to my area for special classes? _____
   b. For having everything needed for the classes in place on time and in good usable condition? _____

10. Have I a well-organized, centrally located and attractive bulletin board? _____

Equipment, Supplies, Facilities, Areas, and Buildings

1. Am I proud of the area and facilities in my working environment? _____

2. Have I a system for keeping trash and litter picked up so grounds and buildings reflect a "spic-and-span" appearance? _____

3. Have I a regular system in effect designed to teach patrons the proper use and care of properties? _____

4. Are the surfaces of the courts and playing fields kept in good condition with lines properly marked as needed? _____

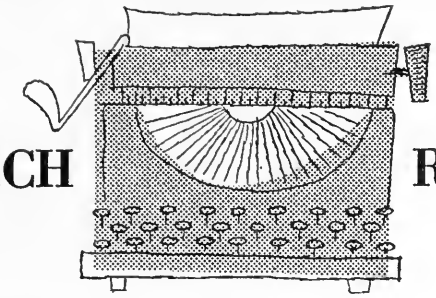
5. Are the supplies in ready condition for play? _____

6. Is all equipment including such things as backstops, play apparatus, fences kept in usable, safe condition? _____

7. Are the supplies and equipment stored in an orderly and efficient way so patrons may check them out quickly? _____

8. Do I promptly request replacements for worn out supplies so the activities are not interrupted? _____

9. Do I keep indoor rooms properly heated, ventilated and lighted? _____ ■



RESEARCH REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

George D. Butler

State Park Area Evaluation

"Suggested Criteria for Evaluating Areas Proposed for Inclusion in State Park Systems" is the title of a report prepared for the National Conference on State Parks by a committee whose chairman was K. R. Cougill, director of state parks, lands, and waters in Indiana. The report has been adopted by the board of directors of the conference "in the belief that the criteria may serve as standards for use by states."

The report classifies state park areas under six headings ——parks, monuments, recreation areas, beaches, parkways, and waysides—defines each type, and presents detailed criteria for the selection of property designed for each of these six uses. It states: "State park systems are usually comprised of areas of scenic, scientific, historical, archeological, or other recreation significance of state-wide importance, or at least of sufficient importance to attract visitors from a large section of the state. . . . Each area should possess unique or high quality of interest. Each system, as a whole, should (1) conserve outstanding examples of the State's natural and cultural resources for the inspiration and benefit of the public, and (2) provide non-urban recreation opportunities for the State's citizens and visitors that are normally beyond the responsibility of the State's political subdivisions."

Georgia Reports Progress

According to a report of the field service and survey committee of the Georgia Recreation Society, 1954-55, the number of year-round recreation departments in the state increased from eight to twenty since 1944. The annual operating expenditure showed a 520 per cent increase and the number of year-round employees a 360 per cent increase during the ten-year period. Thirty-four community center buildings were constructed in Georgia communities, most of them since 1950, at a cost exceeding $1,500,000.

Ways to Contribute to Research

At a discussion meeting at the 37th National Recreation Congress in Denver, Dr. Norman P. Miller, associate professor in the department of physical education, University of California, stated: "The question of how recreation and park agencies can make a greater contribution to the research program in recreation is an important one if we are to get the most benefit from our research efforts. There appear to be at least six ways the recreation agency and/or practitioner can contribute:

1. By identifying and stating problems in the field that require research. Problems must come from the field if recreation is to progress.

2. By collecting basic data such as recording behavior as relates to recreation experiences of participants. Case studies would be an invaluable contribution to recreation literature.

3. By reading and interpreting the results of research. Many practitioners need to learn how to understand and appreciate research.

4. By using and applying the results of research in recreation and related fields. Recreation needs a 'critical' approach.

5. By writing simple reports of agency activity using accepted research procedures. Practitioners should learn to use the 'tools' of the trade—how to state the facts and communicate them to the profession.

6. By cooperating with persons doing research. The resources of recreation agencies, facility, personnel and program-wise, should be made available for research purposes.

Actually, the practitioner is an integral member of the research team, and any sound program of recreation research should provide opportunities for the above processes to take place."

Municipal Golf Course Organizing and Operating Guide*

(A Review)

A treatise such as this is very important at this time when many private golf courses that could not withstand the encroachment of population and high taxes are being sold or developed for real estate purposes. The study reveals that more golfers play on municipal courses than on any other type of course: 1,292,100, or 40.19 of our golfing population, play on the 765 municipal golf courses.

The guide contains a compilation of information relating to fees, revenues, and expenditures at more than one hundred municipal courses, as well as a detailed financial statement for selected courses. This information is very useful for courses already in operation. The pictures of raw land, courses under development, and completed layouts, together with the accompanying text, are very effective.

I have a feeling that too much detail, however, has been given to outlining the methods whereby the operation of individual courses have been organized, since conditions vary from year to year and depend upon the local situation. I assume that the purpose of the publication is to encourage the promotion and development of new public courses rather than to serve as a guide to their location, development and operation.—FELIX K. DHAININ, *Landscape Architect-Administrative, Board of Park Commissioners, Minneapolis.*

MR. BUTLER *is director of the NRA Research Department.*

* Published by the National Golf Foundation, Inc., Chicago 5, Illinois. $3.00.

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RACHAEL B. YOCOM *and* H. B. HUNSAKER—*both Utah State Agricultural College.* This basic textbook gives teaching techniques for archery, badminton, fencing, golf, and tennis. Includes skill analyses, and visual, and verbal aids for instruction. Examines similarities, differences between men's and women's programs. *524 ills.; 287 pp. $4*

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GAMES

THE BOOK OF GAMES FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

EVELYNE BORST, *Milwaukee Elementary Schools.* Shows teachers, students, and recreation leaders how to teach games and how to instill leadership qualities in children. Covers both indoor and playground activities; includes many not requiring equipment. *36 ills.; 277 pp. $4*

ACTIVE GAMES AND CONTESTS

BERNARD S. MASON *and* ELMER D. MITCHELL, *University of Michigan.* Discusses 1800 traditional games and contests together with newer, original approaches. Book arranges all games in 5 major groups; indexes each game as to age level and location of play.
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SOCIAL GAMES FOR RECREATION

Also by BERNARD S. MASON *and* ELMER D. MITCHELL. This book describes over 1200 games designed for social recreation and general education play. Companion to *Active Games and Contests,* it classifies activities by type, age, and need.
86 ills.; 421 pp. $4.50

GAMES THE WORLD AROUND

SARAH ETHRIDGE HUNT, *Camp Kittiwake, Pass Christian, Mississippi; and* ETHEL CAIN, *Delta State College.* An organized presentation of over 400 folk games, contests, relays, and stunts for children from the ages of six to sixteen.
39 ills.; 269 pp. Revised Ed. $4

IT'S FUN TO MAKE THINGS

MARTHA PARKHILL *and* DOROTHY SPAETH, *Crater Club Day Camp, Essex, New York.* Provides step-by-step instruction in how to create useful handicrafts from simple, inexpensive materials. Includes actual size patterns for all articles and photographs of finished products. *158 ills.; 176 pp. $3.25*

STUNTS AND TUMBLING

THE TEACHING OF STUNTS AND TUMBLING

BONNIE *and* DONNIE COTTERAL—*both Texas State College for Women and North Texas State Teachers College.* Describes the principles and methods of teaching stunts and tumbling, stressing the relation of these activities to any over-all physical education program.
128 ills., tables; 15 charts; 337 pp. $4

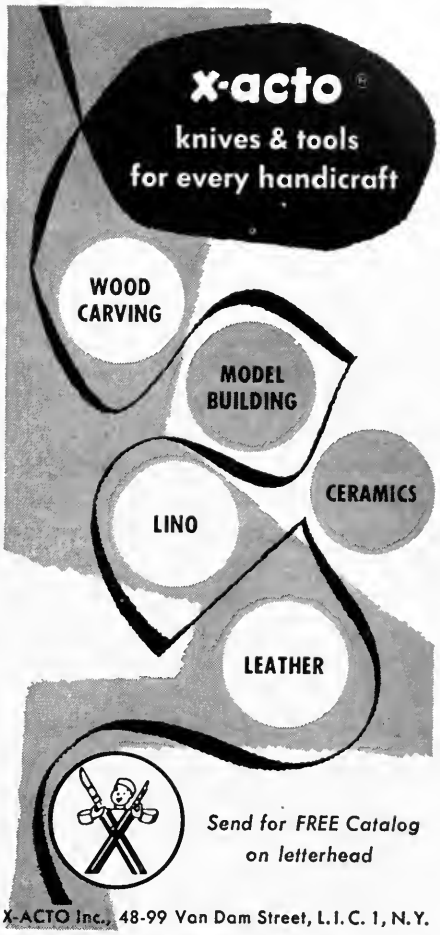
STUNTS AND TUMBLING FOR GIRLS

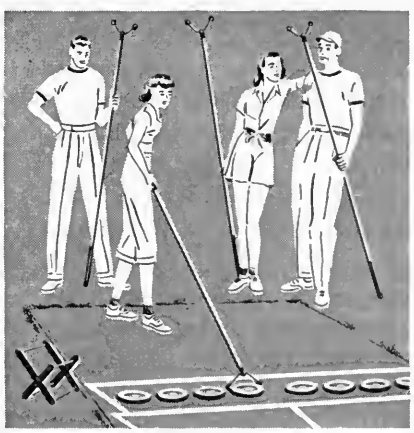
VIRGINIA LEE HORNE, *Wellesley College.* A textbook which provides materials suitable for beginning, intermediate, and advanced tumblers in individual, dual, and group activities. Lists equipment, values, directions, teaching suggestions, safety measures.
470 ills.; 219 pp. $3.75

TUMBLING ILLUSTRATED

L. L. MCCLOW, *The South Chicago Y.M.C.A.* Describes 666 different stunts and exercises for the individual performer, couples, tripples, and groups. Each is illustrated with multiple stick-figure drawings; graded according to difficulty; clearly outlined to insure selection matches participant's skill.
675 ills.; 212 pp. $3.50

THE RONALD PRESS COMPANY 15 East 26th Street, N.Y.10





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PERSONNEL

How are You Doing on Personnel Administration?

W. C. Sutherland

Having personnel trouble? Do things seem confused, discouraging, and downright impossible? The answer would seem to be "yes" for many employers judging from the types of requests we have been receiving.

Nine times out of a dozen, this troubled employer is carrying a headache because he is off to a bad start. He has missed the first important step in the whole field of personnel administration. He cannot tell us what kind of person he is looking for—because he doesn't know. The amazing thing is that he doesn't have *more* trouble, including losing his job to a better qualified employer.

One is really off to a bad start when he doesn't know what kind of people he is seeking. So, let's start at the beginning, and right. What, then, is the first step? The consensus is: study and analyze the position in question, write it up, put it on paper. This will clarify your own thinking, make it more definite. Not only that, but you will be able to justify, and, if necessary, defend it in case of criticism from the appropriating agency, the public, and even the worker who may be hired to fill the job. The worker is entitled to know what his job is and what is expected of him from day to day. The job description is a basic instrument for the recruiting and selection of workers and for judging performance on the job.

After we know what kind of people we want, we are in a position to proceed, in logical order to:

1. Find and attract good people.
2. Give them what they need in training and education.
3. Provide conditions which will motivate them with a desire to work well and improve themselves on the job.

Perhaps this is a good time to suggest that administrators periodically evaluate their personnel policies and practices. The following suggested criteria may help you to appraise your personnel activities.

Position Defined. As indicated above, analyze the position and draft a specification, including such factors as: title, major functions or duties, worker qualifications, and salary range. This will give you and others something tangible with which to work.

Recruiting. Use all the recruiting sources at your disposal. These should include the National Recreation Association's Personnel Service, the colleges and universities conducting major recreation curriculums, in addition to local and other types of sources.

MR. SUTHERLAND *is the director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

A free mimeographed statement, *How to Attract Good Candidates for Recreation Positions,** is available from the Association. This will serve as a guide for your recruiting efforts, and it includes a check list of facts candidates need.

Selection. Seek out the kind of people you want rather than select only from those who present themselves.*

Evaluate and verify applicants' statements and investigate references.*

Secure in personal interview what is needed to appraise qualifications. Give the applicant the information he wants and leave him with a favorable impression.*

Individualize and devise tests to suit the particular situation.*

Promote on the basis of merit. If competent people are not available for promotion, select from outside sources.*

Introduce new workers to their positions and surroundings graciously and thoroughly.*

Training. Adapt training to particular jobs.*

Provide an over-all continuous training program to improve workers in present positions and to prepare them for new and changing assignments.*

Encourage and assist employees in taking advantage of off-the-job training opportunities that their chances for professional growth may be increased.*

Compensation: Analyze position as defined. Evaluate and classify it in relation to other positions.*

Review positions often enough to keep duties, responsibilities and requirements up-to-date.*

Determine what positions are worth and establish minimum and maximum salaries for them.*

Pay what positions are worth, if possible, but, in any event, pay as much or more than the prevailing rates in the area if you want to attract and hold the best.*

Extra Benefits: Provide for adequate holiday and vacation time which compares favorably or better with the general practice.*

Allow for sick leave that will give reasonable protection against loss of income when people are ill.*

Assist employees in arranging for hospitalization and surgical plans.*

Establish a sound retirement system.*

Communications: Interpret to employees their relationship to other workers, how their departments or agencies relate to others and how their work fits into the over-all service plan.*

Consult with employees when changes in policy are being

considered, and advise when decisions are made.*

Take workers into the planning of affairs which concern them.*

Resolve complaints as quickly and as fairly as possible and at the lowest level of supervision.*

Encourage ideas and suggestions from all employees.*

Plan projects, programs, activities, and social affairs that help workers to get acquainted and to have a feeling of well being.*

Additional Considerations: Prepare a statement in writing of your personnel policies and practices and make it available to all employees.*

Eliminate the incompetent and undesirables kindly but promptly.*

Discipline those who violate rules, regulations, and good personal and professional behavior.*

Utilize exit interviews and other means of finding out why workers leave the service, and correct the conditions that cause costly turnover.* ■

* Approved by the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel.

★ Raybestos Wins First World Softball Title for East ★

The game of softball, according to the Amateur Softball Association of America, had its origin in the Midwest. There, for many years, representative clubs in the area laid claim to the World Softball Championship. However, the picture was changed in 1955 when the Raybestos Cardinals of Stratford, Connecticut, were crowned world champs during the tourney staged in Clearwater, Florida, in September. This marked the first time in the twenty-three-year history of the event that an Eastern club has won this coveted title.

Raybestos Division, which conducts one of the largest recreation programs in industry for its employees, entered "big-time softball" in 1948 under the direction of William S. Simpson, general manager and vice president of Raybestos-Division of Raybestos-Manhattan, Inc., and a board member of the National Recreation Association.

The company's softball program was started with the erection of the first lighted softball field in New England at Raybestos Memorial Field, in memory of the employees who lost their lives in World War II. In addition to serving as the home field for the softball teams, it is used quite extensively by the Little League and Knot Hole Club, two sponsored programs of the Raybestos Division. It was not an easy road for the club which, after eight years of competition, attained this much sought goal. It is a well-deserved tribute to the efforts of William S. Simpson who brought big time softball to the East for the first time in 1948 and in 1955 brought back the first world softball title. ■

Our Contribution to Our Customers

During 1956 all orders over $25—will be shipped freight prepaid—via cheapest way with the following exceptions: No freight allowance on casting powder, tiles and clays. If customer specifies carrier or is in a hurry for delivery, we will allow Railroad freight charges to closest Railroad terminal.

Write For Your FREE CATALOG of HANDICRAFT SUPPLIES

Our new 1956 catalog is just off the press. In it are many, many, items suitable for recreational programs. Among them are: Art Supplies; Crafts such as: Metal Etching; Indian Craft; Rick-Rack Craft; Wooden Plates and Trays for decorating; Numbered Paint Sets and Frames.

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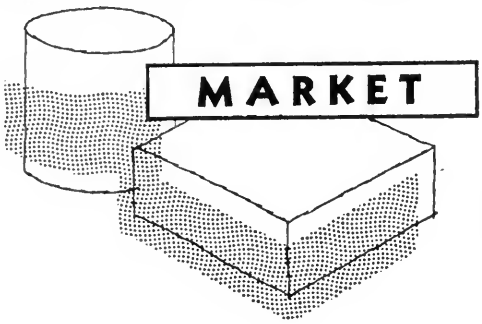
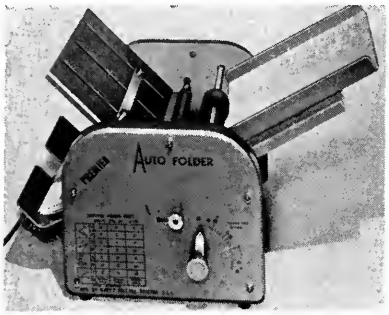


NEWS

If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE *mention that you read about it on* RECREATION *magazine's Market News page.*

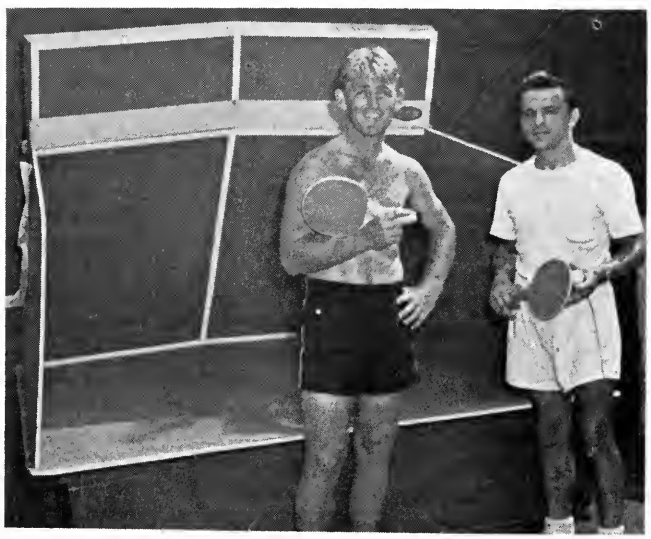
♦ PREMIER AUTO-FOLD, a new high-speed, automatic folding machine, is capable of producing the seven basic and most used business folds at a rate of more than seven thousand pieces per hour. Little larger than a standard typewriter and completely portable, the Auto-Fold will handle stock up to 9½-inches wide by 14-inches long. The machine can be easily set for single, double, standard, accordion, French, and many other folds by following the folding chart permanently inscribed on the side of the machine. Martin-Yale Incorporated, 334 North Bell Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.



♦ A new, well-illustrated brochure, "Realock Institution and Recreation Area Fences," describes all types of fences and backstops for recreation facilities such as ball diamonds, swimming pools, tennis courts, and so on. Available upon request from Realock Fence Department, The Colorado Fuel and Iron Corporation, 361 Delaware Avenue, Buffalo 2, New York.

♦ An eight-page catalogue shows a complete line of battery-powered emergency lighting equipment. It contains diagrams, charts, and specifications useful to those planning emergency lighting installations. Copies of the catalogue may be obtained by writing to Exide Industrial Division, The Electric Storage Battery Company, Box 8109, Philadelphia 1, specifying Form 5736.

♦ "SMASH," a game combining skills of handball, squash, and table tennis, is making a big hit around the country. This game is easily learned, may be played by one, two, or four persons, involves fast action, split-second timing, conditioning. The "SMASH" backstop is made of sturdy plywood (exterior plywood is used for the outdoor set), and it folds for easy storage and transporting; the special balls are white plastic, the size of golf balls; the bats are similar to heavy table tennis paddles. An over-all area of 15- by 20-feet, with a height of 6½-feet, is ample space for regulation play. In the picture, Lew Hoad of Australia (left) and Lionel Cloutier of Chicago, Midwest "SMASH" Champion, are shown with an outdoor set. "SMASH," 4700 Woodland Avenue, Western Springs, Illinois.



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On the Campus

Alfred B. Jensen

Editorial:

STUDENTS BEST ASSETS

More and more attention is being paid to the need for attracting students to college specifically to study recreation. Many of those graduated from recreation curriculums have been students who transferred from another major, or who made a career decision after entering the college.

An often cited influence upon the decision of students who choose the recreation major is that of the student already majoring in recreation. Such students are their curriculum's best public relations representatives, on or off campus. They deserve the cheerful cooperation of all who are concerned with the future that will be affected by the good recreation leadership now in the making.

National recruiting, professional recruiting, college recruiting—all can help in influencing young people to choose the recreation field. These sources are truly effective, however, only while the recreation major student inspires young people to choose his own professional field.

Penn State Students Recruit

Recreation major students at Pennsylvania State University are assembling and preparing materials for a recruiting drive to bring more high-school prospects into professional training for recreation leadership. The student recreation society has chosen the drive as a year's project.

Arrangements will be made with vocational guidance teachers for the Penn State students to give talks on "Opportunities in the Recreation Profession" to their home-town high schools. A series of color slides is being made as a preliminary project. Brochures and display pictures also will be used. Forty undergraduate and six graduate students are involved in the recruiting project.

Other student groups may get recruiting materials by writing to "On the Campus."

Commuters Continue Classes

Indiana University recreation student aren't fazed by mileage. Weekly commuters to Bloomington for study are three part-time students — Lloyd Roberts, director of recreation at Cragmont State Hospital in Madison; Sam Pedan, superintendent of parks and recreation in New Albany; and Richard Colston who holds the same position in Jeffersonville, Indiana — who travel more than ninety miles each way.

PEHR Constitution at Oregon State

Students taking recreation, health, and physical education majors at Oregon State College in Corvallis have united in a single club. The constitution was adopted on November 10, 1955. Recreation students Barbara Stiles and Andy Skief are nominating committee members.

Indiana Students Visit Columbus

Two Indiana University graduate recreation classes recently visited the facilities of the Columbus, Indiana, recreation department. Under the guidance of Paul Stacker, superintendent of parks and recreation, they visited department and other community facilities. The group lunched at City Hall, attending the annual pancake luncheon of the local Kiwanis Club. Kiwanis and leaders of the Foundation for Youth assisted during the visit.

Kentucky Recreation Majors Organize

Students in the recreation curriculum at the University of Kentucky have organized a Recreation Majors Club. Both graduate and undergraduate students are eligible. Professor Earl Kaufman is club advisor. Undergraduate members are employed part-time in local recreation agencies of Lexington and Fayette County. Part-time graduate students are in full-time positions in community recreation, a mental hospital, and a correctional institution. The director of recreation for Kentucky 4-H Clubs also meets with the group.

Interne Gains Rural Experience

Elizabeth Spencer of Berea College, Berea, Kentucky, is working as a recreation interne with the Council of Southern Mountain Workers. She spends from two to four weeks in each of a number of rural communities in the Appalachian Highlands.

Temple Career Conference

Seventy-five high school seniors attended the annual Temple University Career Conference in Philadelphia to discuss enrollment in curriculums of the health, physical, and recreation education department. William L. Hughes, department director, used the NRA folder, *Recreation, A New Profession in a Changing World*, with college materials for recruiting.

Indiana Majors Elect, Eat

Indiana University Undergraduate Recreation Society officers: Gary McDonnell, president; Kris Johnson, secretary; Marion Yeager, vice-president—all Hoosiers.

Indiana University's two student recreation groups, both affiliated with NRA, took opposite residential directions in fall elections. The undergraduate society put into office a full slate of Indiana residents — headed by Gary McDonnell as president, Kris Johnson, Marion Yeager, and Jackie Barnes — while all of the graduate society officers are from out-of-state. President Wayne LaBorde is from Wisconsin; James McChesney, vice-president, is a Kentuckian; Patricia Meuli, secretary, comes from the state of Washington; Orland Ward, treasurer, has a home in Wyoming; and the historian, Marilyn Holman, is from Tennessee.

Graduate recreation society members and their families held a buffalo steak fry and picnic at Bradford Woods, the new university outdoor recreation and education area, on November 6, 1955.

MR. JENSEN *is a member of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service staff.*

LISTENING AND VIEWING

National Mass Media Awards

Three network television programs, three motion picture films, two network radio programs, one television station and one radio station received the first National Mass Media Awards of the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation in December. The award winners:

TELEVISION: *You Are There* (CBS) as "The Television Program Best Portraying America;" *Let's Take A Trip* (CBS) as "The Best Children's Television Program"; and *Mr. Wizard* (NBC) as "The Best Science Television Program for Youth."

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FILMS: *A Man Called Peter* (Twentieth Century-Fox) as "The Film Best Serving the National Interest"; *The Great Adventure* (produced, directed, written, and photographed by Mr. Arne Sucksdorff) as "The Best Children's Film"; and *The African Lion* (Walt Disney Productions) as "The Best Science Film for Youth."

RADIO: *Family Theater* (MBS) as "The Radio Program Best Portraying America" and *Adventures in Science* (CBS) as "The Best Science Radio Program for Youth."

Station WBNS-TV, of Columbus, Ohio, was named "The Television Station That Best Served Youth in 1955"; and Station WTIC, of Hartford, Connecticut, was named "The Radio Station That Best Served Youth in 1955". Each station received a scroll and won for a high school senior in its community an Edison Scholarship of $1,000 to be used for college education.

A special citation was made to the American Broadcasting Company radio network, for "outstanding public service in making reports on the growing shortage of scientists and engineers" to the American people, and to *The Big Idea*, a Philadelphia television program that has presented 1,700 inventors and encouraged "the scientific imagination of the American television audience."

Fifty-six national organizations, with aggregate memberships well over thirty million citizens, are helping to focus national and community interest on these Edison Awards. The purpose of the awards program is to encourage mass media productions that (1) make meaningful the values of the American tradition; (2) present heroes and ideals worthy of emulation by children; (3) interest young people in science and in scientific and engineering careers; (4) eliminate unwholesome elements.

Free Film Shows For New York Youth

The American Film Organization, a nonprofit association devoted to the welfare of youth in the New York area, has arranged programs of free motion pictures for youth, utilizing play streets, parks, playgrounds, churches, or any other available area.

These free public programs are aimed not only to attract and entertain but also to educate and inspire the young people who attend. Each schedule includes a well-known Hollywood full-length film, coupled with documentaries on industry, geography, sports, or other educational subjects.

The cost of six cents per viewer has been met by soliciting sponsors like civic organizations, religious groups, firms, or individuals, each receiving public recognition for their interest in community welfare.

Children's Film Center

An international Center of Films for Children, to begin operation in 1957, is planned by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization.

The project is an outgrowth of the September meeting in Edinburgh of representatives of the film industry and of a number of organizations concerned with child welfare. The center would be run with the assistance of UNESCO, in cooperation with film and child welfare organizations.

Purpose of the proposed center is to provide an international clearing-house for information relating to films for children and young people. Activities will include the exchange of ideas on production, distribution, and exhibition of films, and the compilation of film catalogues.

Research on the influence of films and on the tastes of children, promotion of national children's film centers, and the preparation of film versions in various languages are other objectives of the center as it is now planned.—*FCA Rushes.*

Schools Request TV Show Reruns

The Robert Montgomery TV program which often uses script material of a serious health, social, or educational nature, has, for the third time in a year, created a demand for additional public showings that has moved the sponsor to issue extra kinescope prints. *See the Man* (NBC-TV, December 12), concerned a young man who overcame his shame and embarrassment at being illiterate and belatedly obtained the schooling he had been unable to get as a child.

The Johnson Wax Company, sponsor of the show, arranged for the production of additional prints when requests from educational institutions passed the fifty mark. The prints will be distributed for free showings through NBC. The two earlier programs that resulted in similar demands dealt with the problems of old age, as handled by a New York institution, and multiple sclerosis, as approached at a clinic for children in Pennsylvania.

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

Hi everybody, did you have a merry Christmas and happy New Year? I hope you made several resolutions: the kind you'll keep. I've made some; do yours match mine?

1. To find more ways to promote research in our field.

2. To write, to document, the things we see happen every day to patients—good things because of recreation.

3. To find more visual methods of telling others of our work.

4. To enlist at least one high-school or college student into a hospital recreation curriculum.

5. To interest our surrounding communities in bringing recreation to their local hospitals which are without recreation.

Christmas here in New York City was wonderful . . . Operation Christmas Welfare Island by Land, Sea, and Air did the trick. It was a beautiful day. A helicopter, a police launch, and a red station wagon, carrying three Santas loaded with gifts, by land, sea, and air, to the Welfare Island hospitals. We received swell publicity: a feature picture in every newspaper.

The result: over twenty thousand gifts for the city hospital patients were donated by the public.

The institute for the northeastern area concerning "Recreation for Senior Citizens in Hospitals, Nursing Homes, and Institutions" is scheduled for January 18-20 at New York University—just about the time this magazine goes to press. I'm hoping for a heavy registration for four reasons:

1. So few nursing homes have varied recreation programs for their ill and handicapped.

2. Quite a few, but far from all, homes for the aged realize a resident's interests and morale are of equal importance to his physical well-being.

3. Recreation personnel wonder more and more how to program for the aged. Obviously, it takes much more time to develop interest in activities on the part of our senior citizens than in younger folks. How do we get the time when, more often than not, we work at a ratio of one thousand patients to one worker?

4. What part should the community play in developing recreation centers and home visits for the thousands of non-institutionalized ill and handicapped senior citizens?

If only we come up with a few good constructive ideas, we'll have achieved our purpose. Tell you next month about the institute and the results of last year's study of the value of recreation for the chronically ill.

Don't Overlook . . .

• A new publication for you next month: *Dramatic Activities In a Hospital Setting*, published by the Hospital Recreation Consultant Service of NRA.

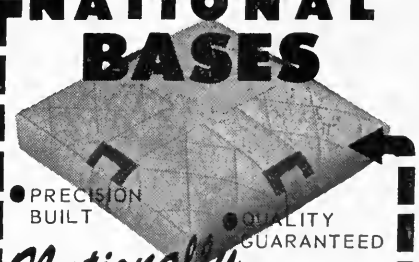
• More new films on the subject of the aged: *Our Senior Citizens*, which is a new mental health documentary, and *Still Going Places*, produced by the Department of Health of New York City.

• A good book: *Introduction to Psychiatric Occupational Therapy* by G. S. and J. W. Fidler. (MacMillan Publishing Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York. $4.00.)

• Last but not least, we owe it to ourselves to read Dr. Alexander Reid Martin's talk, "A Philosophy of Recreation," published by the University of North Carolina.

MRS. HILL *is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.*

NATIONAL BASES



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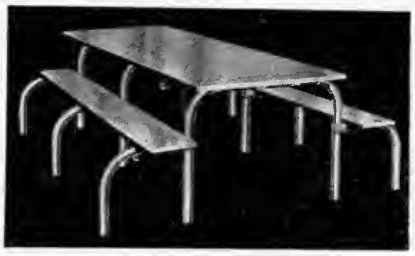

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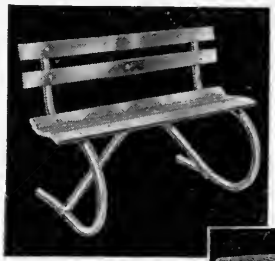

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Books & Pamphlets Received

DICK BUTTON ON SKATES, Dick Button. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York. Pp. 217. $3.95.*

EASY TO MAKE TOYS AND GAMES, Vernon Howard. Zondervan Publishing House. Grand Rapids, Michigan. Pp. 32. Paper $.50.

EDUCATORS GUIDE TO FREE SLIDEFILMS, Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin. Pp. 185. $5.00.

ELEMENTARY TEACHERS GUIDE TO FREE CURRICULUM MATERIALS. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin. Pp. 315. $5.50.

EXPLORING THE HAND ARTS, Corinne Murphy. Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 155 East 44th Street, New York 17. Pp. 118. $.65.

FEARS MEN LIVE BY, THE, Selma Hirsh. Harper and Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, New York. Pp. 164. $2.75.*

FIELD AND STREAM TREASURY, Hugh Grey and Ross McCluskey, Editors. Henry Holt & Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 351. $5.00.

FOLK DANCE CAMP FOR 1955. College of the Pacific, Stockton, California. Pp. 91. $2.50.

FUN AROUND THE WORLD, Frances W. Keene. The Seahorse Press, Pelham, New York. Pp. 128. $1.00.

GODS WERE KIND, THE, William Willis. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 252. $4.00.*

GOLF EVENTS. The National Golf Foundation, 407 South Dearborn Street. Chicago 5, Illinois. Pp. 43. $.50.

HANDBOOK OF HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRY, A, Louis Linn. International Universities Press, Inc., 227 West 13th Street, New York 11, New York. Pp. 560. $10.00.

HUMOROUS INTRODUCTION FOR EMCEES, Lawrence M. Brings. T. S. Denison and Company, 321 Fifth Avenue, South, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota. Pp. 403. $4.50.

HOW TO OVERCOME NERVOUS TENSION AND SPEAK WELL IN PUBLIC...., Alfred Tack. T. S. Denison & Company, 321 Fifth Avenue, South, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota. Pp. 242. $3.00

ICE HOCKEY GUIDE, David A. Tirrell, Editor. The National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York 17, New York. Pp. 61. $1.00.

IMPROVING YOUR CHESS WITH POCKET CHESSBOARD, Fred Reinfeld. Barnes & Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Avenue. New York 3, New York. Pp. 180. $1.25.

IT'S TIME TO GIVE A PLAY, Janette Woolsey and Mrs. Elizabeth Hough Woolsey. Macrae Smith Company, 225 South 15th Street, Philadelphia 2, Pennsylvania. Pp. 307. $3.50.

JOY OF PAINTING, THE, Arthur Zaidenberg. Hanover House, 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York. Pp. 190. $4.95.

JUMP FOR JOY, Pat Smythe. (Autobiography of the great English horsewoman.) E. P. Dutton Company, Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York. Pp. 253. $3.75.*

JUST FOR FUN. Norman Malone Associates, Inc., First National Tower, Akron 8, Ohio. Pp. 31. $.25.

MAKE IT YOURSELF—A Craftbook for Beginners, Frank C. Moore, Carl H. Hamburger, and Anna-Laura Kingzett. D. C. Heath & Company, 285 Columbus Avenue, Boston 16, Massachusetts. Pp. 96. Paper $1.20.

MAKING MONEY—for Your Church, Library, Hospital, Social or Welfare Organizations, Helen K. Knowles. The Bond Wheelwright Company, 795 Forest Avenue, Portland 5, Maine. Pp. 225. $3.50.

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POLIO AND THE SALK VACCINE, Roland H. Berg. Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, New York. Pp. 28. $.25.

PROGRAM ENCYCLOPEDIA, THE. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, New York. Pp. 630. $7.95.*

PROMISE FOR YOUTH—Exploring Psychiatric Research in Juvenile Delinquency. Welfare and Health Council of New York City, 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10, New York. Pp. 61. $1.00.

REAL BOOK ABOUT REAL CRAFTS, THE, C. C. Roberts. Garden City Books, Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York. Pp. 223. $1.95.*

SKILLFUL SWIMMING, Ann Avery Smith. J. W. Edwards Publisher, Inc., 1745 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Pp. 213. $3.50.

SPEECHMAKER'S COMPLETE HANDBOOK, THE, Edward L. Friedman. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, New York. Pp. 401. $4.95.*

SPORTSMAN'S DIGEST OF SPIN-FISHING, Hal Sharp. Barnes & Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Avenue, New York 3, New York. Pp. 160. $1.00.

SWIMMING GUIDE, Charles McCaffree, Jr., Editor. The National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, Box 757, Grand Central Station, New York 17, New York. Pp. 142. $1.00.

TENNIS—A Manual for Teachers with Materials, Methods, Programs for Group Instruction, Marjorie Hillas, John R. LeFevre. Wm. C. Brown Company, 915 Main Street, Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 103. $2.25.

THINGS A BOY CAN DO, Vernon Howard; THINGS A GIRL CAN DO, Carolyn Howard; THINGS A BOY CAN MAKE, Vernon Howard; THINGS A GIRL CAN MAKE, Carolyn Howard. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Pp. 32 each. $.50 each.

THREE-FOLD FOUNDATION of a Good LIFE, THE, Vilma Szantho Harrington. Church Secretary, Church Office, 40 East 35th Street, New York 16, New York. Pp. 12. $.15.

261 HANDCRAFTS AND FUN—FOR LITTLE ONES, Eleanor Doan. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Pp. 93. $1.50.

UPHOLSTERING, F. J. Christopher. Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York 10, New York. Pp. 128. Paper $.65.

VOLUNTEER LEADERSHIP AIDS FOR SENIOR CITIZENS' ACTIVITIES. Omaha Senior Citizens' Program, 605 City Hall, Omaha 2, Nebraska. Unpaged.

VOLUNTEERS IN MENTAL HOSPITALS. The National Association for Mental Health, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19. Pp. 16. $.25.

WATERCOLOR MADE EASY, Herb Olsen. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 109. $7.50.

WE PLAY TO WIN! Raymond K. (Buddy) Parker. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Publishers, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 213. $2.95.*

WHERE TO FIND BIRDS IN MINNESOTA, Kenneth D. Morrison, W. J. Breckenridge, and Josephine Daneman Herz. The Webb Publishing Company, 55 East Tenth Street, St. Paul 2, Minnesota. Pp. 157. $2.00.

WHAT MAKES A VOLUNTEER? Melvin A. Glasser. Public Affairs Committee, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16, New York. Pp. 28. $.25.

* See footnote on Page 95.

WINNING BASKETBALL — Individual Play and Team Strategy, William T. "Buck" Lai. Prentice Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York. Pp. 250. $2.95.*

WONDER BOOK OF AIRCRAFT, THE. John de Graff, Inc., 64 West 23rd Street, New York 10. Pp. 224. $3.00.

WORKABLE PROGRAM, THE. (A plan of action for urban renewal for the community—by the community.) Housing and Home Finance Agency. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 8. $.10.

WORLD ICE SKATING GUIDE. National Sports Publications, 1420 Sixth Avenue, New York 19, New York. Pp. 288. $1.00.

YOUR CHILD'S SAFETY, Harry F. Dietrich, Sidonie Matsner Gruenberg. Public Affairs Committee. 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

Magazine Articles

THE AMERICAN CITY, *November 1955*
Pool Improvements Increase Attendance, *William Parrott.*

BEACH & POOL, *September 1955*
Mass Swimming Instruction, *Gardner Gidley.*

CAMPING MAGAZINE, *November 1955*
Recent Trends in Camp Building, *Julian H. Salomon,* Camp Planner.
What's New in Studies and Research, *Dr. Norman P. Miller.*

JOURNAL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, RECREATION, *September 1955*
Educating for Sportsmanship, *O. Jennings Davis, Jr.*

———, *October 1955*
College Outdoor Living, *George W. Martin.*
Soccer Fundamentals, *Glenn F. H. Warner.*
Six-Man Football for Recreation, *Stephen E. Epler.*

———, *November 1955*
After-School Recreation for Elementary Children, *Garland R. Chapman.*

———, *December 1955*
Learn-To-Ski Camp for Boys and Girls, *Lynn Vendien.*
Contributions of Dance to Physical Education, Part I: Primitive and Early Cultures, *Dudley Ashton.*

McCALLS, *November 1955*
Playground of Tomorrow.

WOMAN'S DAY, *January 1956*
Playgrounds Plus.

PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Manual of Intergroup Relations

John P. Dean and Alex Rosen. The University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37, Illinois. Pp. 194. $3.75.

This resourceful booklet is based upon a considerable amount of completed research in the field of intergroup action and human relations, much of it under the supervision and guidance of the Cornell Social Service Research Center. In an effort to be as specific as possible, the authors have directed themselves primarily to community recreation and group workers. Many of the illustrations are chosen from this general field but the types of intergroup relationship problems presented and the principles involved apply also to practices of other organizations.

A number of individual situations are described with an analysis of the human relation factors that influence the local efforts to bring about desired changes. Discussed also are the most effective techniques and strategies utilized in negotiations among important social, economic, political, cultural, ethnic, racial, and religious groups involved. There is extensive treatment of problems and procedures pertaining to minority group participation. Supplementary to the helpful discussion of the training and growth of professional workers or practitioners in this field is a selected bibliography of literature on the subject. Professional workers in recreation and group work will find much in this manual that should help them in dealing with today's important problems of intergroup relations. — *Charles E. Reed,* Director, Field Service. NRA.

The Book of Signs

Rudolph Koch. Dover Publications, Inc., 1780 Broadway, New York 19. Pp. 104. $1.00.

This fascinating paperbound booklet contains the drawings and explanations of 493 symbols which have been used from earliest times to the middle ages by primitive peoples and early Christians. Included are: signs representing the elements, such as sun, fire, water, rain: the seasons; stonemason's signs; astrology; the Christian cross; monograms of leaders. A wonderful source book for designers of craft objects—jewelry, textiles, ceramics, and so on.

FOR YOUR PAMPHLET SHELF

Sculpture by Blind Children by Jeanne Kewell. American Foundation for the Blind, 15 West 16th Street, New York 11. Unpaged. $.50.

If you are working with a group of blind children, or one blind child, be sure to get this one. Miss Kewell presents the philosophy of gearing creative activity primarily around the child's first-hand experiences. Clay models in a series of photographs, and the stories told about them by the children, were done by eighteen children at the California School for the Blind.

Youth Work on a Small Budget by Ethel M. Bowers. Youth Service, Inc., Putnam Valley, New York. Pp. 96. $1.50.

Practical ideas for the leader of youth and for those contemplating or engaged in the operation of a youth center, community center or recreation building, based on the author's visits to centers and programs as training specialist while on the staff of the National Recreation Association. Ethel Bowers is also well known among recreation leaders as managing editor of *Youth Leader Digest.*

Easy Handcrafts for Juniors by Carolyn Howard. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, SE, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Pp. 60. $1.00.

What is an earth jar? What are sun prints? A shelf tree? The answers to these and other questions are to be found in this small book of simple crafts. Texts are brief, how-to-do it ex-

* These publications are available from the National Recreation Association at list price plus fifteen cents for each book ordered to cover postage and handling. *Active Associate and Affiliate Members of the Association receive a ten per cent discount on list price.* Remittances should accompany orders from individuals; organizations and recreation departments will be billed on their official orders. Address orders to Combined Book Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

plained largely through sketches. Ideas for group leaders, parents, or the directions can be followed by the children themselves.

Guide to Good Speech

James H. McBurney and Ernest J. Wrage. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 346. $5.00.*

A practical manual that can be valuable to anyone who wants to improve his public speaking or who wants to learn how to deliver a speech, organize and write one, speak effectively and with proper articulation and voice. A whole chapter is devoted to the speaker as a person. Among others are: Exploring Your Subject, Improving Your Voice and Diction, Developing Your Ideas, Language and Style, Reporting, Reading Aloud, Speaking in Public and in Conferences, Sample Speeches.

How to Lead Group Singing

Helen and Larry Eisenberg. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, New York. Pp. 62. $1.00.*

This little book packs a deal of wisdom in its sixty-two sprightly pages. The authors present ideas on why to lead group singing, how to lead it, and what to sing. Tips and tricks shared by many folks out of wide experience increase the value of the book. A basic list of six songbooks is given. The whole approach is illuminated by a kindly and understanding spirit with a deep sense of the power of music to develop freedom and fellowship.

Champions by Setback

David K. Boynick. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 205. $2.75.*

We do not usually review "storybooks"—but this one is different! It tells the life stories of ten outstanding athletes, all champions in their fields and all severely physically handicapped at one time in their lives. Included are such figures as Glenn Cunningham, William Bonthron and Archie San Romani, all of track fame; James J. Braddock, one-time world's champion boxer; Forbes Holten Norris, Jr., All-American swimmer; George Monroe Woolf, jockey; John Hackett, football star; Hamilton Richardson, tennis champion; Charles A. Boswell, first world blind golf champion; Martin Whiteford Marion, one of the greatest shortstops in baseball.

These stories of courage and perserverance will bring a warm glow to your heart, and encourage you to greater efforts in providing recreation opportunities for the handicapped. And the teen-agers will read *these* stories; they are more exciting than television!

Preparation and Use of Audio-Visual Aids

(Third Edition), Kenneth B. Haas and Harry A. Parker. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, New York. Pp. 381. $5.00.*

The authors are concerned with helping an instructor or leader transmit to an individual or group "facts, skills, attitudes, knowledge, understanding, and appreciation" through three related kinds of devices. These are: *audio*—which can be heard but not seen; *visual*—which can be seen but not heard; and *audio-visual*—which can be seen and heard.

The recreation department concerned with interpreting programs, training leaders, and promoting or explaining activities will find this book valuable for several reasons: It offers broad coverage, is organized as a manual, can be used by beginners, tells "how to do it" step-by-step, is written in plain language, and stimulates ideas and action.

Separate chapters deal with the blackboard and bulletin board, television, radio, and recording, pictures and photographs, specimens and models, posters and manuals, flash cards and flannel boards, maps and diagrams, slides, filmstrips, motion pictures, and special projectors. Others list sources of audio-visual aids and methods of evaluating visual-aid programs.

Recreation executives will find particularly helpful the chapter titled "Personalized Audio-Visual Instruction." In a detailed, well-organized manner it outlines the preparation, presentation, and evaluation of sessions in which such assistance is used. Audio-visual aids are leadership aids. Recreation leaders not specifically trained in their use will experiment more confidently and get better results with this revision of a standard guide at hand. — *Alfred B. Jensen*, NRA Personnel Service.

Homo Ludens—A Study of the Play Element in Culture

Johan Huizinga. Beacon Press, Boston. Pp. 220. $1.25.

Published in Switzerland in 1944, and only now available in English, this book represents one of the few recent profound studies of the meaning of play. In his foreword, Dr. Huizinga says: "For many years the conviction has grown upon me that civilization arises and unfolds in and as play. Traces of such an opinion are to be found in my writing ever since 1903. I took it as the theme for my annual address as rector of Leyden University in 1933 and afterwards for lectures in Zurich, Vienna, and London. The aim of the present full-length study is to try to integrate the concept of play into that of culture."

In line with this purpose, Dr. Huizinga outlines briefly various past theories of play and discards them all as insufficient. "It would be perfectly possible to accept nearly all the explanations without getting into any real confusion of thought—and without coming much nearer to the real understanding of the play-concept. . . . The fun of playing resists all analysis, all logical interpretation."

Analyzing the essential qualities of play—that it is a free activity, quite outside ordinary life, absorbing the player intensely and utterly, an activity with no material interest and no profit to be gained, proceeding within its own proper boundaries of time and space in an orderly manner, promoting the formation of social groupings—the author arrives at two basic functions: a contest for something or a representation of something.

Proceeding from this basic concept, the author discusses play and religion, play and language, war, law, art, philosophy in the fascinating detail of many references to history and anthropology. The book strikes a thrilling note for students of play. — *Edna V. Braucher*, Correspondence and Consultation Service, NRA.

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Recreation Leadership Courses

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Local Recreation Agencies

February, March, and April, 1956

HELEN M. DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Butlerville, Indiana February 20-23	Miss Ruth M. Wyser, Director, Volunteer Services Department, Muscatatuck State School
	Downey, Illinois February 28 and 29	Robert C. Boyd, Chief, Special Service, Veterans Administration
	Cicero, Illinois March 5-8	Alan B. Domer, Executive Director, Cicero Youth Commission, 5341 West Cermak Road
	Cincinnati, Ohio March 12-15	Herb A. Davis, Superintendent, Public Recreation Commission, 1100 Sycamore Street
	Aiken, South Carolina March 26-29	Joseph V. White, Superintendent, Aiken County Recreation Commission, Box 2085
	Annual Recreation Workshop, Virginia April 5-7	L. E. Kibler, Assistant Supervisor, Health and Physical Education, Safety and Recreation, State Board of Education, Richmond
	San Antonio, Texas April 10-13	Miss Edith W. Dodds, Community Welfare Council, 114 Auditorium Circle
	Sherman, Texas April 16-19	Mrs. Ralph Day, Assistant Professor, Department of Athletics and Physical Education, Austin College
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Kinston, North Carolina February 6-9	Miss Virginia Gregory, Recreation Specialist, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Education Building Annex, Raleigh
	Montgomery, Alabama March 19-22	T. A. Belser, Superintendent, Parks and Recreation Department, City Hall
	West Palm Beach, Florida April 9-12	Dr. Robert L. Fairing, Head, Department of Citizenship Training, General Extension Division of Florida, University of Florida, Gainesville
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Tempe, Arizona February 20-23	Fred Bryant, Arizona State College
	Pasadena, California February 27-March 1	E. E. Bignell, Director of Recreation, 1501 East Villa Street
	Long Beach, California March 5-8	Duane George, Administrative Assistant, Long Beach Recreation Commission, Municipal Auditorium
	San Diego, California March 12-15	Miss Pauline des Granges, Recreation Superintendent, Balboa Park
	Stockton, California March 19-20	Miss Betty Schwarze, Girls', Women's, and Special Activities Supervisor, Parks and Recreation Department
	Santa Rosa, California April 2-5	Miss Marjorie Matsushita, Recreation Supervisor, Parks and Recreation Department, 500 King Street
	Los Angeles County, California April 9-12	Harold L. Teel, Recreation Superintendent, Department of Parks and Recreation, 834 West Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles

FRANK A. STAPLES will be conducting Arts and Crafts training workshops between February 6 and April 5 at the following Air Bases. If you are interested in further details with reference to his availability for consultation during this period or in the possibility of participating in these training workshops please communicate with Howard Beresford or Linus Burk as indicated below:

Ellsworth Air Force Base, Rapid City, South Dakota
Mountain Home Air Force Base, Idaho
} Howard Beresford, 3055 Bellaire, Denver 7, Colorado

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington
Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California
March Air Force Base, Riverside, California
} Linus L. Burk, 1345 Lincoln Avenue, San Rafael, California

MISS GRACE WALKER will be attending the California State and Pacific Southwest District Recreation Conference to be held in San Diego, California, February 12-15.

MISS HELEN M. DAUNCEY will be attending the Southern District Recreation Conference to be held in Roanoke, Virginia, April 3-4.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

NATIONAL Sports FESTIVAL

Month of May

The Festival is a national observance that will take place in many communities throughout the United States some time during the month of May. Interested persons in their respective communities will cooperate in planning and initiating activities that call attention to the values of sports and recreation in American life. Individuals and groups, at all age levels, will be encouraged to participate in many wholesome recreational activities appropriate to age, sex and physical condition. Community celebrations are to be educational and recreational.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Denver, Colorado
November 4, 1955

The National Sports Festival, to be held during May, 1956, provides a splendid opportunity for our citizens to consider the values of sports, physical education, and recreation in our American life. I commend the Festival's sponsors, and I urge the States and communities to carry out appropriate activities to achieve the Festival's purposes. I am particularly happy to note the current Festival's emphasis upon family recreation.

We shall continue our efforts in the Executive Office to encourage programs aimed toward family unity and youth development. I hope that our schools, recreation departments, youth organizations, churches and other civic groups will find in the 1956 National Sports Festival a means of highlighting the good work they are now doing and of enlisting community cooperation in making their programs even more effective.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

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Recreation

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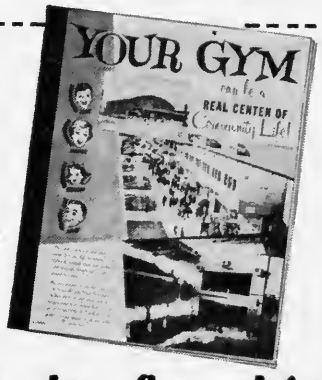

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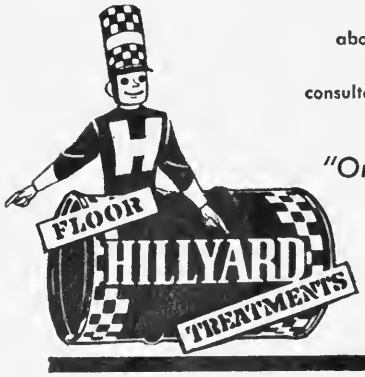

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The National Recreation Association is a nation-wide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

MARCH 1956

Recreation*

1906 50th Anniversary 1956

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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On the Cover

Spring Comes to the Edge of the Sea. This picture, taken by Bob LaVerge, age seventeen, won second prize in Class 3 of the 1955 National High School Photographic Awards—nation-wide picture-taking contest for high school students, sponsored annually by Eastman Kodak Company.

Next Month

April always heralds the publication of our annual Playground Issue. This year, subjects covered will include ingenuity on our playgrounds; the teenager (what factors attract him to the playground?); junior recreation leaders; a creative playshop; an improvised play community; playground dragon-making; and many others. Of especial interest to administrators, athletic coaches, and leaders will be an excellent article, "The Conditioning and Maintenance of Baseball Diamonds," presenting the instructions and suggestions of a number of experienced park people. The material was compiled by C. O. Brown, president of the American Amateur Baseball Congress. This issue will also carry a continuation of "Swimming Pool Operation and Maintenance," which appears on page 128 in this issue.

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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

Challenging Forecast

Sirs:

I read Mr. Prendergast's January editorial, "The Past is Prologue to the Future," with great interest. The history is challenging. Such forecasts impress each of us in the field with the importance of building a good groundwork now.

You'll be interested in this clipping from our paper last night.

CHASE H. HAMMOND, *Director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Muskegon, Michigan.*

• Quote from the clipping enclosed:

"Ann Arbor, January 19, 1956—A 30-hour week has been suggested by Governor Williams as a partial solution to problems expected to result from automation.

"Williams told the Michigan Pastors Conference that automation in Michigan automotive factories in the next 10 years may result in 100,000 workers doing the work of the present 500,000."—Ed.

Our Foundations

Sirs:

The article entitled "Firming the Foundations" [February] is a honey. Before I had read it, one of our center directors asked me if I had. That added to its interest.

I am going to keep this in front of me from now on. It is so true that it hurts. It is almost as if you were writing about Charleston.

There is nothing more to say but thank you—we shall do our best to improve our playgrounds and after-school grade school program.

ROBERT E. KRESGE, *Superintendent of Recreation, Park and Recreation Commission, Charleston, West Virginia.*

Let's Standardize Our Names

Sirs:

At our most recent state association meeting, we discussed "What is in a name?" with the focus on names for recreation areas. While the discussion was in progress, the following idea came to me. It has probably been discussed many times by many others but, if so, I am ignorant of it.

Throughout the country, recreation leaders are lamenting loudly that the layman does not understand the total scope of recreation, that he thinks only in terms of summer playgrounds or athletics; while, in reality, the various departments are encompassing all fields from nature to cooking. (The department will admit that it isn't too interested in who receives the credit; but, at the same time, it understands that a better program means a greater chance for more finances to operate a still better program.) However, is it the layman who is at fault in the lack of understanding? Possibly, but is it not more probable that the recreation people are at fault—especially the professional ones?

We, as professional people, still talk in terms that include centers of all types, tot lots, neighborhood areas, playgrounds, beaches, parks, and so on. How often have you attended a meeting and spent much time differing on terminology rather than practices?

Would it not be better if we strove to obtain a trademark on the title "Public Recreation," so that it would mean the same thing to all people? Then each phase would be a part of the total public recreation program. All outside facilities would be titled "areas" with indoor facilities being "centers." For example, it would no longer be the New York Twelfth Street Tot Lot, but rather the Twelfth Street Recreation Area. Likewise, a handcraft session in Garfield Center would be a handcraft class in the Garfield Recreation Center.

The schools did this long ago, so that today everyone knows, in general, what is meant by a geography class in Chicago's public schools.

It may sound odd to us now, but in a very short time it should not only eliminate our own confusion but also that of the layman.

Please see below for an idea of how it would look in a newspaper:

Old way — Cadet baseball at State Street Ballpark; swimming lessons at Lincoln Beach; handcraft at Higley Field; dancing at Garfield gym; music at Volworth Bowl.

New way — Cadet baseball at State Street Recreation Area; swimming lessons at Lincoln Recreation Area; handcraft at Higley Recreation Area; dancing at Garfield Recreation Center; music at Volworth Recreation Area.

CHARLES H. ODEGAARD, *Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Marinette, Wisconsin.*

Personnel Practices

Sirs:

The article "How Are You Doing on Personnel Administration?" [February, 1956] is excellent. It points out clearly the problem which faces so many of us and indicates a method of solving it. This very serious personnel problem is that it is difficult to obtain adequate and experienced persons, either on a part-time or full-time basis.

The article is brief and to the point and I assume that a great deal has been omitted by necessity. However, I should like to comment on some specific aspects of the problem which seem to warrant considerable attention.

Writing job descriptions for recreation positions is not an easy task. Great care must be exercised in being sufficiently specific to obtain the right person. We must be careful to specify a man or woman, if the position requires one or the other; to indicate whether we need an athlete, craft specialist, or a person with special skill in social recreation or a combination of these skills. In many towns, cities, and counties, the preparation of job descriptions should be worked out with the local director of personnel, rather than in an independent manner.

Reference is made in the article to seeking out the right kind of person. We are in a competitive market for personnel. We can't afford to engage in wishful thinking, expecting the right person to come to us. Recruitment of personnel on a nation-wide or regional basis can be accomplished very well through the National Recreation Association and various universities and colleges. Caution, of course, should be exercised in selecting the right university or college because of the specialized nature of the courses in some of these institutions.

Schools of physical education and recreation are natural contacts. However, we often overlook the possibility of obtaining very competent people through colleges which train young people for teaching in the elementary education field or from schools of social group work. Unfortunately, persons who have majors in recreation are still not available in numbers sufficient to meet our needs.

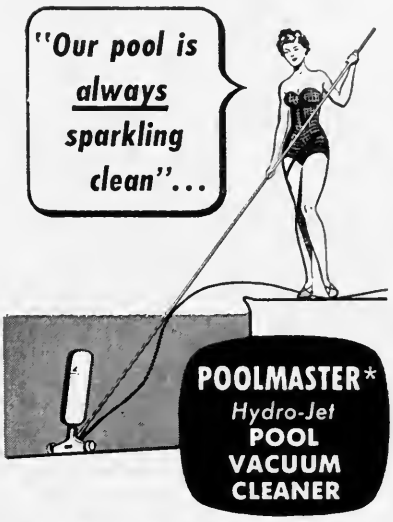
Salary schedules are extremely important in recruitment. We often find ourselves competing with other agencies whose pay scales are higher or working conditions better. It is impossible to compete with the field of education on an equal basis; that is, a twelve-month job versus a nine- or ten-month job. The evening work which recreation involves should be recognized. Some personnel men are noting these differences and are recommending salary schedules accordingly.

Thank you for the timely words of advice and reminders which you have included in this article.

FOREST V. GUSTAFSON, *Director, Department of Recreation, Montgomery County, Maryland.*

(Continued on next page)

The quickest way to be able to say:



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Graduate Education

Sirs:

There is much to agree with, and little with which to take issue, in Dr. Hutchinson's "Purpose of Graduate Education for Recreation," appearing in this issue.* Of the five purposes he lists, I fully agree that three of them—the conduct of research; development of scholarly leaders; and specialization in a particular area—are indeed basic to graduate programs in recreation. The other two purposes—to apply research, and to develop the ability to communicate—must also be listed among the foundational purposes of undergraduate work.

The purposes of graduate work must be viewed in terms of the needs of the field and of society in general. This means that, although the level of admission practices must be kept high, certain of the emphases in graduate work should be altered from time to time to meet identifiable needs as they appear.

Outcomes as well as purposes of graduate work must also be given attention. In my opinion one of the important outcomes is raising the prestige of recreation, and in this connection I look forward to the day when many of our recreation executives will possess the doctor's degree and thus match or exceed the educational qualifications of the chief school official of the city.

DR. GERALD B. FITZGERALD, *Director of Recreation Training, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis.*

* * * *

Sirs:

I agree with Dr. Hutchinson that the need for more and better research in our area of work is very great indeed. However, I do not believe that the preparation of "mature, highly-selected scholars" to conduct research deserves first place in any listing of the major purposes of graduate education for recreation, at the present time, because it is wholly unrealistic. It is unrealistic primarily for these reasons:

1. Colleges are in no position to be highly selective where students are concerned, at the present stage of the development of recreation in this nation. I wish, in all sincerity, that we might indulge in this luxury of selectivity now, but our problem, at least in the South, is one of recruitment rather than one of rejection—which the word "selection" implies. It might also be good for our souls, though deflating to our egos, to admit that very few mature, highly-selected scholars, at present, are choosing recreation as their life's work.

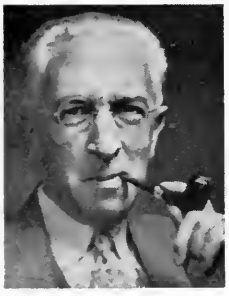
2. Recreation personnel must eat and job opportunities for the research specialist are almost non-existent at the present time.

3. Graduate education in recreation has a more important function to perform just now than the preparation of research specialists.

The most imperative purpose of graduate education, it seems to me, is to produce master leaders, supervisors, and administrators who will become social engineers concerned with far broader aspects of community life than is true generally at this time.

H. G. DANFORD, *Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida.*

* See page 134.—Ed.



John W. Faust Retires

After many years of service John W. Faust, "dean" of the National Recreation Association district field representatives, has retired from full-time active work for the Association.

In a very real sense, J. W.'s personal and professional career has been an adventure in the art of living. He has long had a "yen" to discover elements that make people's lives click. A personal life of rich and satisfying experience has equipped him to help others find the ingredients.

His early professional years, spent in social casework medicine, in individual and family relief practices, and in Red Cross and federal agency programs for the care of servicemen's families, provided abundant knowledge of people's daily struggle to live—the art of existing. In the process he discovered, as he himself explains, that families above and beyond the dependency state kept returning for advice and counsel with problems, rather than for material relief.

In the field of community recreation, he saw the opportunity and felt the challenge to help people get a plus in living—a "must" that material salvage did not supply. He brought to this new undertaking important personal leisure-time assets. A graduate of the Schenectady Conservatory of Music and a professional singer in choral and oratorio groups, he championed this and other cultural phases in local recreation programs.

He is the father of four girls and two boys, now all grown and married. He knows the fun of family life and associations. He is the recognized authority on family recreation among members of the NRA staff. Scores of communities and national organizations have sought his counsel on this highly important subject. From his rich family experience has come also his great understanding of and faith in young people. He possesses a rare and happy blend of youth's desire for change and for the cherished past of seniors.

His is a life fortified by many friendships—people in his church, in school and community life, as well as among his professional associates. The latter are his second family—a group which he always speaks of with great affection. His warmth of spirit, good humor, and faith in people reflect an enviable capacity for liking what life brings.

The files of the National Recreation Association contain scores of letters from the many communities and individuals with whom he has worked, telling how his knowledge and experience has helped them solve their recreation problems.

J. W. would be the first to tell us that he has not yet learned the secret of making his every day a rich and victorious experience. Nevertheless, those of us who have had the good fortune to work with him during his thirty-three years as a member of the National Recreation Association staff know more about the fine art of mastering life because of our association with him.—CHARLES E. REED, *Director, Field Service, National Recreation Association.* ■

Editorial

Inspired Leadership

Paul F. Douglass

EVERY GROUP has leadership of some quality—good, bad, or indifferent. Great leadership, however, possesses a quality which can best be expressed by the use of the adjective "inspired." Inspired leadership breathes a spiritual virus of initiative and quality into group life. The concept of this type of leadership can be defined thus:

> Inspired leadership facilitates the contagious communication of competent enthusiasms in situations of heartfelt concern, mutual enjoyment, and personal growth. By discovering, releasing, developing, and putting to work the varied competencies of people, inspired leadership operates to define and to achieve group goals through the involvement and participation of people. By helping people to feel free and be responsible, inspired leadership widens the base of initiative conducive to progressive growth and achievement. It encourages each person at the point of his own performance to think his best, speak his best, do his best, and be his best. Inspired leadership works to build a group culture which is responsive to positive change and which generates within itself the resources of continuing imagination, increasing knowledge, and developing skills.

This definition requires discussion and application.

Competent Enthusiasm

The energy and idea input of any group or organizational unit flows through the communication of an enthusiasm. The enthusiasms which propel an organization are of two kinds: (1) the inflow of new, creative ideas which keep the organization growing, vital, and useful; and (2) the definition and acceptance of common goals and tasks by which the members of the organization seek to perform their operating assignments by work and teamwork.

An enthusiasm is really a buoyant and emotionally advanced belief in the desirability of some good to be achieved by appropriate action. The good may be new or it may relate to one's own immediate, prosaic task. The communication of these enthusiasms makes possible the oneness of purpose which brings the efforts of people to focus in an organization.

Consider for a moment the inflow of a new enthusiasm. Groups move forward under the propulsion of new ideas. These ideas seem to "sprout up" inside people. The vitality of an organization stems from its response to novelty. Each man seems to have his own sphere of concern. Vinobha Bhave, Gandhi's walking disciple, for example, seeks by "land gift sacrifices" to obtain donations of land from India's wealthy landowners and to distribute the plots to the Asian nation's landless poor. Two Ohio entomologists direct their scientific skills to the development of a kind of corn plant which is immune to the attack of borers. In the early years of this century Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., was fired with an enthusiasm for motor cars. He built his life into the General Motors Corporation. Conrad Hilton believes in hotels. Back in 1948, Harold F. Smiddy joined the staff of the General Electric Company. He was fired with the idea that leadership and management are subjects which can be taught and learned and that the existence and growth of a great corporation depends upon doing both. L. H. Weir believed in public parks for the use of people and he devoted his life to showing what he meant by his enthusiasm.

Because people differ in their life backgrounds and life interests, they have different enthusiasms and competencies. As Herbert Thelen says: "Without the differences among individual personalities there would be no basis for the creation of new and better solutions to the problems of living."*

Inspired leadership encourages the development of the best enthusiasms from the most people—and it expects these enthusiasms to be competent. A graduate student once asked President James B. Conant at Harvard University what he felt to be the first requisite of a competent chemist. "The first requisite of a good chemist," replied Conant, "is the ability to pick out the right problem on which to work." A competent enthusiasm must reckon with the limiting factors of reality which the discipline chooses. A wild, unprocessed enthusiasm frustrates and annoys people. Inspired leadership assumes the obligation of keeping the dynamic and creative channels of expression open—and keeping the production competent at the same time.

Competent enthusiasms do not sprout in the void. The cultivation of competent enthusiasms requires (1) sound preparation, (2) accurate performance, and (3) continuing professional growth. When he was asked how to build a good orchestra, Paul Whiteman cited King's Band: for every hour on the job, the players practiced six. Back in 1895, Wilbur and Orville Wright read about the gliding experiments of Otto Lilienthal near Berlin. The idea of gliding through the air appealed to them as sport. By 1899 the two brothers were engaged in serious reading about flying. Over a period of ten years they exchanged letters with Octave Chanute, the engineer who had built the Kansas City Bridge

DR. DOUGLASS, *noted educator, author, editor, and government consultant, is chairman of the NRA National Advisory Committee on the Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel.*

* *Dynamics of Groups at Work*, Herbert Arnold Thelen. University of Chicago Press, 5750 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 37. 1954. Pp. 379. $6.00.

and the Chicago Stockyards; he had directed gliding experiments. The two brothers identified problems which other air-minded thinkers had faced. They studied their points of success and failure. In 1909, Wilbur and Orville organized the Wright Company for the manufacture of airplanes, opened a flying school, and on May 25, 1910, took their father, an eighty-two-year-old bishop in the United Brethren Church, for his first airplane ride.

The Adjective "Competent"

The process of refining an enthusiasm into a "competent enthusiasm" requires qualified and strenuous application. In the development of their enthusiasm, the Wrights bound together sound preparation, accurate performance, and continuing growth. Since their day, preparation, performance, and growth have taken on new dimensions: the principle, however, that sustained and critical effort are necessary to refine an enthusiasm into a workable and competent enthusiasm remains.

Why a particular enthusiasm appeals to a particular person still remains an inscrutable area of human experience. It can only be said that those who lead grasp meaningful relationships and forge them into patterns of action adequate to achieve a goal. Competent enthusiasms "evolve" through a process of exploration, clarification, preparation, incubation, illumination, and verification. A leader must face a difficult problem. He must think deliberately and intensively about it. His formal thinking must have failed to solve the problem. Sometime when his mind is relaxed and unwearied, illumination comes to him.

Illumination can be cultivated. The methods for the development and communication of competent enthusiasms can be applied.

Literary Skills

The cultivation of competent enthusiasms also makes a strenuous demand for current literacy. A leader must know the developments in his own field and in the world as events relate to his field. The leader stands on advancing frontiers. He reads. He observes. He listens. He discusses. He is active in professional societies. He explores. He keeps the channels of communication open. Fortunately, the communication skills—the abilities to read, write, speak, listen, think, and participate—can be, are being, and must be developed with study and practice. Throughout their lives, outstanding inspired leaders characteristically continue to develop and to perfect them.

The importance of these communication skills to the art of leadership is emphasized by Harold F. Smiddy when he points out the necessity of just "plain and simple *listening*." "We can," he says, "only hear if we just listen."

Inspired leadership demands the sharpening of the communication skills. Leadership in any organization, of course, has as its purpose the obligation to accomplish work efficiently through the efforts of people. Since good work is performed by good people, the leader must accept the task of helping people to grow to perform better work. Hence the task of developing an efficient morale is performed in the process of communication by which people understand and accept policies and assignments. The explanation of a policy is really the extended communication of a competent task enthusiasm to a performance level.

Society exists in communication. By the sharing of ideas and the exchange of differential experiences, people come to understand and put competent enthusiasms to work. The great art of the inspired leader is to facilitate the flow of ideas and information into the group and to circulate and refine the ideas into action. The verb "facilitate" has a special meaning in this context. The role of the leader is to make the process of communication easy or less difficult. A leader can never take the part of communication for granted.

In the past it has become customary to refer to communication as a "one-way" or a " two-way" process. Now a new concept is emerging: communication flows in all directions. Good communication permeates, brings about understanding and acceptance of common goals of all the people concerned with an operation.

Effective Communication

The effectiveness of communication depends upon (1) the clearness of the concept (enthusiasm) in the mind, (2) the simplicity and accuracy of the language by which the concept is explained, (3) the diplomacy used in presentation, (4) the understanding and acceptance of the idea by the group, and (5) the culture of the group as it is accustomed to respond to new ideas.

Enthusiasms must be communicated with a concern for the person to whom they are communicated. Since feelings are facts, words produce emotional reactions. These reactions may be positive or negative; they may help or hinder communication. Inspired leadership seeks to use language in such a way as to help—not antagonize. Hence diplomacy in presentation to a large extent determines the reaction in acceptance.

True leadership, according to Mr. Smiddy, "is found in attaining accomplishment of common purposes by participation and persuasion rather than by command."

Using Conflict

Mary Parker Follett pointed out that since men cannot avoid conflict, they should use it. When two desires have been integrated, a solution develops which finds a place for the best in both. Settlement of conflict by domination gives a victory to one side. Compromise means giving up something, but integration develops a new strength out of previous divergencies.

The end product of inspired leadership lies in a quality of culture characteristic of a healthy group—friendly, cooperative, dynamic, and productive. Participation in work and teamwork in such a climate produces role satisfaction through creative involvement, participation, and skill mastery. The working group becomes a responsive, living, adaptable, dynamic unit developing and pursuing common goals with superlative craftsmanship. By the openness of its channel of communication to the inflow, circulation, and refinement of enthusiasms it is responsive to change and growth. Within itself it generates resources of continuing imagination, increasing knowledge, developing skills. ■

Things You Should Know . . .

▶ RECREATION LEADERS, DEPARTMENTS, ADVERTISERS, PLEASE NOTE! The June issue of RECREATION Magazine will be a special 50th Anniversary Issue, commemorating the birthday of the National Recreation Association. This will be a valuable historical, interpretive book—summing up the past, looking to the future—which all recreation people will want to keep on their shelves. Your commission, board members, staff members, interested civic-minded citizens should *own* a copy. Let us know, early, how many additional copies you can use!

▶ JUST RESIGNED AS COMMISSIONER OF POLICE FOR NEW YORK CITY, Francis W. H. Adams has accepted re-election to the board of directors of the NRA, where he had served the Association some sixteen years previous to his appointment as police commissioner.

▶ DON'T FORGET: *Music Week* which has been set for May 6 to 13, this year; the *National Sports Festival*, also in May. *National Recreation Month* will be observed in June; and every recreation department and agency is urged to have some special event or series of events during the month. Suggestions on how to secure the best public relations value out of the month will be contained in a special brochure to be available soon from the NRA.

▶ IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ON ARCHERY, *The Archers' Magazine*, 1200 Walnut Street, Philadelphia 7, has volunteered to supply free information. Sample copies of "TAM" are also available upon request.

▶ IF TOMORROW'S CHILDREN are to have a place to play, cities urgently need to adopt long-range plans for acquisition and development of recreation lands today. This is the conclusion of a new information leaflet, *Recreation—An Essential Part of the City Plan*, published by the National Recreation Association. Single copies are available free upon request.

▶ THE FIRST ISSUE of *Social Work*, the magazine of the new National Association of Social Workers, is just off the press. The journal is produced by an over-all committee on publications with Miss Gordon Hamilton, professor at the New York School of Social Work, as editor-in-chief. It is $6.00 per year, $1.75 per copy. Address: One Park Avenue, New York 16, New York.

▶ WORTH OF WORDS: The sheer bulk of printed materials is so great, people are turning from words to images and pictures. This is the opinion of Francis H. Taylor, director of the Worcester, Massachusetts, Art Museum. Mr. Taylor estimates that one minute of motion picture is worth thirty minutes of discussion or speech.

▶ IN THE LATEST NRA AFFILIATE MEMBERSHIP LETTER were tearsheets from the yellow pages of one of the New York Telephone Company classified directories, showing how public recreation facilities are now being listed in such books. This idea could be of value to public recreation departments in other parts of the country, who might want to suggest it to their own local telephone companies.

▶ IN MISSION 66, the National Park Service, with the approval of President Eisenhower, has embarked upon the most comprehensive program of protection, improvement, and development of parks in its history. The first public discussion of the project took place when representatives of national conservation organizations, travel and outdoor groups met with members of Congress and government officials at a "Pioneer Dinner." This was held by the Department of the Interior in Washington on February 8. Joseph Prendergast of the National Recreation Association attended in behalf of the Association. Mission 66, as outlined by National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth, will be a ten-year program.

▶ MY JOB, I LIKE IT, a talk by Nathan L. Mallison, superintendent of recreation in Jacksonville, Florida, forms the basis of a new leaflet of that title just issued by the NRA. Mr. Mallison sums up the sources of remuneration, both tangible and intangible, in every recreation job. The leaflet will be used for recruiting and for Association membership purposes, available at spring district conferences, free upon request.

▶ ONE OF THE FINEST RECREATION CENTERS IN THE COUNTRY, with facilities for all ages, has been dedicated in Philadelphia to Frederic R. Mann, former recreation commissioner of that city and present board member of the National Recreation Association. The dedication ceremony, on January 22, was headed by Senator Estes Kefauver and included a list of prominent government, civic, church and recreation leaders.

▶ PLANS ARE BEING MADE to reproduce the mural, "The Fellowship of Recreation," by David Asherman, in full color on the cover of a spring issue of *Town and City*, the journal published by the University of Tennessee Extension Division. The mural now hangs in the Personnel Service offices at NRA headquarters.

▶ AT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL GROUP WORK, to be held in St. Louis May 21, Joseph Prendergast will address the meeting on Public Recreation and Group Work on the subject of "The Expanding Field of Recreation," with special emphasis on recreation philosophy.

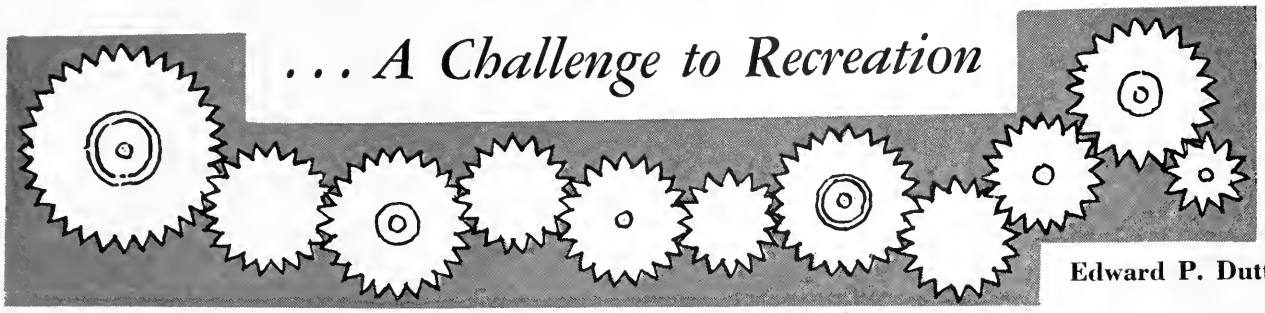
Apologies

January 1956 issue of RECREATION: Under "Activity Bookshelf," page 48, *Handbook of Folk, Square and Social Dancing*, by Jane H. Harris, Anne Pittman and Marlys S. Waller, Burgess Publishing Company, should be *Dance Awhile*, with the above as a sub-title.

February 1956 issue: Under "AYH Comes of Age," page 70, the name of the executive director of American Youth Hostels is Justin J. Cline, *not* Justine.

AUTOMATION

. . . A Challenge to Recreation



Edward P. Dutton

FRANK THOMPSON, a tool-and-die maker, worked his usual thirty-five hours last week at the factory. Wednesday night he attended the weekly meeting of the City Improvement League at the community center; a course in oil painting at the high school with his wife occupied Friday evening.

Frank doesn't have to be a conjured-up character. A life like his may eventually be a common one as a result of an economic change in our way of living. This change is called "automation." Simply stated, automation is the greater mechanization of the world of work. With machinery accomplishing a higher standard of performance, resulting in greater per capita productivity, man will have the opportunity truly to demonstrate that we do not have to live by bread alone. With increased time at his disposal, he can give more hours to his off-the-job life. How he spends those hours becomes the crux of our concern.

Much stress has been traditionally placed in our culture upon the virtues of long and hard work-life. With automation shortening the labor day for masses of our population, this concept will have to be displaced by stress upon the positive values of leisure time to prevent a vacuum of unrest and untapped potentials. Properly motivated and directed, man will have time to develop his innate capacities and interests. By way of illustration, because Frank Thompson wasn't primarily concerned with recuperation from his workday when he returned home Wednesday and Friday afternoons, he could devote time to the enjoyment of his own personal interests without sacrificing time from being with his family or satisfactory performance on his job.

The absence of the father from the home, while satisfying its economic needs, has often deprived the family group of much of its unity and stability. The growing tendency of the mother to leave home for the same purpose has intensified the problem. The advent of automation could help assure the securing of necessary goods and services in a shorter period of time, relieving the parents to assume their much needed roles as leaders of their family units. Recreation-wise, planners may have to become more interested in family recreation programs. Such programs may well include not only various types of activities but may also provide discussion group opportunities where family problems can be shared and perhaps worked out through with the help of a trained leader.

Certain experts seem to agree that automation will contribute in the long run toward greater economic stability, despite possible temporary technological unemployment. They base their prognostications upon the thesis that automation will require total economic planning. Rather than permanent mass unemployment, shifts in jobs and the opening of new work frontiers may eventually develop. The result could be the creation of a sturdier social milieu, undaunted by fears of depressions and unemployment. The psychological effects upon the family cannot be underestimated should this theory become a realized fact. Recreation could assume its rightful role as a catalytic agent to help develop and release innate personal and social capacities, rather than so frequently having to be burdened with "keeping the lid" on tensions and conflicts resulting from extreme social and economic inadequacies.

Another interesting change possible in future off-the-job living can be illustrated by Frank. In the past, civic and welfare responsibilities have been taken on largely by the white collar and professional worker. People in other laboring categories, for the most part, have had neither time nor energy to pursue activities involving social significance. Automation can release a new resource of human leadership. It behooves our civic leaders to recognize this fact and to recruit, train, and welcome these people. Contributing toward community growth and development can also contribute toward personal feelings of dignity and worth. Consequently, a general upgrading of society can result, and automation becomes an enhancer of the democratic process. Community centers may not only serve to house the increased number of civic-minded groups, but professional staff members may be able to assist civic leaders in their formation and operation. Their trained skills in group dynamics and development should prove invaluable.

Upgrading can also occur as a result of automation's need for more highly trained and educated personnel. Some experts assert that, just as mass production moved large segments of our unskilled working population into a semi-skilled class, automation will transfer many of these workers into a more skilled category. The routine, repetitive functions of assembly line work will give way to electrical and mechanical repair work, instrument adjustment, production planning, designing, and engineering. Contrary to

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MR. DUTTON, *currently executive secretary of a boys' club in Kearny, New Jersey, has worked widely with boys' clubs and settlements, holds a degree in economics from the University of California, and has done graduate work at the New York School of Social Work.*

popular belief, man will control the machine, rather than the reverse; his capacities to think, to analyze, to synthesize, and to act meaningfully will be demanded to an unprecedented degree. These abilities must be largely developed by our educational institutions; and, with increased education, a broadening of intellectual horizons often occurs. It is possible that avocational interests may move to some degree from the more passive variety to a desire for more creative expression. This more creative use of man's abilities may have dramatic implications for recreation. Thus, it will have become acceptable for Frank Thompson to enroll in an oil painting class without fear of social castigation from his male peer group. Perhaps man will discover for himself a more wholesome balance between his needs as a social animal and his needs as an individual.

As automation shortens the working week, more individuals can move into groups involving social interaction outside the job and home. On the job, managers possessing skills in interpersonal relations will be as indispensable as ever. Thus, because of new adjustment demands and because machines will make us an increasingly inter-dependent society, social skills will continue to be challenged and needed. Our institutions, such as the school, church, and recreation center, must provide leadership in this area. A professionally planned program of recreation should be concerned with processes which stimulate and inspire qualities of respect for the self and others, a balanced desire to give as well as to take, an ability to work cooperatively with others, and an acceptance of human differences. These values can be greatly attained by social group work programs based upon interest and friendship, discussion groups, dances and parties, and by civic action bodies such as the one to which Frank Thompson belongs. They will manifest themselves on the job in the shape of a secure and satisfied worker who will perform on a higher and more productive level than one having difficulty relating to his co-workers and adjusting to himself. Thus, management and labor both benefit.

The claims made for automation in this article may sound exaggerated. But to define more precisely the problems involved, automation and recreation have been maintained as the dependent variables. Other factors, such as international tensions, demographic variations, and social and technical innovations have been assumed more or less constant for purposes of analysis. It is granted that automation will not occur overnight. This fact is a blessing, however, for it affords us time to plan now for its arrival.

One authority in the field of automation has asked: "Are we capable of developing a culture that does not depend upon work to give meaning to our lives?" In addition, can we learn to utilize leisure time as something more than a recovery period from work? Automation cannot be criticized for creating these problems; they have been gradually developing, and automation will simply accentuate them. Their solutions will provide the real challenge to the field of recreation! ■

Non-Working Time Continues to Expand

In the year of 1800, the average work week consisted of eighty-four hours. In 1900, it averaged sixty hours; in 1925, fifty hours; and in 1950, forty hours. In view of the increasing development and practical utilization of automatically controlled machines, it is now considered reasonable to believe that the average work week in 1975 will not exceed thirty-two hours.

More working people are now taking more frequent and longer vacations each year. In 1940, for example, only a quarter of all labor contracts provided for paid vacations. By 1944, four-fifths of the workers in the United States, exclusive of those employed in agriculture, were eligible for annual vacations with pay. In 1953, almost all labor contracts included paid vacations of some duration. About forty-two-million workers are thus eligible for paid vacations. Because of high living standards, others are taking vacations without pay. Furthermore, three weeks is becoming the average vacation period—a month's time is no longer unusual.

But the amazing thing is: We haven't seen anything yet. All the free time referred to above has been a result of the first industrial revolution—the industrial revolution which replaced the human hand and arm with a machine—and now we are well (that is, about five years) into the second industrial revolution which is replacing the human mind with a machine. Since the mind and the hand are frequently associated in a single action, it will add ingenious refinements to existing labor-saving equipment in factory, office, and home.

Cybernetics, from the Greek word for "steersman," is a comparatively new word with which we will all soon be quite familiar, whether we want to or not. It refers to a new science based on recently developed electronic devices which will give a "yes" or "no" response to thousands and even millions of electrical impulses fed into them in a second. The simplest utilization of this principle is seen in the automatic photoelectric door opener.

The Argonne National Atomic Laboratory recently announced the world's fastest digital computer. It can perform some of its mathematical computations in 1/2000th of a second. It can receive, retain and process as many as 2,048 twelve-digit decimal numbers and can memorize and store four million such numbers. It can add certain numbers in about 5/1,000,000ths of a second.

The Ford Company recently opened a plant which, if it had been designed less than five years ago, would have required some 2,000 workers. It functions with 250 workers.

A brilliant and revealing example of what lies ahead for the office comes out of a fast-growing suburban bank—the County Trust Company of White Plains, New York. This quarter-billion-dollar bank, one of the first to recognize the contributions that electronic machines could make toward lower-cost and more efficient banking, has installed machines that perform virtually all of the regular banking functions automatically. — JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, *Executive Director, National Recreation Association.*

RECREATION for the Retired

The recreation leader has a responsibility for introducing the adult participant to activities which can enrich his retirement years.

ON ONE DAY a man is productive, profitable to his employer, useful to himself. The day after he retires he often loses all three values unless he has been prepared for his retirement. Part of this preparation should be the learning of constructive and interesting ways in which to employ his new leisure time for a happy, useful life. His physical and mental health will depend upon it.

Activities for adults in recreation centers, other organizations, and most particularly in industries, should expose participants to a variety of activities and interests, anyone of which might be carried over into retirement and be developed into a lifetime interest.

Such activities can even lead to leisure-time clubs after retirement; for one of the many rewards of a hobby is the sociability which it can bring. Hobbyists love to get together to exchange ideas and to work together on their pet projects. Some of the many activities which can enrich life for the individual both before and after retirement are: woodworking; weaving; leatherwork; other crafts of all kinds; collecting; flower growing; painting; sculpture; carving; needlepoint; knitting; rug-making; toy repairing or making; model construction; service projects for hospitals, children's homes, and other institutions; poetry and story writing; square dancing; horseshoe pitching; music; dramatics.

In Danville, Virginia, for instance, the Retired Worker's Workshop was started several years ago, sponsored by the Riverdan Benevolent Fund. The idea originated at a retired workers' picnic held by Schoolfield Recreation Center.

All persons responsible for providing recreation activities, either public or private, also have an increasing responsibility to see that older, retired persons are included in their recreation programs—not shuffled off and forgotten.

Industries, on their part, are learning that they can do much to eliminate the frustrations which face their retired employees. Some are far-sighted enough to make provision for preparing them for retirement.

The time to so prepare the employee is not six months or a year in advance of his retirement day, but from three to five years in advance. The best method is a counseling or interviewing plan, with guidance on how to serve himself, his family, and his community—pointing up opportunities which were not open to him during his working years.

The Esso Standard Oil company offers an excellent plan of counseling and help by conducting seminars or discussion groups for employees to be retired. The program consists of meetings in small groups (ten to fifteen people) lasting about one hour each, held at various times. A series of five meetings is held for the group whose retirement is about one year off.

The General Electric Company, Bridgeport, Connecticut, starts its program for persons to be retired five years in advance of retirement date. The employee is called in for an interview with the personnel manager to discuss what he plans to do when he retires. If he anticipates an active retirement, a physical examination is given, and an attempt is made to help him get in touch with concerns or other people interested in the same activity. Following his retirement, company representatives visit him periodically to see how he is making out.

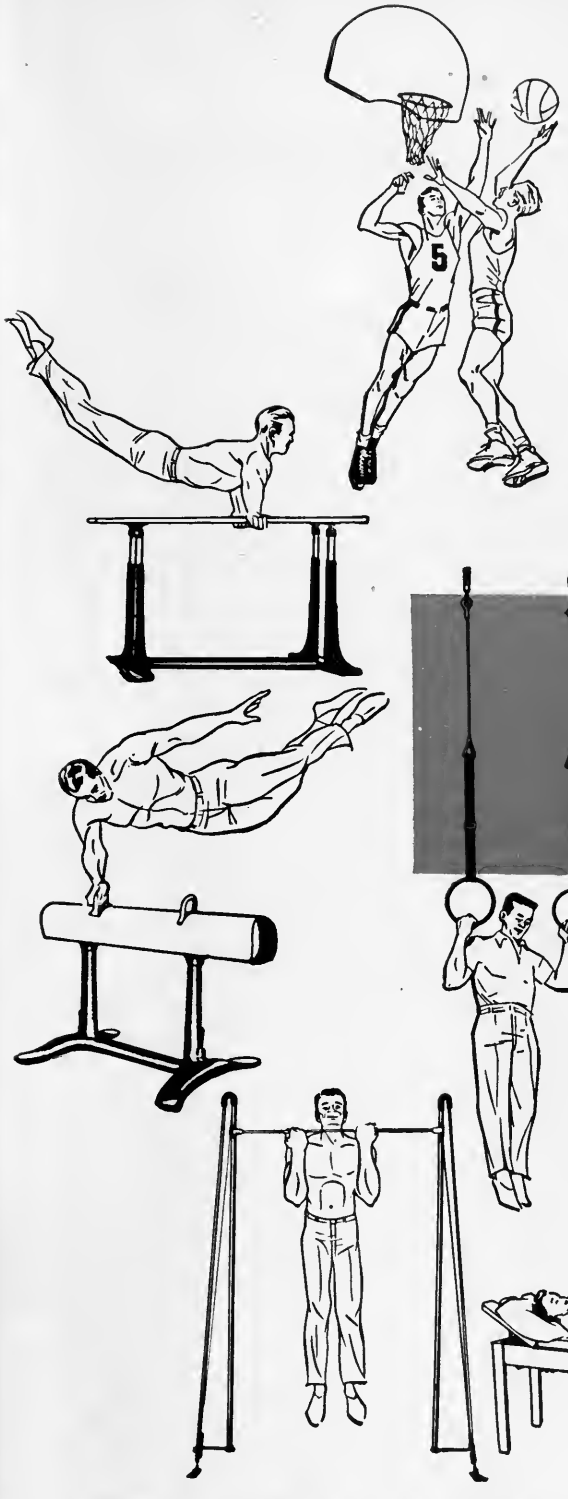
In other concerns, the employee about to be retired is encouraged to join one of the hobby groups of the company's employee recreation program if he has a hobby, or to acquire a hobby having a carry-over value if he does not have one. Many of these groups have the help of a counselor to direct activities and to aid in the development of interest and skills.

Some of the recreation directors in business and industrial concerns plan activities for the older person, and open recreation rooms and facilities to retired persons. Retired employees like to come back to visit friends who are still working. They like to play cards, bowl, pitch horseshoes, and do the same things with their "buddies" as they did when working with them. They like to receive the company publications, an invitation to the company picnic, ballgames and other recreation activities.

If the company does not have a plan for preparing employees for retirement, the recreation director should suggest or recommend that such a plan be formulated. Because no employee likes to think he is old, and too often gives little thought to retirement until it is too late, the recreation director should not be discouraged if only a few are interested in the recreation activities or retirement plan when it is initiated. It will be limited at first—but will increase if well conducted and news of it spreads.

Start only a few activities, and increase the number as more people become interested. Do not make the hobby groups too large, ten to twenty persons, depending upon the type of activities, will be sufficient. ■

ARTISTS BUILD JETS. At Republic Aviation Corporation there are so many employees who paint during off-hours that plant officials decided, in 1954, to exhibit a series of one-man shows of their work. First to be shown were the oils and watercolors of Mario Donandy, above, a model engineer in the layout department. Company also offers art classes as one of its thirty-three off-hour recreation programs ranging from shuffleboard to discussions of "great books."



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Industry and the Community Cooperate— *for Recreation*

Clarence E. Brewer

IN MANY CITIES, business and industrial concerns pay city taxes, part of which are used to conduct and operate the recreation areas and recreation program of activities, as a part of public services to citizens. In the mill communities in the Southern states, the mill owners construct and operate recreation areas and facilities and conduct a village recreation program, the cost of which is charged to "village expense." Some business and industrial concerns in other cities, not having a village to maintain, conduct programs of recreation activities and construct athletic fields, recreation buildings, golf courses, and other areas and facilities. Many concerns use the public recreation areas and facilities of the municipal recreation and park departments, as well as school and private agency facilities.

Industrial recreation and public recreation programs should be coordinated. Duplication of program and facilities should not be established when business and industrial concerns can work with and cooperate in a united recreation program. Some good examples of cooperation and collective community thinking are demonstrated in Midland, Michigan, Old Greenwich, Connecticut, and Wierton, West Virginia.

In Midland, a new community center has just been dedicated through the cooperation of the Dow Chemical Company, the Dow Corning Corporation, the Dow Foundation, and the Community Fund in constructing and maintaining an excellent community recreation center containing over one million cubic feet. The building has meeting rooms, arts and crafts and photography facilities, a youth center, snack bar, rifle range, gymnasium, swimming pool, dining room, handball, and squash courts, steam bath and showers, and an adjacent parking area for three hundred cars.

An operating board of nine members, serving for three-year terms, is responsible for the conduct of the building and its activities. The center is open to all children and adults living in the vicinity of Midland; and, motivated only by the desire to make Midland a better and more pleasant place in which to live, it is dedicated to community service.

In Weirton, through the cooperation of the Weirton Steel Company, the city, other corporations, and the citizens, a fine recreation center for the entire community has been constructed and turned over to the Weirton Department of Recreation to operate. The building contains a large dining room, beautiful lobby, arts and crafts and other hobby activity rooms. The physical recreation facilities are divided into three parts—each having its own gym and locker rooms. There are separate facililties for men, ladies, and the youth of the community. There also are a fine auditorium, library, and offices in the building.

In Old Greenwich, the Electro-Lux Corporation after building a fine recreation center for its employees turned the building and its athletic field over to the city department of recreation.

In Springfield, Vermont, the industrial and the community recreation program are intermingled. It is a community where the manufacture of tools for the automotive industry is located. Six industries in the community organized a manufacturers' association and spent more than $80,000 in remodeling a three-story factory building into a recreation center for the employees and their families. The center was operated on a partial self-support basis, with any deficit underwritten by the manufacturers' association.

In the basement of the building there are six bowling alleys, showers, lockers and restrooms for both sexes, and a craft room. On the first floor are the offices of the recreation, health, and welfare departments of the village, lobby, lounge, clubrooms for the women's club, and a snack bar. The gym-auditorium, kitchen, clubrooms, lodge room, room for the American Legion, and an assembly room for public meetings are on the second floor.

In 1943 the manufacturers' association turned the building over to the recreation department and created a fund of $32,000 to cover the cost of maintaining the building until the village could carry the entire cost. The recreation center

MR. BREWER *is a National Recreation Association field representative in the Great Lakes District.*

is now used by every one in the village under the public recreation department as a part of the year-round recreation system.

The village of Spindale, North Carolina, was bequeathed an inn in the center of the village by a leading citizen, with the proviso that the building be used as a recreation center. The village trustees accepted the inn in 1928 and conducted a formal program of recreation activities until the depression which almost closed the center because of lack of funds. With the help of the WPA, and other local support, the recreation program struggled along with a small budget until 1947 when the owners of the five mills in the village became interested in the center and contributed, in proportion to their total employees, a sum of money to repair and place in good condition the recreation building. The village trustees granted a recreation budget of $11,500, created a recreation commission, and a year-round recreation executive was appointed.

The program of activities grew until it was decided that an extension containing a gymnasium, bowling alleys, locker and shower rooms, kitchen, and other facilities should be added. The five mills contributed $110,000 for this project, and the new building was dedicated in December, 1950.

Representatives from the mills serve on the recreation commission and there is a fine cooperative spirit on the part of all. The program of activities is conducted for the benefit of all citizens in the community.

In other communities where business and industrial concerns have built recreation areas and facilities for employees, the community very often is permitted to use the facilities when not used by the plant for their own employee recreation program.

The industrial recreation director and the recreation executive of the community should know each other and coordinate their respective recreation activities into an over-all community recreation program. The employee activity clubs should, and can, use the public and private community agencies areas and facilities. It is not recommended that any industrial or business firm build recreation areas and facilities unless there are none that can be used in the community. Available facilities of the public recreation and park department, school buildings and grounds, athletic fields, and the areas and facilities of the private, social, and commercial agencies in the community should not be overlooked. In most communities there are recreation facilities such as: recreation buildings, libraries, athletic fields, swimming pools, golf courses, ballfields, picnic areas, and other areas and facilities, as well as commercial bowling, pool, and billiard halls, amusement parks, and dancehalls that can be used for an over-all recreation program.

Public recreation executives should call upon the industrial recreation director, personnel officer, employee service manager, or whomever is responsible for the employee recreation program, and inform him of the activities and facilities that are available to the employees. Many concerns would be glad to publish in the plant publication the program of the activities and the facilities available to their employees. ■

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Professional Recreation

During his recent trip to Europe and the Middle East (see "100 Days," RECREATION, February 1956), one part of Mr. Rivers' interpretation of public recreation as an important aspect of American life which made a great impact was his emphasis on leadership for recreation. The following is a section taken from his address in Caxton Hall, London, where he spoke to local authorities from all parts of the United Kingdom.

At the conclusion of the talk, The Right Honorable The Lord Luke of Pavenham, chairman of the National Playing Fields Association of England, who presided, said: "Mr. Rivers has taken a technical subject, lifted it to the realm of statesmanship and inspired us all." The full address was printed in British magazines and widely distributed.

Lord Luke (right), chairman, National Playing Fields Association, England, accepts medal from Mr. Rivers. Lord Luke plans to attend the International Congress.

Thomas E. Rivers

WE ARE only half-way through with our trip. We go next to the Middle East where in a number of these great new nations there is a keen interest in recreation.

But, even at this point, I am thrilled to tell you that we have seen enough and learned enough to believe that in the rapidly developing recreation movement throughout the world there lies not only the possibility for life enrichment in the various lands, but a great potential for bringing about a further understanding between nations that can contribute to peace and world unity.

Certainly those working in the leisure time—recreation movement—of all professions—know that no leisure can be fruitful, no recreation joyous, in a world at war.

Here, then, is another note of hope in a troubled world: The outlook for welding together the recreation authorities of the world in a common effort, through recreation, promises another means of tying mankind together in peaceful cooperation.

If we can do this in our special field and multiply the process then there is one less reason for fearing the *atom*, and one more reason for preparing for the constructive use of the leisure that the peaceful use of nuclear energy will insure.

This will require *leadership* of a high order. No statesmanship has had a heavier responsibility, no profession a greater challenge.

One of the outstanding features of the recreation movement in America, and one which perhaps is unique, is that its leadership has attained full-fledged professional status. Though not so widely known as law, medicine, ministry, or education, recreation has become widely recognized as one of the main divisions of life. It ranks with work, worship, learning, and, therefore, requires comparable leadership.

Also, recreation is now generally accepted as a function of local government just as are education, police and fire protection, health and street services.

This recognition—along with the tremendous capital investment in facilities, areas and buildings, the very large annual expenditures for operations—and the potentialities of leisure for health, happiness, and citizenship are so great that this whole area of human need must be served by technically-trained, professionally-prepared leaders.

Fortunately, our local authorities—and the public generally—now accept the point of view that, of all the essentials for a good recreation department, leadership is the most important, and that *quality* leadership is the best investment and the only assurance of an adequate, economical, and satisfactory recreation service.

This concept did not come overnight. It has been growing for fifty years. It has been closely related to the purpose and sustained promotion of the National Recreation Association. It is also related to the abundance of our natural resources, and their development, which made it possible to allocate funds for this purpose as the need was recognized and the idea sold to our cities.

This was and still is a "selling" job. Our National Recreation Association has borne the responsibility for this interpretive and selling task.

The wide-spread development of community recreation in America—with extensive facilities, its variety of service for all age groups the year-round, and its accepted place in our national life—has come about largely because of the existence of an ever-increasing number, and constantly improving quality, of professionally-trained personnel, now esti-

THOMAS E. RIVERS *is the executive secretary of the International Recreation Service of the National Recreation Association.*

Leadership in America

Mr. and Mrs. Rivers and Vice-Admiral Norman, general secretary, National Playing Fields Association, at Buckingham Palace after seeing Duke of Edinburgh.

mated to number over twenty thousand men and women serving as full-time, year-round, professional recreation leaders in private, voluntary, and government agencies.

Back in 1907, at our First National Recreation Congress, training for playground leadership was one of the subjects discussed. One committee, among others, was appointed to develop a "Normal Course in Play for Professional Directors." Two years later, *Normal Course* was published and, for nearly twenty years, with revisions, was the standard textbook. In 1925 it was superseded by *Introduction to Community Recreation*[1] by George Butler of the NRA.

Another important step taken at that time was the employment by the Association of the author of *Normal Course*, Dr. Clark W. Hetherington, who for two years visited a large number of colleges, universities, and normal schools to give advice and help to faculties on the training of recreation workers. This book and this service to colleges became the solid foundation upon which the recreation profession in America has been built.

All through the years the Association continued to watch for opportunities to expand the whole area of training. During World Wars I and II, during the economic depression, in connection with special campaigns of promotion to open up new recreation departments in cities, preceding the development of special new areas of recreation service like rural recreation, institutional recreation, hospital recreation —for these and other purposes, various kinds of institutes, short courses, long courses, correspondence courses, apprentice programs were devised. All this time, the idea was growing that recreation required a basic training and that special areas of service required specialized training.

Following World War I there was a tremendous expansion of recreation. The responsibilities of recreation leadership became so important that the Association itself established the National Recreation School for graduate training in recreation, and conducted it for nine years. Many of the top leaders of recreation in America today are graduates of this school.

Perhaps its greatest service was in demonstrating the value of graduate training and in pioneering methods, course content, field training, and in placement of graduates.

During both the economic depression of the thirties and World War II, recreation services were widely provided. As a result, after each was over, community recreation expanded rapidly with a consequent demand for trained leaders.

To this demand colleges responded quickly. Today several hundred colleges give some kind of course in recreation; but some sixty colleges and universities report major curricula in recreation. In almost any section of the country today a prospective recreation leader may take his master's or doctorate degree in recreation. Some colleges specialize in training for limited areas such as rural, industrial, or hospital recreation.

These institutions are yearly turning out leaders to swell the ranks of the twenty thousand leaders mentioned above. These professional leaders in public recreation agencies alone are assisted by over one hundred thousand *volunteer* leaders. Indeed, one of the tests of expert professional leadership is the capacity to enlist and utilize successfully the tremendous volunteer manpower available for human service.

Professional Status

I have mentioned that the acceptance of the idea of recreation leadership being a profession was a selling job. Here are some of the reasons and facts which give this leadership professional status:

1. Recreation is a recognized human need.
2. It is one of the effective ways to use leisure time with resultant individual and social values.
3. Leisure time—the time free from the necessity of earning a living—is increasing. Its use for constructive purposes is important.
4. Men and women who provide a service to meet this human need are performing a socially useful function.
5. There is a philosophy, and well-defined theories, underlying current practices. Incidentally the theory goes back to Aristotle, who said, "The aim of education is the wise use of leisure."
6. The recreation program includes all the basic human interests and skills—physical, musical, dramatic, artistic, nature, outdoor, scientific, and service.
7. There are well-established methods and principles of organizing and administering a public recreation program for all ages.

[1] Available from the National Recreation Association. $6.00.

8. There is a comprehensive literature dealing with many aspects of recreation. This is being enriched by scientific research and cooperative compilation of experience.

9. *Standards* are the hallmark of a profession, and recreation has a whole series of standards by which we can judge our work:

- Standards for a *good recreation department*. There are nine.
- *Personnel* standards. The NRA. manual on this subject lists twenty-two positions commonly identified in community recreation agencies, gives titles, function, qualifications, training and experience required and range of salaries.[2]
- Standards for *areas and facilities*.
- Suggested standards for *expenditures*.
- Standards for *training*—in-service, undergraduate, and graduate.

10. There is an organized professional society with a code of ethics.

11. Above all, those who devote themselves to recreation leadership are finding a satisfaction that is as challenging and rewarding as any other form of human service.

We need to make known to the public that the leadership of the recreation movement is composed of a body of men and women who are finding great satisfaction in serving a basic human need; that they should be recognized and adequately compensated for it; that they take pride in the techniques and skills required to provide a varied program based on a sound theory and philosophy; that they have standards and a code of ethics comparable to other professions.

My plea is for giving professional status to *recreation leadership* as such. Recreation is not a part of teaching, not a division of physical education, not a section of social work or of youth service. It is, I repeat, a great area of human service for men, women and children of all ages. It is our belief that the service and the profession itself will go further and faster if it stands on its own feet.

Now I recognize that each country must develop its own program in its own way. But I feel strongly that we will all profit more if recreation is pulled out of any subordinate relationship and identified for what it is; that its progress can be furthered if its development in each country can be in the hands of a strong central agency, private or governmental as the pattern of the country may require, whose sole or principal purpose is the enrichment of the human spirit through recreation.

And from this I envision an International Recreation Association to which we all can contribute, from which we all can learn, and through which we all can work together for the common benefit of all mankind.

Nuclear Energy Can Provide Leisure for All Nations

For those nations whose industrial stability and economy are already assured, recreation offers a great opportunity. For now, of all times, mankind is nearer to realizing the dream of the ages—freedom from soul-killing labor. Nor is leisure for all just a dream. The peaceful use of nuclear energy can and, I believe will, insure it. I am not a physicist nor a student of nuclear developments, but the revelations made at Geneva a few weeks ago, and information being published and broadcast daily, all point to a most amazing variety of uses to which the atom may be put to do the peaceful work of the world.

Dean Dunning of the Columbia University Engineering School has emphasized that the discrimination imposed upon "have not" nations by the unequal distribution of economic resources need no longer be a handicap to progress.

Atomic material can be transported. One one-inch-cube of uranium contains as much latent energy as six hundred thousand pounds of coal. Atomic energy will provide an almost unlimited supply of electricity.

The United States is now considering building and supplying reactors to underdeveloped nations so that they may make their own electricity. Uranium can also be supplied to them if they do not have natural resources to build their own. Such an economic resource will provide the foundation for a rich cultural and leisure-time program.

To back-weary mankind, leisure in itself may seem to be the goal. But you and I know it is not so. How it is used will determine whether it is a blessing or a curse. Just as the atom may make the desert bloom or may blast man-made civilization into oblivion, so leisure may provide the opportunity for the release of man's highest creative expressions or become the quagmire into which he and his ideals will sink and his spark of divinity be smothered in the slime of neglect. Here then is the supreme challenge to the recreation leaders of the world.

It has been said the greatness of a nation is measured by the quality of its play. The central organization in each land that guides the people's leisure is an infinitely precious possession. It should attract the keenest minds, the noblest hearts, and the finest spirits in the nation. Their influence will spread until it literally will lift the whole level of its life and thus help to influence and enrich the living of all peoples.

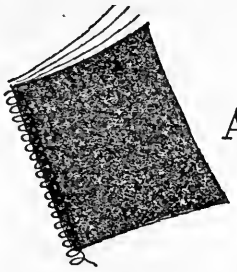
The association of your own country has a priceless mission. Its possibilities for service to families, churches, cities, schools, clubs, to men and women and children throughout the land are unlimited.

Anyone who has seen children of different lands brought together in the spirit of play must have had his hopes for a peaceful happy world renewed. I like to think, and I firmly believe, that you and I, and all men and women of all lands, who are dedicated to the task of seeing that children everywhere have a chance for safe happy play, that youth experience growth and comradeship through recreation, and that all men and women have opportunities and facilities necessary to use leisure for the highest development of human life, are the means for realizing these hopes.

In our hands as workers and lay leaders of the recreation movement may, in a large measure, rest the happiness of the people of the world.

To this end let us all be united in cooperation and friendship. ■

[2] *Personnel Standards in Recreation Leadership—What They Are; How to Apply Them.* $.50.



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Title Change

At a conference in Detroit in February, representatives of 1,900 United Funds, Community Chests, and Community Welfare Councils in the United States and Canada voted to change the national association's corporate title from Community Chests and Councils of America, Incorporated, to United Community Funds and Councils of America, Incorporated. The move to broaden the national organization name was made in recognition of the growing number of United Funds as well as Community Chests which have increased the scope of their annual campaigns for local health and welfare services to include funds for national and local health service and research appeals such as Red Cross, cancer, heart, and crippled children. The United Fund plan now operates in 821 communities.

James A. Linen, publisher of *Time* magazine, was elected president of the national association which represents the federated fund-raising campaign idea.

Baseball News

National Baseball Week will be conducted from April 7 to 14 this year. A large number of national organizations are cooperating in a recently organized group known as Baseball For All, with Theodore Bank, president of the Athletic Institute, as chairman. The slogan selected by the group for this national baseball promotion week is "Let's ALL Play Ball."

The American Baseball Congress (ABC) has become the American Amateur Baseball Congress in a name change which will clarify the confusion with the American Bowling Congress (also known as ABC) and emphasize the amateur status of the baseball organization.

Lawn Tennis Jubilee

Celebration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the United States Lawn Tennis Association will take place this spring. A National Diamond Jubilee Committee has been formed under the chairmanship of Renville H. McMann, first vice-president of the association. The actual duration of the celebration, on a local and national scale, is expected to be from thirteen to sixteen weeks, commencing in the late spring and continuing throughout the summer.

Fifty Years for Boys' Clubs

The fiftieth year of Boys' Clubs of America as a national organization will be celebrated in 1956. The golden anniversary theme will be featured throughout National Boys' Clubs Week, April 2-8.

Swimming Institute

An Institute on New Horizons in Swimming for the Handicapped will be held on March 10, 1956, at the YWCA, 262 Ann Street, Hartford, Connecticut. The meeting is planned for instructors, volunteers, students, leaders—and any other people interested in this new field. The program will include authorities in the field as guest speakers, interest-group meetings, demonstrations of adapted water ballet for the handicapped, group and individual instruction, and exhibits. It is sponsored by the American Red Cross, Hartford YWCA, Hartford Water Safety Committee, and Connecticut Society for Crippled Children and Adults.

Swimming Pools Increase

Across the country, communities large and small are approving bond issues, holding drives and referendums, and generally making an all-out effort for local swimming pools. A few of the recent ones:

Brattleboro, Vermont—$115,000 bond issue for the swimming pool area of the Living Memorial Park was approved by a seven to one majority.

Mayville, North Dakota — $130,000 bond issue authorized by two-thirds majority vote.

Thorp, Wisconsin — $50,000 has been donated by a local citizen toward the construction of a new pool.

Medford, Wisconsin—Voters approved funds for a pool, and an architect has been retained to design it.

West St. Paul and *South St. Paul, Minnesota*—Both communities have recently awarded contracts for the construction of pools; the former for $70,984, and the latter for $92,077.

IN MEMORIAM

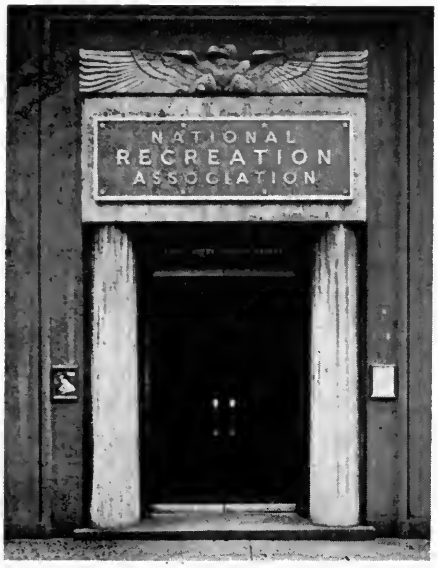
Mrs. Sigmund Stern

Mrs. Sigmund Stern of San Francisco, a member of the board of directors of the National Recreation Association since 1940, died on February 8. For many years Mrs. Stern served on the San Francisco Playground Committee, the Recreation Commission and the Recreation and Park Commission, from which she resigned only a short time before her death. As a member of the commission, and part of the time as chairman, Mrs. Stern gave effective leadership to recreation in San Francisco.

She was active in welcoming and entertaining delegates to the First International Recreation Congress in Los Angeles in 1932.

In memory of her husband, Mrs. Stern gave to San Francisco the Sigmund Stern Grove. She conceived the idea of organizing the Junior Civic Symphony which has been, since 1931, one of the most effective parts of the San Francisco recreation program. She was chairman of a special committee that arranged for the notable amateur music program during the San Francisco World's Fair in 1939.

Mrs. Stern was interested in the whole recreation movement and was an active supporter of, and contributor to, the entire work of the National Recreation Association.



Dedication of New Headquarters

The first event of the Fiftieth Anniversary-Year celebration of the National Recreation Association has taken place. On January 25, the Association's new permanent headquarters at Eight West Eighth Street, New York, were dedicated at a formal ceremony and open house from three to six o'clock. All members of the Association and representatives of national and local organizations were invited, and many out-of-town guests were numbered among the over three hundred who attended.

The principal speaker on the brief formal program was Luther Gulick, former New York city administrator and president of the Institute of Public Administration. Mr. Gulick's uncle, Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, a prominent New York educator and social worker, helped organize the National Recreation Association in 1906 and served as its first president until 1910.

The officials of the National Recreation Association who addressed the guests were Otto T. Mallery, chairman of the board of directors, and Joseph Prendergast, executive director. Dr. Nathan Perilman of Temple Emanu-El gave the invocation; The Rev. Dr. Paul Moore, Jr., of Grace Episcopal Church in Jersey City and a member of the Association's Board of Directors, the dedication prayer; and The Rev. John F. Brennan, moderator for the CYO, Borough of Manhattan, the benediction.

Immediately following the ceremony, "The Fellowship of Recreation," a five-by-ten-foot oil-on-canvas mural, by David G. Asherman, was unveiled in the Recreation Personnel Services offices. Challenged to express a theme appropriate to the development and stimulation of increasing professional recreation leadership, the artist drew his inspiration from the address by Dr. Albert S. Raubenheimer, educational vice-president of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles, delivered at the 1955 National Recreation Congress.

The new headquarters for the National Recreation Association is the former home of the Whitney Museum of American Art. The four-story building has been completely redecorated for the Association's seventy-five-member staff. Its historic studios, long devoted to American art, lend graciousness to the home of American recreation. Readers may be interested to know that the great seated figure of Lincoln, by Daniel Chester French, now in the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, was created here, as were Columbia University's golden goddess, Alma Mater, and many other famous pieces.

Guests were shown through the building in small groups, and were served refreshments in the personnel service offices, the library, and in the exhibit room. A friendly informality added to everyone's enjoyment, and great interest in the new offices and the various Association displays was evident.

Hundreds of letters, telegrams, special messages, and flowers arrived during the day, coming from recreation departments, commissions and boards, societies, colleges, and from individuals and organizations within and outside the recreation field. The few quoted below are typical of the many:

• I am wearing two hats this morning. One as the executive director of RP and S [Wilmington, Delaware, Recreation and Promotion Service] and the other as president of ARS. In both capacities, I wish to tell you how thrilled I was yesterday to see the new look, the refreshing atmosphere, the enthusiastic spirit of the personnel, and the general feeling of "Go, Go, Go!" in and around the new headquarters of NRA.

I wish to congratulate you on this great achievement in obtaining a permanent headquarters on NRA's 50th year of service and wish you great success in the years to come.—*George T. Sargisson, President, American Recreation Society, Washington 5, D. C.*

• Amid all the excitement in your new home on this memorable day please remember that countless friends out in the field are equally proud of NRA leadership and accomplishment. Accept our long distance wishes for a future filled unparalleled success.—*Ray Forsberg and Staff, Waterloo, Iowa.*

• I certainly appreciate the assistance which your Association gives us continually.—*R. E. Sliker, Colonel, USAF, Chief, Personnel Services Division, Directorate of Military Personnel.*

• Members and staff, New York State Youth Commission, on the day of dedication of its new quarters wish the National Recreation Association well. May the Association always have the strength and resources to serve the American recreation movement.—*Mark A. McCloskey, Chairman, New York State Youth Commission.*

• The Austin Recreation Department congratulates and commends the NRA on their fifty years service record. Our wishes are for the NRA's continued success in developing a more complete system of recreation services throughout the world.—*Beverly S. Sheffield, Director, Austin Recreation Department, Austin, Texas.*

• Congratulations on your new headquarters, and best wishes to your organization. You have made a great contribution to the field of recreation and youth work in the nation.—*Wes. H. Klusmann, National Director of Camping, Boy Scouts of America, New Brunswick, New Jersey.*

From Dedication Prayer

O Thou great Giver of every good and perfect gift, we thank Thee for this moment of culmination. We rejoice in the onward progress of our great movement. May the sense of exaltation and dedication we feel today glow brightly within us. May we in our new and beautiful surroundings be able to relate ourselves ever more closely to the human needs of those we serve. May no machinery or pattern of procedure dim in us the deep and abiding sense that we are working for enlarged and satisfying life experience for our brothers. As we press forward in this pioneer adventure of the human spirit, help us to see clearly and act nobly.—Edna V. Braucher.*

* Mrs. Braucher is the wife of Howard Braucher, late leader of the recreation movement and head of the National Recreation Association. Mrs. Braucher now serves on the Association staff in a volunteer capacity.

NRA board meets before dedication. Left to right: T. E. Rivers and Arthur Williams, staff members; Grant Titsworth, third vice-president; Robert Garrett; Henry W. Meers; Otto T. Mallery, chairman; Mrs. William Van Alen; Susan Lee, second vice-president; Mrs. Norman Harrower; The Rev. Dr. Paul Moore, Jr., first vice-president; and Joseph Prendergast.

Father Moore reads Mrs. Brancher's prayer at the dedication ceremonies in the general meeting room. This large room on the first floor, opening off the reception room, has been planned for special conferences, workshops, meetings, exhibits, demonstrations, social events.

Refreshments were served in three separate locations. Here, guests visiting in the library are served by Mrs. Mabel Robinson, one-time staff member of NRA, who volunteered her services for this big occasion.

Unveiling of the new mural which hangs in offices of Recreation Personnel Services. Facing the camera are Miss Lee, the daughter of Joseph Lee, who performed the honors, and David G. Asherman, the mural artist.

At the Association exhibit, "The Challenge of Leisure," are George Sargisson, president of ARS and executive director of Wilmington RP and S; Joseph Prendergast; Don Neer, executive director, NIRA.

Mr. Mallery, Miss Lee and Mrs. Harrower open box of flowers sent by Men's Camellia Club of Pensacola, Florida. This arrived with special message from the mayor, arranged for by the recreation superintendent.

Softball Plus ...for GIRLS

A program which illustrates the fact that the addition of related social activities can contribute to the successful handling of athletics for girls.

Catherine A. Wilkinson

"BATTER UP!" is a familiar call during June and July evenings in Phoenix where the parks and recreation department sponsors a city-wide Girls Recreation Softball League on park and school playgrounds.

Membership on teams is open to girls who have not received remuneration in any sport. Girls who have ceased to be affiliated with a softball team sponsored by commercial firms or individuals may play for one of the area teams, and are eligible to play in the league during the summer, provided they do not affiliate or practice with a commercially sponsored team during the league season.

Classification of groups for the summer season, according to June first each year, are:

Open Class: Teenagers or adults.
Class A: High school sophomores (completed grade) or above through age 19; or girls not in school, ages 16 through 19.
Class B: Eighth grade graduates and high school freshmen or girls ages 13 through 15 who have graduated from eighth grade and are not in school.
Class C: Girls in elementary school, above age 12.
Class D: Girls in elementary school, ages 12 and under.

A player may play one class higher, but thereafter is ineligible to play in a lower class during the season.

Registration for area teams is conducted in April and May by the local elementary and high school physical education instructors for the parks and recreation department. This department assigns one woman on its staff to organize and direct the league. Each area recreation leader is responsible for the supervision of the area teams and for the volunteers who serve as coaches, umpires, and transportation committees. Frequently, fathers of the girls serve as team coaches. Volunteer umpires for each area are interested adults or boys who play summer baseball. The transportation committees are usually made up of the parents of the players. Proper chaperonage and transportation of the girls is stressed; each car or truck used carries liability insurance and has a licensed adult driver.

Games are scheduled as much as possible on a home and home-area basis. The open class plays one game a week and two games a week are scheduled for the other classes. No games are permitted with teams outside of the league. Games

MISS WILKINSON *is director of the Girls Recreation Softball League in the Phoenix Parks and Recreation Department.*

The "toss up." Uniforms are not encouraged; but, if desired, they must be of cotton with shirt-style blouse.

are five innings, and ties are not played off. A game may b terminated after three innings or subsequent innings i there has been one hour of play and a team is ahead by te runs. On double-headers no new inning may start after on and one-fourth hours of playing time for the open, A, and classes. This rule applies for the C and D classes at all times

There are two divisions in the league so that the averag travel distance between areas is one and one-half miles.

League play is scheduled in two halves, one in June an one in July. League standings of teams are determined o a percentage basis. Class winners of each half in their div sion have a one-game playoff for division winners. The cit championship is a one-game playoff between division wi ners for classes A, B, C, and D. The open class is city-wid and does not require a division playoff for the city cham pionship. Weekly schedules are mailed to area leaders, an the newspapers run daily game schedules and results. Fea ture articles appear in the papers throughout the season.

There are city-wide special events arranged for leagu teams during the season. The first event is a rules an umpires' clinic for recreation leaders, coaches, umpires, an players. At this meeting representatives from the Arizon Umpires Association conduct a question and answer sessio on the official rules, and give demonstrations of legal pitch ing and umpiring techniques. This event is followed by a evening "Get Acquainted Party" held at one of the pool before league games begin. At this party, swimming, vo leyball, and table games are featured and introductions c recreation leaders, coaches, and teams are made. Forma league activities are culminated the last week in July wit city championship games and two citywide swim and wate melon parties.

The C and D classes have their party after the class playoff game, and the open, A and B classes have a part following the class A championship game. The players eac contribute twenty-five cents for the watermelon party and th

recreation leaders and all volunteers are their guests. There is no charge for the swimming. More than three-fourths of the league members and leaders turn out for their swim and watermelon party.

League players are well coached in the rules, playing skills and tactics. Sliding is not permitted in this league, any attempt is an automatic out. Softball etiquette is inculcated through good sportsmanship and the desire to win by superior ability. A spirit of courtesy toward opponents, the officials, and team mates is required. Heckling of players or umpires is not permitted by teams or spectators.

Uniforms are not encouraged, but, if desired, may be furnished by each girl and must be made of cotton material with a shirt-style blouse. Shoes must be worn, preferably tennis shoes, but no spikes are allowed. Girls are urged to own their own gloves. Some gloves are furnished at each area as well as all other playing equipment. To avoid finger injuries, new balls are not used and leather balls are supplied from the parks department's men's league where they have been used in one game

The league is governed by a girls' softball committee. Each volunteer coach (must be age twenty-one or older) who has a team in the league is a member of this committee. Three area recreation leaders are appointed by the league director to serve as a protest committee, and one of these leaders must be from an area without a team in the league. Seldom are there protests on games.

A set of league rules have evolved from the foregoing committee as well as from the women physical education instructors of the Phoenix high schools. These rules have developed in the interests of the girls' health, safety, and welfare. Standards for the program are in accord with the National Section for Girls and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, a department of the National Education Association.

There were 1,051 players in the 1955 league season representing forty-seven teams under the supervision of thirty recreation leaders with 256 volunteer leaders; 260 games were played.

From a beginning of six teams in 1948, the league has grown steadily each season, illustrating that in Phoenix it's fun for girls to play *recreational softball.* ■

INTERNATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

September 30 - October 5, 1956

The Philadelphia Orchestra conducted by Eugene Ormandy.

Under the spell of some of the fin-st symphonic music ever composed, layed by the world renowned Phila-lelphia Orchestra directed by Eugene)rmandy, the International Recreation Congress, with delegates from all parts f the world, will be launched in the resence of some fifteen thousand peo-le at Convention Hall in Philadelphia n October 1. Arrangements for the oncert were worked out by Philadel-hia's forceful commissioner of recrea-on, Robert W. Crawford, and his pre-ecessor, Frederic Mann, now a mem-er of the board of directors of the Na-onal Recreation Association and the an responsible for Philadelphia's ew deal" in recreation.

Honorary chairman of the Interna-onal Congress Committee is Herbert Hoover, who also served as honorary chairman of the first international congress, which was held during his presidency, in 1932 in Los Angeles. Other members of this committee will be announced in an early issue of RECREATION.

The United States Advisory Committee for the Congress consists of members of the National Advisory Committee for the International Recreation Service of the NRA, of which Austin Welch, National Catholic Community Service, is chairman. Vice-chairmen are Thomas W. Lantz, superintendent of recreation in Tacoma, Washington, and Harold D. Meyer, University of North Carolina.

Several hundred suggestions have been received from recreation leaders in the United States as well as from many foreign countries. Extensive displays of recreation material from foreign lands are being planned. A special feature will be a reception for foreign delegates on Sunday evening, September 30. The general outline for the week's program will be available shortly.

Many organizations and groups are planning meetings in connection with the Congress. The annual meeting of the American Recreation Society, an organization of professional workers, will be held at the Sylvania Hotel, September 27-30.

Friends of recreation everywhere are urged to keep the following facts in mind:

- Delegates from all countries will be welcome. Foreign visitors, in America for other purposes but interested in the Congress, are cordially invited to attend.
- The dates of the Congress are SEPTEMBER 30-OCTOBER 5.
- Headquarters will be the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel in Philadelphia.
- For further information, write to T. E. Rivers, Secretary General, International Recreation Congress, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y. ■

Around the W

The large bulletin board designed to announce the month's program. Assistant service club director explains tie-in of the localities with the music.

This story of planning dances with a theme is the third prize winner of the Sixth Army Service Club Contest conducted under the auspices of Headquarters Sixth Army and judged by the National Recreation Association. This entry was submitted by the Fort Baker Service Club, of Sausalito, California, which is staffed by Dorothy Webb and Allison Baer.

IN ORDER to create more interest in the weekly post dances and to increase attendance, the above over-all theme was chosen and developed for a series of four parties. One of the purposes of theming around a focal point is to give continuity to the thinking and planning of the staff and a continuity of program for the men and their guests. Dances are probably the easiest type of program to theme; clever names, decorations, mixers, and activities almost fall into place naturally. Development of themes varies. In this case, song titles about spring were used as the basis for planning: "Easter Parade," "April in Paris," "Springtime in the Rockies," and "April in Portugal." Each provided the theme for one of the dances.

Preparation time varied in each case; however, one of the advantages of over-all planning is that time and materials can be saved by using some of the decorations throughout the month. For instance, the overhead green and white streamers chosen for March were still suitable for April. The cherry tree constructed by the men for the George Washington's Birthday Dance was just as effective, with the addition of a few green leaves, for the Rockies party. Special decorations on the stage curtain and on the entrance were changed weekly in keeping with the current theme. Preparation of decorations, the biggest time consumer, was usually done when there were men in the club to assist. Intermission activities and mixers take only a little preparation.

Budgeting for theme dances is the same as for a regular dance. A few inexpensive prizes which can vary with the available budget are necessary. Special refreshments could be elaborate, but we kept their cost at a minimum.

Coordination and cooperation between the local military units and the community results in a much better program. The local units are always more than willing to assist and were called upon several times during the month. The engineers' carpentry shop helped with decorations; mess halls provided special refreshments; post Signal Corps sent photographers; the motor pool provided transportation; and the Sixth Army Band was responsible for the music. The Red Cross Chapter's volunteer service bureau provided hostesses. Girls from nearby communities not serviced by bus transportation formed car pools. Arrangements were made with local firms for decorations.

Many mediums were used to publicize "Around the World in Springtime." Probably the most effective was the large bulletin board in the entrance lobby. A large colorful map of the world served as the background. Copies of the sheet music for the four songs, each with the date of the title dance, were mounted around the map, with ribbons connecting them to each related spot on the map. Eight-by-five cards showing weekly program events were placed on the board which framed the main display. Each week the current dance was publicized in the post paper, and in the service club bulletin which has post distribution. Decorating three or four days in advance was another means of arousing interest, especially since the men took part. Announcements were made at the previous dance and also at the Sunday night shows.

The enlisted men were generous with their assistance in preparing for these programs. Decorating for the "April in Paris" dance was an all-day Sunday and a Monday evening program. Enthusiasm spread, and the decorations were much more elaborate than had been planned. Some of the dances hostesses volunteered their services to help decorate. They also planned and presented skits at intermission.

The entire staff, as always, were on duty to supervise the dances. It is necessary to have both directors present so that one can be on the floor for purposes of supervision while the other prepares refreshments, greets the girls and men, leads mixers and games, plays records at intermission, and takes care of other duties that must be performed, away from the central activity. Two enlisted men have posts at the doors, pick up used cups, fill coffee urn, and so on

(Continued on page 122.)

l in Springtime

The "April in Paris" dance. The sergeant in dress uniform was responsible for making the Eiffel Tower silhouette forming backdrop for the band.

"French waiters" serve guests in front of Moulin Rouge Cafe, one of the famous Paris sidewalk bistros that were set up along one side of the club.

Members of the Sixth Army Band, with mountains in background, provide music for "Springtime in the Rockies."

Posters and other appropriate decorations were hung on chicken-wire archway which formed entrance. Club directors show French posters used.

Judging the sardine guessing contest which was an intermission activity during "April in Portugal" dance. Winner received a can of sardines.

Easter Parade

The first dance of the series preceded Easter and was called "Easter Parade." Large colorful cutouts of playful rabbits were pinned to the backstage curtain, and to other curtains around the club. The refreshment table was decorated with Easter baskets, flowers, candles and an Easter tablecloth. Card tables with candles and checked tablecloths were arranged in cabaret style around the dance floor. Refreshments were those which are standard fare for most of our dances—cookies, coffee, and punch.

As the girls arrived they were invited to the "millinery bar" to make an Easter hat. Nonsense articles of indescribable variety were all assembled on the table, in addition to scissors, tape, pins, and so on. The girls were asked to make a hat that could be worn, and to keep it until intermission. During intermission each selected an escort and bestowed her creation upon his head. Then we had our "Easter Parade." Audience applause determined the winners of prizes.

April in Paris

"April in Paris" was the second, and most elaborate, party in the series. Decorations, entertainment, and refreshments were more detailed, mainly because of the interest and enthusiasm of the men. Carpenters constructed a wooden frame on the refreshment table and added a handle on one end. One of the men added a red-and-white paper awning, highlighted with colored Christmas lights and paper flowers, and a large paper wheel. This duplicated the flower or fruit stands that are famous in Paris, and also served as the coffee bar. A sergeant spent many hours stretching crepe-paper streamers and pinning them to the backstage curtain to make an outline of the Eiffel Tower. Colored letters—APRIL IN PARIS—were added. A chicken-wire false front was made to separate the entrance hall of the club from the main lounge and form an archway into the ballroom. On the wire were posted colorful posters of France. The ingenious engineers constructed the famous sidewalk cafes along one side of the club, with hanging signs naming each cafe in the tradition of the Parisian nightclubs. Tables with candles and red-checked tablecloths were placed inside the cafes and along the area in front of each one. French menus were placed on each table and aroused much curiosity as to what was to be served. Two of the men acted as French waiters,wearing medic whites and pushing a cuisine cart from table to table, serving the guests. Sandwiches were made from messhall donations, and one of the men volunteered to bake some very delicious cakes on his day off.

During intermission some of the dance hostesses presented a skit on Paris. Following this, one of the men acted as a wandering musician and played accordion numbers and requests.

Springtime in the Rockies

A Rocky Mountain range was cut out of no-seam paper, and pinned to the backstage curtain. A smiling moon and colored cutout letters announcing "Springtime in the Rockies" completed the stage decoration. The chicken-wire frame in the entrance was decorated with flowers, travel folders and maps from the Rocky Mountain states.

The guests were invited to come dressed in dude ranch clothes—levis and cotton dresses. All guests were given an "Autograph Lotto" card as they entered and instructed to introduce themselves to as many people as there were squares on the card, and to get their autographs. During intermission two games of bingo and a campfire sing provided entertainment. When the lights were dimmed, the red footlights on stage and the candles on the tables gave a campfire effect.

Hot dogs, potato chips, olives, relishes, coffee, and punch were served to the guests from a roving chuck wagon.

April in Portugal

Some of the dance hostesses asked if they might plan, and decorate for, this dance. A badminton net was draped across the backstage curtain and colorful paper fish were attached to this. The dance title was spelled out in colored cutout letters which were pinned around the fish net. Colored streamers represented the lines attached to the net. More of the fish and colored paper flowers were scattered on the chicken-wire archway. The little refreshment cart, which has remained a permanent fixture in the club, was converted from a flower cart to a fish stand with the addition of a few signs and paper fish.

Guessing games are always popular. A can of Portuguese sardines was put on display with a sign, "How many sardines do the Portuguese put in a can? Place your guess in the jar." During intermission, a ceremony was made of opening the can and counting the fish. A can of sardines was awarded the winner. Next, the guests were invited to become Portuguese fishermen. Hundreds of small squares of colored paper, representing fish, had been hidden throughout the club. The guests were to catch as many of these fish as they could in five minutes. A prize was given to the winner.

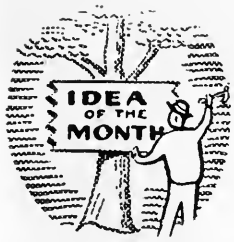
Evaluation

In evaluating the whole program the directors feel that the series has been much more successful than regular dances. More emphasis has been placed on the weekly dances, more people have been attracted, and in considering the reduction of troops in this area, the attendance has been very good. There has been more interest among the dance hostesses and many new girls have joined the group. The reaction of the men and hostesses has been satisfying.

In recommending this program for other service clubs or public recreation areas, a few considerations should be emphasized. Special days, events, weeks, or months can be enhanced by the addition of an organized plan or theme. Timing, coordination, variety, and flexibility are some of the points to consider in theme development.

This particular program is geared for April; however, there are other songs that would be suitable for a series in other seasons. The ideas and activities should be coordinated by the staff to present a total program that has continuity and clear meaning. The activities in the themed series should have variety. For instance, some of the decorations and the intermission activities varied at each of our parties.

Flexibility is one of the keynotes of any good recreation program. No program should be so stereotyped that it can't be altered or improved as the need arises during the presentation. ■



Riding High-

A Program That Offers Adventure

Vincent D. Bellev

More and more recreation departments are finding out that it is not difficult to arrange a horseback riding program. They find, too, that here is an activity that offers the lost flavor of adventure.

We know that boating and sailing no longer are activities available only to wealthy. Are we sure that horseback riding isn't equally attainable at reasonable cost? And doesn't it meet with most specifications of a fine activity—is suitable for a wide age-range, requires active participation, is capable of progression, and can become a healthy leisure-time activity for adult years? Eastchester, New York, thought so—and proved it!

AREN'T WE agreed that we should offer instructional and participation opportunities to our people in recreation and emphasize sport activities which they may continue to enjoy as they grow older? Activities such as golf, swimming, bowling, tennis, and other sports?

The town of Eastchester, New York, lies right in the center of the elite Westchester County riding circles. But hundreds of children in Eastchester peeked through the fences to watch the more fortunate junior set perform in their fashionable riding shows.

The Eastchester Recreation Commission approached one of the popular riding academies with a proposition to give *all* the children of Eastchester a chance to ride if they wanted to. For exactly one-fifth of the usual charge, this riding academy agreed to give individual lessons to any child in Eastchester if the application came from the recreation commission. That was six years ago—and the time of the birth of the Eastchester Recreation Riding Club.

VINCENT D. BELLEW *is superintendent, Eastchester Recreation Department.*

The Recreation Riding Club in Eastchester numbers 232 members between ten and sixteen; however, adults also show desire to get into act.

Today the club numbers 232 boys and girls, and has a waiting list. The academy has divided the groups into the different classes of beginners, intermediates, and advanced. Classes are after school from Monday to Friday. Once a week each class of ten children, who are all on par, gets one-hour instruction in riding. In the six years there has not been a single accident.

The program starts on April 15 and continues to the end of October.

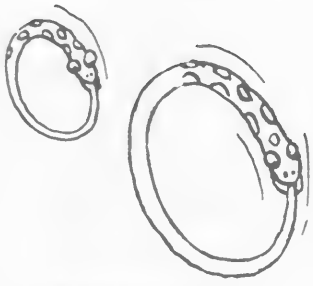
In October, Westchester is the mecc of swanky horse shows at all the privat clubs, and the newspapers are fille with copy. But no riding show has bee given more copy or better picture cover age than the Eastchester Recreatio Riding Show, held on the last Saturda of every October for the past six years It is one of the year's highlights fo participants and audience.

Our riding show draws as big crowd as any of them to see little "teen in blue jeans" wearing blue ribbons. People gladly lend their services to run the show and it is as complete as the national show at Madison Square Garden.

Mothers brought their children to the riding academy for their weekly lesson. What happened? There is a mother's club riding now. What next?

The superintendent of recreation must do something about that waiting list at another academy. ■

Unique Club Activities



Hank Hickman (left) and George Crumbley capturing a big boy! It all started when Hank caught his first rattlesnake.

THE SNAKE CLUB

Bring up a chair and sit down . . . to a menu that includes rattlesnake meat and maybe turtle soup. That's the invitation given by members of the "Loyal Order of the Serpent," a snake club formed by members of the recreation department in Fayetteville, North Carolina, in 1954.

Banquets and dinners are only one part of the diversified activities of club members. They go on snake hunts and field trips, do research into the habits of reptiles and methods of capturing them, and collect stories about them.

"We make recordings of scientific information concerning snakes caught by members of the club. This includes the size, markings and colorings, environment, rate of growth in captivity, feeding habits, reaction of snakes to handling, and other information which might be useful in the study of the reptiles," says Hank Hickman, one of the charter members.

After capture, some of snakes are on display at the city zoo, while lectures on their habits are given to interested groups. Some of them are mounted. A camera is always handy so pictures of snakes commonly found in this area can be used for public information.

One encouraging fact brought out by the group's research is that the percentage of poisonous snakes in the Fayetteville area is very low. While most of the larger snakes will bite when cornered, they will usually run if possible.

"Take the water moccasin," said Hank as he pointed out a scary-seeming specimen. "It is usually just a common, harmless water snake although many think every snake living in the water is poisonous. The one poisonous water snake found in our area is the cotton-mouth moccasin and it is seldom seen."

During their search several members of the club have also picked up a few tall tales. Gene McMillan, chairman of the club, mentioned this one:

"A man was telling me the other day that he was on maneuvers in Onslow County when they came upon a group of about five hundred snakes in the woods. They were shocked and amazed . . . and then all of a sudden, one of the snakes coiled into a hoop—with his tail in his mouth—rolled up against the leg of one of the men, then rolled into a tree, unfolded, and slinked away into the woods."—Condensed from an article by Bobbie Brewer in the *Fayetteville Observer*.

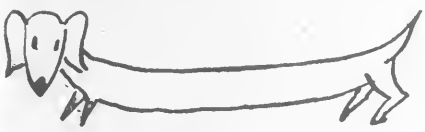
* * * *

Mr. Hickman, assistant superintendent of recreation and parks in Fayetteville, writes us further that among the major club projects has been the construction and decoration of the reptile room at the city museum. Two new cages have recently been added and decorated, giving the club six large display cages. Each has been arranged to represent natural habitats for the snakes, through the use of pyrex baking dishes (for lakes), rocks, artificial grass, and paint. Logs and overhanging limbs have also been placed in some of the cages. Particular care has been given so as not to hide the snakes from public view and at the same time to provide a simulated natural habitat.

Publicity by the club has drawn a lot of attention to the museum and has been responsible for numerous donations of live specimens. Various individuals in this section of North Carolina have become interested in the club and are constantly in touch with it.

One of the club's friends in Whiteville recently donated an alligator and seven cotton-mouth moccasins to the museum. Another has given several copper-heads and four-lined chicken snakes. Various young boys in town have brought in hog-nose snakes, corn snakes, black snakes, water snakes, and so on, to make quite a nice collection.

Charts of poisonous and non-poisonous snakes are being made for display in the room. Gene McMillan, who is in charge of the zoo here, has also been making rubber models of the different species of snakes. He does this by making a plaster cast and then filling it with liquid latex. These models are then painted in the snake's natural color and make a very realistic appearance.



DOG TRAINING CLUB

The Berks County Dog Training Club, in Reading, Pennsylvania, owes part of its seven years of success to its working relationship with the local recreation department, and is considered part of the adult curriculum of that department. Under recreation department sponsorship, a high school stadium is obtained for training sessions, and a trophy awarded for high scorer in the club's annual dog obedience trial.

As a civic group, the Dog Training Club provides assembly programs for schools, and speakers and demonstrations for civic clubs, church groups, and other organizations. For these programs the club member in charge explains the origin, history, and purpose in developing a particular canine breed. Since many breeds are discussed during a program, the informative talk on any particular breed is limited to three minutes; however, this type of program is one that is most enthusiastically received at the schools and at adult group meetings.

During these programs an officer of the club acts as moderator and later explains how a dog trained to obey becomes an asset to the community through its good behavior. By providing this service the club builds its prestige. It is also a method of obtaining donors of trophies for its dog trials and matches.

The highlight of the club's 1953 activities was the entertainment it gave for eighty-four crippled children in the Philadelphia Shriners Hospital. The program was presented in conjunction with the Nobles of the Rajah Temple A.A.O.N.M.S. (Shriners). A group of fifteen, composed of Dog Training Club members, members of Rajah Temple, and a member of the Berks Camera Club, journeyed to the hospital where they presented the children with gifts and a demonstration by the club's championship collie dog team. A pictorial account of the children's delight with the program was recorded by the member of the camera club. The program was continued an hour and a half over the alloted time at the request of the patients and hospital staff. Letters of request for a return engagement were received shortly after this most successful program.

Another noteworthy activity of the club is its cooperation with the city police department in attempting to solve its problems with dogs. The club supplies cards informing the owners of offensive dogs that free classes in methods of correcting their pets' bad habits are offered. Those most frequently requiring correction are excessive barking, chasing cars, failure to answer when called, and running at large, all of which make the dog unacceptable to the owner's neighbors and lead to complaints and hard feelings, which can be avoided by schooling the dog.

Through these services to the community, the Berks County Dog Training Club has earned its prestige as a civic organization and offers assistance to any other clubs desiring to follow its pattern. For information on any phase of the club's activities, write to the club secretary, Miss Elma DeTemple, 37 Pennsylvania Avenue, Shillington, Pennsylvania.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT! MORE BOUNCE... PLENTY OF ROOM... BUILT TO REALLY LAST! FROM WHAT I HEAR, IF IT ISN'T A NISSEN IT ISN'T A TRAMPOLINE
SEEMS LIKE EVERY PLACE WE LAND, THERE'S A NISSEN TRAMPOLINE!
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Illustrations, descriptions, specifications and prices for every style Nissen Trampoline. 16 colorful pages. Mail coupon today for your FREE copy.
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How To Do It! by Frank A. Staples

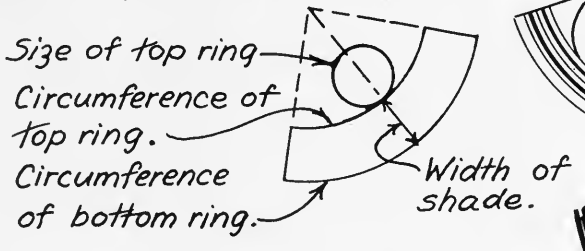
Parchment Lamp Shade

Materials Needed

A good quality Paper ~ smooth, pebbled or any surface texture.
Water Colors ~ Paraffin Wax ~ Wire Frame ~ Paper Binding Tape.

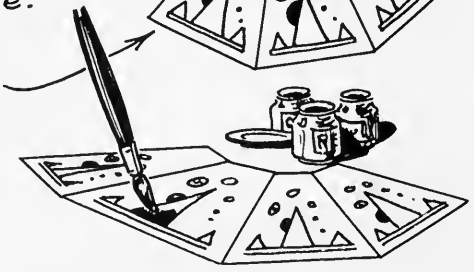
Method

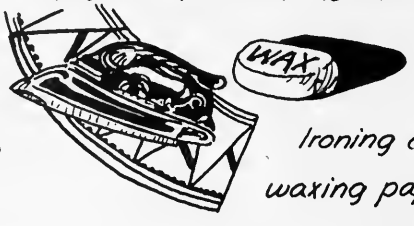
1. Select size and shape wire frame desired.
2. Make paper pattern to fit wire frame.



3. Draw design on paper pattern.
4. Paint design with water color.
5. Iron painted paper and while it is warm rub on paraffin wax.

Repeat ironing and waxing until desired amount of wax is absorbed into the fiber of the paper.



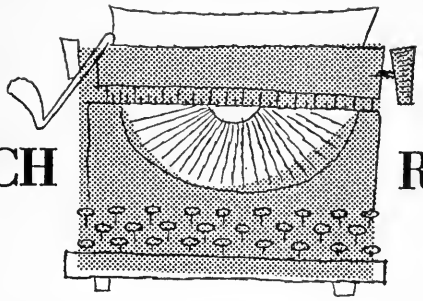


Ironing and waxing paper.

6. Fit completed parchment lamp shade paper to wire frame ~ trim off surplus paper on end ~ fasten to frame with paper binding tape.

Note: Use paper cement to seal overlapping end of shade.

Paper binding tape holding parchment to wire rings.



RESEARCH REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS

George D. Butler

Community-Supported Recreation in the Saint Paul Area*

A Review

This is a report of a survey of recreation services offered by public and voluntary welfare agencies in St. Paul and Ramsey County, and West St. Paul, Minnesota.

Aimed to create a plan for "dove-tailing into a correlated system a diversity of recreation opportunities," this ambitious survey will, no doubt, stand as a valid guidepost for many years in the St. Paul area. Also, whoever may be contemplating a metropolitan survey of recreation anywhere would do well to study this one for scope and method.

The physical limits of the survey embrace twenty-one study areas (neighborhoods) within the city of St. Paul; also one small city, seven suburban villages, and three townships of Ramsey County.

Full exploration of the administration and management of the municipal departments of parks and playgrounds is undertaken. The survey directive called only for an evaluation of the capital fund and physical plant needs of voluntary agencies; but, a number of recommendations bear on their policies and administrative practices.

Liberal use of tables and maps has lightened the task of the reader. Some interpretations are implicit in the maps, which are in clear and simple style; where included in the written text they are for the most part well supported.

The recommendations are clear-cut, positive and divided: (1) for immediate action; (2) for action as soon as possible—but with some obviously necessary delay; and (3) for future action, subject to future review and confirmation. Three recommendations are that: (1) all public recreation services and facilities in St. Paul be put under the direction and control of a single authority—preferably a board of parks and recreation constituted by proper city charter amendment; (2) the development of public recreation services *in the suburban areas* be a joint undertaking of the municipalities, the consolidated school districts, and the county board of commissioners; (3) the basic planning unit for public recreation be the neighborhood with population of five to ten thousand living within a radius of one-half mile.

Specific proposals for location of recreation units have been made in the light of redevelopment plans, highway plans, and plans for expansion of school facilities.

Facilities to be developed by Ramsey County include the large scale provisions such as golf courses, camps, large parks, and beaches. Water supply and conservation, as well as recreation, are objectives of a very ambitious plan.

Practical suggestions are made as to procedure for realization of recommendations both in public recreation and in the voluntary agency fields. Formation of a special continuing committee with "authority to work out the proposals of this study" is recommended. As a long term guide for such a committee the "Summary" section concludes with a clear and effective schedule keyed to a recreation planning map—the master recreation plan for St. Paul.

Here is indeed a valuable addition to the recent succession of comprehensive recreation surveys of metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles, Oakland, and Detroit. The report could have used one more editorial and typographical review. However, it is not too difficult to read and certainly contains invaluable guide lines especially for the executive or committee needing help in planning a metropolitan survey.—E. Dana Caulkins, *Associate Consultant, Education-Recreation Division, Health and Welfare Council of Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia Counties, Pennsylvania.*

Prison Recreation Check

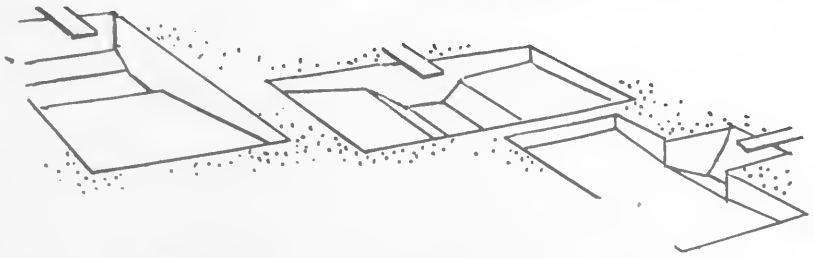
A survey of recreation facilities and athletic activities in ninety-six prisons in the United States, conducted by Leonard W. Brumm, Jr., of the Michigan State House of Correction and Branch Prison, revealed the following:

- Forty-nine of the prisons had a full-time recreation or athletic director and thirty others a part-time director; seven had two or more full-time recreation workers. Less than one-half of the recreation and athletic personnel had a college background.
- The fourteen most common activities, each of which was reported by more than one-half of the prisons—ranked in order according to the number reporting them — were movies, radio, checkers, softball, horseshoes, dominoes, basketball, volleyball, baseball, Ping-pong, cards, boxing, football, handball.
- At eighteen prisons, teams are permitted to go outside the walls. The various activities in which prison teams compete against outside teams are baseball, basketball, softball, football, Ping-pong, chess, debating, track and field, wrestling, soccer, weight lifting, rodeo, tennis, touch football, and ice hockey.
- Fifty-nine of the prisons are maximum-security institutions, but apparently the type of security maintained in a prison has nothing to do with the scope or variety of the recreation program, with one exception. Some of the most security-minded are among those with the best programs.

* By Arthur L. Schultz, Community Research Associates for the Leisure Time Activities Council of the Greater St. Paul Community Chest and Council, Inc.

Mr. Butler *is director of the NRA Research Department.*

Swimming Pool Operation and Maintenance



Instructor dons diving equipment before cleaning pool bottom with broom and vacuum cleaner.

Accident Prevention

Thomas R. Kayser, age twenty, was electrocuted on June 22, 1954 while assisting with the vacuum cleaning of one of four outdoor city pools. He was one of two lifeguards assigned to clean the pools in the mornings before use by the public. He had been using the broom part of the cleaner in the water with a mask and air hose and had just switched jobs with the guard who was moving the electric pump as necessary. Tom had moved the pump about fifteen feet when he called out "pull the plug" after which time he doubled up and fell to the deck. Efforts by the fire and police departments failed to revive him.

Later it was determined that one of the wires to the pump had been pulled loose. The pump had been checked and properly inspected by the park department electrician that morning before the guards had started operating it. The park department then had the General Electric safety engineer and several electrical engineers study the accident and tell us how to prevent such accidents in the future. Their recommendations included: (1) be sure the pump is grounded, (2) have rubber handles installed on the pump, (3) install a chain to drag from the pump, (4) install a switch near the handle, and (5) the operator should be dry while using pump.

No negligence was determined in the death of the lifeguard. It seems that the wire leading to the pump was caught on a corner of the pool deck when it was moved and caused a short when the wire pulled loose from the clamp leading to the pump.

This accident has caused our park and recreation departments to be especially aware of possibilities and causes of accidents and we have now employed a year-round safety director who, with a safety committee, trains and inspects the entire department continuously. We believe it is an inexpensive safeguard.—MARTIN M. NADING, JR., *Superintendent of Recreation, Fort Wayne, Indiana.*

The rapid increase in the construction of outdoor swimming pools and beaches has created a demand for trained personnel to operate and maintain them in a manner that assures the health and safety of the bathers. In order to assure the availability of such personnel, workshops for pool and beach operators have been conducted in many sections of the country and under various auspices. At these workshops, papers are presented by local or state health authorities, sanitary engineers, pool designers, and experienced pool operators. Opportunity is also afforded for a discussion of a variety of pool and beach problems.

The following materials were presented at three typical training conferences. The first two topics were included in the Metropolitan Area Swimming Pool Operators' and Managers' Short School conducted at the University of Maryland in May, 1955. A basic, an intermediate, and an advanced course were offered at the school in which many state, county, and local agencies participated. One paper was presented at the Short Course for Swimming Pool and Bathing Beach Operators conducted by the League of Wisconsin Municipalities and the Wisconsin State Board of Health in early June, 1955, with the cooperation of several other agencies.

All who are responsible for the operation and maintenance of swimming pools will recognize the practical and valuable nature of this material.

Pool Housekeeping and Management

Speaking at the Maryland school, Reinhart W. Koch, chief of the division of sanitation of the Montgomery County (Maryland) Health Department, offered the following suggestions for pool housekeeping and management:

The pool patron is not satisfied with knowing only the price of admission or the weather forecast. He wants to be sure that he will be able to enjoy himself in a safe, clean, and attractive pool, that the whole establishment is kept neat and clean, and that he will be safe in his person and

effects, often in spite of his own foolhardiness. Good pool management can bring this about, for good management invites the confidence and cooperation of the patron.

Management

1. Clear definition of authority, duties, and responsibility is a must.

a. The manager is "boss" under broad directives issued by superiors.

b. Employees are properly instructed in their functions and are backed up by the manager.

c. Policies and procedures are put down in black and white.

2. Enough qualified personnel is on hand and used effectively.

3. Pool rules and regulations are made, posted, and *enforced.*

4. Manager makes "rounds" and supervises execution of instructions.

5. Physical care of the establishment is routinized and kept up.

6. Complaints by patrons are courteously received and corrections are made, if valid, or are rejected, with explanation, if they are unjustified.

7. Supplies are watched carefully.

a. Ordering schedules are set up.

b. Specifications are known.

c. Alternate sources are determined in advance.

8. Where pool use is heavy, admission schedules are worked out (jointly with top management or board).

Operations

1. Aid to patrons.

a. Clothes storage: lockers, baskets, and so on.

b. Checking of valuables: double signature.

c. Clean-up facilities: showers, hot water.

d. Rented suits and towels: issued and returned over separate counters; laundered with hot water and soap and heat dried or treated with 1/1000 quaternary ammonium compound for five minutes.

2. Traffic pattern.

a. Bathers only in immediate pool area.

b. Bathers enter pool area through showers.

c. Food located outside pool area.

3. Foot baths: only flow-through types to be used; sprays for rinsing off sand and grass desirable.

4. Maintenance of pool area.

a. Pool skimmed and vacuum cleaned daily.

b. Trash picked up and walks hosed down where needed—no ponding.

c. Diving boards treated with fungicide where cocoa matting is used.

5. Maintenance of bathhouse.

a. Kept painted.

b. No excessive condensation—additional ventilation, if needed.

c. Urinals, toilets, lavatories cleaned twice daily.

d. Soap, paper towels, and toilet paper replaced.

e. Trash picked up and containers emptied.

f. Floors: non-slip, well drained, no duck boards, mopped down at least three times daily with strongly alkaline hot water and dried; fungicide optional—dry floors do not spread foot infections.

Personal Regulations for Health and Safety

1. All persons must obey the instructions of the lifeguard and the manager.

2. No person may use the pool unless it is officially open and the guards are on duty.

3. Admission to the pool is refused to all persons having any skin disease, sore or inflamed eyes, cold, nasal or ear discharge, or any communicable disease. Persons with excessive sunburn, open sores, or bandages of any kind will not be admitted.

4. All persons using the swimming pool must take a cleansing shower bath, in the nude, using soap. After using the toilet, bathers shall take a shower before returning to the pool.

5. Bathers with long hair must wear bathing caps.

6. Running, rough play, and personal conduct endangering safety of self and others in any portion of this establishment is prohibited.

7. Persons unable to demonstrate to the guards their ability to swim are not permitted in deep water.

8. Persons in street shoes are not permitted on the pool deck.

9. Glass, papers, food or drink are not permitted in the immediate pool enclosure. Smoking is permitted only in areas set aside for that purpose.

10. All refuse must be placed in containers provided for such purpose.

11. Spitting, spouting of water, blowing the nose, and so on, are not permitted in the pool. Persons having to expectorate must use the scum-trough provided for such purpose.

Pool Record Keeping and Operation Reports

Another speaker at the Maryland School was Charles Snyder of the Maryland State Department of Health, who submitted the following outline for keeping pool records:

Need for Maintaining Records of Operation

1. Records of pool operation are necessary to show compliance with rules and regulations of agencies charged by law with regulatory powers over public bathing places.

2. In most states complete daily records of pool operation must be kept and, often, summaries of these records submitted to health authorities on a prescribed form.

Reasons Accurate Records Are Desirable

1. Previous records will serve as a guide for present and future operation.

2. Records may serve as an aid in solving operation difficulties as they arise.

3. Records are particularly useful in familiarizing new personnel with operating procedures, solution to operating problems, and planning operating schedules.

4. Records are of great value in planning and designing improvements.

5. Operating records and reports are probably the strongest defensive evidence available in case of litigation because

of an accident or other claim due to faulty operation.

6. Records provide means whereby the health department can check on precautions taken to protect the health and safety of bathers.

Honesty and Accuracy in Keeping Records

1. All records should be accurate; they are primarily for the operator's benefit.

2. Records that are not accurate are of little use.

Methods of Keeping Records and Preparing Reports

1. Every pool operator should be supplied with a log book in which to record all items of the daily routine in connection with operation, maintenance, repair, all tests made, and, also, special events or non-routine occurrences.

2. Reports for submission to regulatory agencies should be prepared on the furnished or prescribed form from the data kept in the log book.

3. Pool operators in Maryland are required by the state board of health to keep a daily record of operation. Forms are available for weekly reports to the state department of health. Such reports are not compulsory.

4. Suggested items to be included in operating records.

a. Total number of persons using the pool.

b. Number of persons of each sex using the pool.

c. The amount of new water added—estimated if not metered.

d. The length of time the recirculating and filtering system is in use.

e. The length of time the disinfecting equipment is in use.

f. The time of back-washing each filter and how often.

g. The amount of each chemical added and the length of time applied.

h. The time of cleaning of the bottom and side walls of the pool.

i. The length of time in flushing-off floating material on surface of pool water and when this is done.

j. The results of all alkalinity and acidity tests (PH).

k. The results of all excess chlorine tests.

l. The results of any other tests made on the pool water.

m. When bacteriological samples are collected and by whom.

n. Turbidity or clearness of water (black disc visibility).

o. Air temperature.

p. Water temperature.

q. Weather conditions.

Operating Permits

1. Annual operating permit required in Maryland under state board of health regulations for public swimming pools.

2. Issuance of permit based upon physical facilities available, bacteriological sampling record, and routine inspections by health department personnel.

How to Regulate Swimmers

Warner E. Bartram, director of pools and beaches, Milwaukee County Park Commission, was one of the speakers at the Wisconsin short course. He reported having sent questionnaires to several communities and found that all regulated their pools in much the same way. He, therefore, listed a group of rules that a swimmer might see listed along the way as he enters the bathhouse and continues on into the pool area. The following are the rules (not listed in relation to importance):

1. Please use urinals and showers before entering pool.
2. Leave all valuables with management. Check in at counter.
3. No towel snapping allowed.
4. Use soap when taking showers.
5. Stop here for inspection.
6. Walk! Don't run.
7. No eating or smoking allowed in the pool area.
8. Pushing or unnecessary roughness forbidden.
9. No swimmers in pool during rain or electrical storms.

A clean, light, well-maintained filter room at a Providence, Rhode Island, pool conforms to the established regulations.

10. One person on diving board at one time.
11. Use sliding units cautiously, no standing on slides.
12. Dive only from diving boards or from designated area.
13. No swimming accessories allowed in the pool area.
14. Don't swim beyond your ability.
15. Don't disturb lifeguards while on duty.

These fifteen "*don'ts*", if properly enforced, will help make your swimming place a more enjoyable spot.

Now, how will employees at our pools or beaches regulate all these "don'ts"? In the first place, any rule must be enforced right from its very conception. We all realize that it is rather hard to tell someone not to do a certain thing if that person has been doing it for some time without ill effect. Therefore, rules must be agreed upon before the season and then properly carried out on the very first day of operation.

To enforce the use of toilets and showers, an attendant should be stationed in the shower rooms. We have found an older person at this station brings the best results. This supervision, together with rigid inspection, will soon impress the swimmers that you mean business.

Checking the pool operation survey, I found that one pool held the checkers in the bathhouse responsible for losses from baskets. The procedure sounds interesting and I would

like more information about it. The question that rises in my mind is: Who checks the swimmer's basket? We have found, in our beach and pool operation, that it is better to discourage, as much as possible, the bringing of any valuables, large sums of money, or good clothes to the swimming place. There are various occasions where it is necessary to check jewelry, money, or personal belongings of value, and our procedure is to have the swimmer place the items in an envelope, sign it, and seal it. This is done in the presence of the manager. When it is returned the person opens the seal and package and checks the contents before leaving the office. Sealing of the flap prevents any argument.

The location of the dressing rooms in relation to the checkrooms determines the type of supervision. If the checkroom opens into the dressing room, the attendants there can keep an eye on conduct inside the dressing area. Otherwise, an attendant should be present within the enclosure.

A clean body is an essential factor in anyone's life but more especially in a swimming pool. Beaches are not too much concerned with ordinary body oils or dirt and dust; whereas, in a pool the filtration system is an important item and the length of runs of the filter beds depends largely on the cleanliness of the persons using the pool. This dirt also affects chlorination to a great degree. I believe we should also start thinking about insisting on clean suits, although the problem of inspection remains a factor to be considered. In order that the body be clean we should insist on a nude shower. This rule is carried out in most cases during normal times. I'm sure we can all realize there must be some laxity shown, however, during rush periods. Inspection of feet and clean bodies is still rigid and questionable ones are sent back to the end of the line for additional washing. One or two times of waiting twice as long makes the lax one soon come to time.

I've mentioned "inspection" several times during my talk. Let me explain the procedure. In our system we place one attendant at each entrance to the pool to examine all swimmers. Each swimmer stops, places his feet on a rack in front of the seated attendant, spreads his toes, shows the back of his heels, and passes on if everything is clear and clean. Any questionable cases of athlete's foot is shown to the manager. If there is still doubt, the person is asked to leave the pool area and not to return without a doctor's certificate. The same is done with open sores on the body.

"No Running" warnings are usually painted on the walkways or placed on walls where the patrons can easily see them. Lifeguards, who police the walks, are always reminding the speeders of that regulation. Repeated offenses, of course, bring more drastic punishment.

"No Eating or Smoking" signs are usually accepted, especially if the reason is posted along with the regulation. The explanation of any rule is important. If people understand the whys and wherefores of a posted rule, they are more apt to appreciate the importance of it and will comply without a lot of argument. I realize that there are always some, however, who insist upon doing wrong *because* of the rule. They must be dealt with in a more stern manner.

Unnecessary roughness can be handled only through good supervision in the pool by lifeguards. They must be on constant watch for horseplay on the walks as well as in the water. Penalties for any infraction of this rule should be dealt with in strong measure.

Swimming during a rain or electrical storm can be a serious mistake. It may mean the difference between life and death. Public education is the best solution of this problem, and can be accomplished through posted reminders and verbal reminders.

Diving only from designated areas is a *must.* This again is a regulation which must be enforced by lifeguards. Diving boards naturally indicate a diving place, but other approved places, such as from a walk or wall, should be well marked. The water depth also should be plainly marked. Too many cracked heads can result from divers coming from all directions in any form or manner.

There might be a bit of controversy over the next statement, but I am ready for constructive criticism or argument. I do not believe in swimming accessories. By that I mean goggles, fins, floats, balls, rafts, kick-boards or other items in this category. I realize a beach can be more lenient in the use of these accessories because they can segregate areas without too much trouble; while pools have a more serious problem. Swimming "helps," however, can be a detriment to the person using any one of several. Their aid might help a swimmer into water much beyond his depth and too far out so that the return becomes a problem. The small confines of a pool area do not allow for many activities other than swimming or sunbathing.

Common sense is lacking in many people, of all ages, but especially in those who insist upon bothering a lifeguard while he is on duty. No one can do anything efficiently if he is disturbed while trying to concentrate on doing a good job. A guard's responsibility is a great one; and swimmers must be made to realize that their unimportant question or conversation might mean the loss of a life. Seconds count in drownings and the public must be so educated.

In designing a bathhouse, the layout should be considered from various angles. One of the most important in the regulation of swimmers and the control of their conduct, short routes from dressing rooms to pool, access to the concession stand only from the outside and not the pool side.

[*To be continued*]

Pool Operation in 1912

In a 1912 issue of *American City* it was reported that 72 drownings in the river occurred within the limits of the city of Pittsburgh in 1911. The article reports on the operating cost of a huge open swimming pool in that city in 1912. The following items accounted for the total seasonal cost of $1,750:

Laundry—by contract	$1,000.00
Wages—3 men	600.00
Liquid Soap—3 barrels	150.00
	$1,750.00

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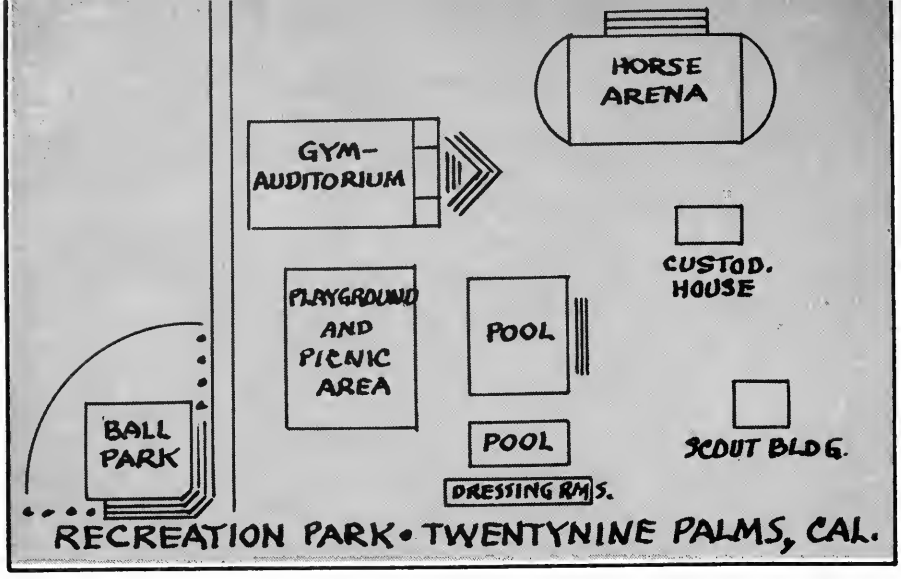

★

Ken Carter

The story of unusual accomplishment in a community of 6,000.

TO LATCH on to an old saying, "There is more than one way to skin a cat," the live-wire recreation department in Twentynine Palms, California, is proving that there are more ways than one to finance recreation facilities.

When John M. Lewis, the recreation director, assumed the task of guiding the recreation activities in this high desert community during the summer of 1954 there was a pronounced need for a new and larger swimming pool. One year later this initial requisite for better recreation had been fulfilled.

A bond issue for $68,000 was passed by a large majority on the eighteenth of January; and the beautiful new pool, with spacious decks and many unique features, was in use by July, just six months after the bond election. It is now being enjoyed by the public and the nearby elementary and high school physical education classes. Over one hundred youngsters have learned to swim; there have been two outstanding aquatic shows with several hundred spectators filling the new bleachers; a fashion show; and several dances on the forty-foot-wide decks.

With this established as one of the community's strongest assets, Mr. Lewis, supported by an aggressive recreation board, looked toward hurdle number two: a gym-auditorium.

Twentynine Palms is a community of approximately six thousand, and the recreation district established by the county of San Bernadino serves an area with about twenty thousand persons, including a Marine base. A gymnasium or large public meeting accommodation was greatly needed.

The challenge of how to finance the gym has been solved by the adoption of a lease-purchase plan which has received the endorsement of the San Bernadino County Board of Supervisors. This approval followed many months of publicity, research, and public hearings, and official architectural drawings and specifications are near completion.

The Twentyniners will pay approximately three hundred dollars per month rent and after a number of years the building will belong to the county. There will be no increase in taxation or bonded indebtedness as the Twentynine Palms Park, Recreation and Parkway District budget was paying the equivalent of the monthly rental for other buildings for various activities.

This structure will be used for basketball, badminton, volleyball, all kinds of dancing, wrestling, acrobatics, crafts, adult and youth drama groups and outside organizations, carnivals, band concerts, public gatherings, and meetings of civic groups. A kitchen, portable bleachers, locker rooms, and storage space are all included.

Possibly the most unusual different feature of the desert gym-auditorium is the special stage that has been conceived by the local recreation director. This stage opens into the building as per the conventional pattern but also has a large door in the rear, opening the stage for outdoor theatre use.

Project number three, and outstanding on the community priority list, is a golf course and country club. Although, to the passerby, desert lands appear endless and abundant, the local real estate situation is somewhat different. Climatically, Twentynine Palms is one of the healthiest places in which to live, has little or no humidity, and the 2,500-foot elevation makes for very comfortable year-round living. Consequently, this gateway to the enchanting Joshua Tree National Monument presented a problem regarding the site for such a golf course.

After months of meetings and negotiations, research through the National Golf Foundation and desert golf course operators, a plan has been developed and a five year program is under way.

Over one hundred acres of land and a water supply of five hundred gallons per day are needed for an eighteen-hole course. Through the cooperation of a large property owner who realizes that the acreage surrounding a golf course can be very lucrative, we have secured a very low price on some highly desirable land. Our new water district will sell us water at a special rate, and our approach is clear.

With a proposed expense of sixty thousand dollars just to put in the nine-

MR. CARTER *is president of the Chamber of Commerce, Twentynine Palms.*

The community swimming pool is one of the pride and joys of the recreation department and the residents of Twentynine Palms, California.

hole course, which incidentally represents our first-year goal, an idea was developed whereby, through cooperation, the above figure could be substantially lessened. This community facility is another project handled initially by the recreation department; and from the research and development a nonprofit corporation has evolved.

By means of advanced memberships, the golf committee is well on its way financially. The goal of two hundred members at one hundred and fifty dollars per year and ten lifetime members at one thousand dollars are both well in sight. The board of directors is comprised of men and women who are in a position to either buy materials wholesale or to render services. By the winter of 1956 a nine-hole course should be in operation. The second year calls for a very nice clubhouse; the third year, a pool and tennis courts; the fourth year to round out special facilities and equipment; and the final year of the five-year plan will usher in the other nine holes, making the official eighteen.

In summary, the pool was accomplished by financing through a bond issue passed in the district. The gym-auditorium is being erected to recreation department specifications and leased to the district on a lease-purchase arrangement. And, finally, the nonprofit corporation made up of Twentynine Palms residents is building a nine-hole golf course using advance memberships with a five-year program designed to round out the necessary features of a country club.

Living in this picturesque community is fun for all ages, the sheriff's station reports practically no delinquency and, thanks to an ambitious and extremely capable recreation department, the future is bright with promise. ■

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PERSONNEL

PURPOSE OF GRADUATE EDUCATION FOR RECREATION

John Hutchinson

Graduate education for recreation has expanded rapidly in the past two decades. This growth accompanied a similar development both in the areas of education in general and in the allied fields of health education and physical education. Because colleges and universities already engaged in teacher preparation assumed major responsibility for this development, the recreation curriculum tends to reflect the philosophy of these institutions.

Approximately thirty-five colleges and universities offer graduate degrees in recreation. In other words, over one-half of all the institutions which offer special preparation in recreation also provide this graduate opportunity. The fact that graduate education for recreation is new and in the experimental stage makes it difficult to state what the purpose of this preparation will be in the future.

At the present time, however, the purpose of graduate education for recreation appears fivefold. These factors deserve a brief analysis.

1. *To conduct research.* Originally all graduate education was designed so that such preparation provided an opportunity for the mature, highly selected scholar to reach the acme of academic achievement. This concept stressed intellectualism which included the ability to conduct research. Locating and defining a problem, organizing and categorizing pertinent materials, determining the validity of various factors, drawing sound conclusions, and reporting the findings clearly and effectively combine to make up this ability to do research. Although this concept is as old as graduate education, it still remains a very important focus of graduate preparation for recreation.

Unfortunately, few graduate recreation students develop the ability to conduct research. In fact the inability of recreation leaders to carry out effective research looms as one of the outstanding gaps in the recreation profession.

2. *To apply research.* Graduate study in recreation is designed to develop the ability to utilize existing information to help to solve the new problems which arise. Because recreation cuts across so many areas, it becomes almost mandatory to apply research completed in allied fields to related problems in recreation. To first comprehend and to then interpret these data form important aspects of graduate instruction.

3. *To develop scholarly leaders.* The development of intellectual leaders in the recreation profession rests as an indispensable function of graduate education for recreation. This responsibility focuses not only on preparing leaders to advance recreation knowledge and understanding but also to improve life in the community. This concept goes beyond pure intellectualism and research; it relates to human welfare. Graduate education, therefore, concerns itself with providing experiences for students which prepare them to be leading citizens in the community and nation.

4. *To develop the ability to communicate.* Teaching and leading do not come naturally. Scholarly work and research skills do not guarantee high efficiency in the art of communication. Consequently, every opportunity must be made available for students to gain experience in communication. The ability to write and speak clearly and effectively serves the graduate student well in his professional work. The true professional communicates the results of his significant activities through professional writings, work in professional societies, reports to colleagues, instruction of students and leaders, and the like.

5. *To specialize in a particular area.* At the graduate level the student finds the opportunity to develop a high degree of competence in one aspect of the total field of recreation. As the student focuses on this narrowing process, the problem of over-specialization often develops. The present trend in graduate education appears to be one that strikes a balance between narrow specialization and a broad, well-rounded education.

As graduate education for recreation has been focused on this fivefold purpose in the last few years, certain negative trends have become evident. Although these trends may not exist in every institution, it seems worthwhile to call attention to a few, if for no other purpose than for self-evaluation. Included among these negative forces are the following:

1. The increase in the number of institutions offering graduate degrees in recreation regardless of the needs.

2. The attempt to conduct a graduate program of study without a sufficient number of qualified graduate faculty members.

3. Poor admission practices which lead to raising and lowering admission requirements to meet temporary conditions caused by wars, depressions, and other crises.

4. No real line of demarcation between undergraduate and graduate preparation.

5. The addition of recreation to the title of a course without changing the content of the course.

6. The absence of provisions for seminar-type courses and other opportunities for group discussion and the

DR. HUTCHINSON *is associate professor of education at Teacher's College, Columbia University. This article is taken from a speech delivered at the National Recreation Congress in Denver, 1955.*

exchange of ideas.

7. The lack of comprehensive library resources.

In conclusion, it seems justifiable to note that, regardless of a few negative factors, graduate education for recreation has made commendable progress in a few short years. The institutions engaged in this process should continue to focus on the five factors mentioned: (1) conduct of research, (2) application of research, (3) development of scholarly leaders, (4) ability to communicate, and (5) development of specialists. A consistant approach of this kind by all institutions will eventually eliminate the deficiencies which now exist. ■

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RECREATION LEADERSHIP TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Date	*Location*	*For Further Information*
March 11-17	Kentucky Recreation Workshop, Kentucky Dam Village, Kentucky	Mr. James Pheane Ross, 4-H Department, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
April 2-7	Wisconsin Recreation Leaders Laboratory, Wausau Youth Camp, Wausau, Wisconsin	Mr. Bruce L. Cartter, 314 Agricultural Hall, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin
April 16-20	Presbyterian Recreation Laboratory, Druce Lake Camp, Lake Villa, Illinois	Mr. John W. McCracken, 2330 North Halsted Street, Chicago 14, Illinois
April 19-26	Northland Recreation Laboratory, Camp Ihduhapi, Loretto, Minnesota	Mr. Arthur Bell, Northland Recreation Laboratory, 3100 West Lake, Minneapolis 16, Minnesota
April 20-21	Kentucky Folk Festival, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky	Miss Jean Marie McConnell, University Extension, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky
May 4-6	All Florida Folk Festival, Stephen Foster Memorial, White Springs, Florida	Miss Thelma Boltin, Director of Special Events, Stephen Foster Memorial, White Springs, Florida
May 25-31	Missouri Recreation Workshop, Camp Clover Point, Lake of the Ozarks State Park, Kaiser, Missouri	Mr. Robert L. Black, Missouri Division of Resources and Development, Jefferson Building, Jefferson City, Missouri

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ON THE CAMPUS

Alfred Jensen

Dr. Harlan Metcalf demonstrates fly-tying at Cortland Supervisors' Conference to which recreation majors were invited.

● Cortland Students, Supervisors Meet

Junior and senior recreation education majors at State Teachers College, Cortland, New York, met with professional recreation leaders in the third annual Field Work Supervisors' Conference late in the first semester. The meeting introduced junior students to their agency supervisors for the second semester.

Some professional leaders traveled more than five hundred miles for the two-day conference. Executives and supervisors from fourteen community recreation programs were joined by representatives of voluntary and youth-serving agencies, industry, rural sociology, hospital and institutional recreation, and First Army Special Services. About one hundred attended the series of meetings.

Supervisors and students were brought together to hear explanations of the duties and responsibilities of each. Technical aspects of field work training were discussed and clarified. Richard S. Westgate, NRA district representative, addressed the conference. Professional recreation leaders observed students in class and at work. A highlight of this portion was the demonstration of Cortland's unique course in "Construction and Repair of Recreation Equipment." Recreation and social hours also were scheduled by Kenneth Reynolds and Jo Kerst, student co-chairmen.

Comments received both from students and from professionals and faculty indicate that the two principal aims of the conference—the indoctrination of field-work students and their supervisors into their coming responsibilities, and the giving of a new and meaningful experience in recreation to all attending—were met in full.

MR. JENSEN *is a member of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service staff.*

● Kentucky Offers Work Study Program

A work-study program at the master's level is open to several beginning graduate students at the University of Kentucky, according to Earl Kauffman, director of the recreation division. Two students have been placed in local agencies in a pilot program.

● Springfield Regroups Recreation

Recreation majors at Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts, soon will be enrolled in the School of Humanics under a new plan. The school is one of three being established to give their fields additional status "that their educational importance warrants nationally," President Donald C. Stone states.

The School of Humanics will include recreation, youth leadership, personnel, guidance, counseling, and community service.

● Minnesota Coed Holds State Award

Miss Barbara Farrand, a recreation leadership major at the University of Minnesota, has received the first award made from the Minnesota Recreation Association Scholarship Fund. The hundred-dollar grant will be used to defray scholastic expense.

Gifts totaling three hundred dollars have been made to the fund, established in April, 1955, by the state professional group. Awards may be made to students from any state who major in recreation at Minnesota.

● Bowling Green Courses Stay New

New activities are emphasized in the community recreation course at Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio. Eighty students, enrolled from every department of the university, are required to lead new activities or to find new approaches to traditional ones. Course instructor is Miss Iris Andrews. Twenty graduate and upper classmen, students in Dr. Agnes Hooley's course in organization and administration of recreation programs, have run projects in riflery and in arts and crafts. Community recreation programs in three Ohio cities have been compared and evaluated by the class.

● SMU Recreation Class Visits Hospital

The recreation leadership class at Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, recently visited the state mental institute at Terrell, Texas, to observe professional recreation leaders at work. Both techniques of leadership and reaction of patients were noted. Miss Maryhelen Vannier leads this annual trip.

● Resource Guide Free to Members

Professors and students who are active associate members of the National Recreation Association can obtain free a single copy of a RECREATION bibliography by writing the On The Campus Editor. Specially prepared and not available elsewhere, the bulletin covers articles appearing in RECREATION from 1950 to 1955, and contains about seventy-five pages.

● LSU Starts Recreation Minor

Louisiana State University's department of health and physical education now offers an undergraduate minor in recreation for students majoring in education.

● Indiana Re. D.'s at Three Colleges

Three Indiana University doctors of recreation are in new assignments. They are: Dr. Serena Arnold, instructor of recreation, University of California at Los Angeles; Dr. Betty Vander Smissen, director of recreation and assistant professor of physical education, Manchester College, North Manchester, Indiana; and Dr. Daniel Unruh, director of physical education, Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois. ■

Graduate assistantships and fellowships in recreation, each with a stipend of $180 per month, are available at Southern Illinois University. Applications close April 15. Forms may be obtained from Dr. R. D. Merrick, College of Education, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois.

NRA PLANS NEW STUDENT MEMBERSHIP

Students taking recreation courses now can join the National Recreation Association, at a special reduced rate, and obtain many membership benefits. *Student Associate Membership* is described in a special issue of the Association's Active Associate Membership Letter now being distributed in most colleges offering a recreation major. Students also may obtain information about this personal membership by sending a postcard to On the Campus (see opposite page).

Clubs and organizations of recreation students are eligible for *Student Affiliate Membership* in the National Recreation Association. Student leaders and faculty members interested in affiliating such a group for service under the special low annual membership should communicate with "On the Campus" for details on benefits.

NATIONAL RECREATION INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

A new cooperative national internship program in recreation leadership and administration is in the final planning stage. Details will be announced this month.

The plan offers special post-graduate opportunities in community and hospital recreation leadership experience to a limited number of outstanding recreation graduates.

NRA's Recreation Personnel Service will coordinate the cooperative program which involves participation by recreation agencies and departments, professional leaders, and recreation educators. A special bulletin is available upon request.

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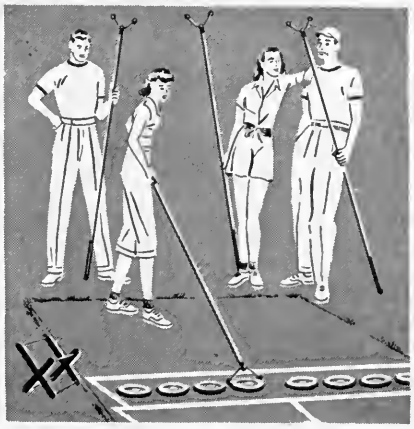

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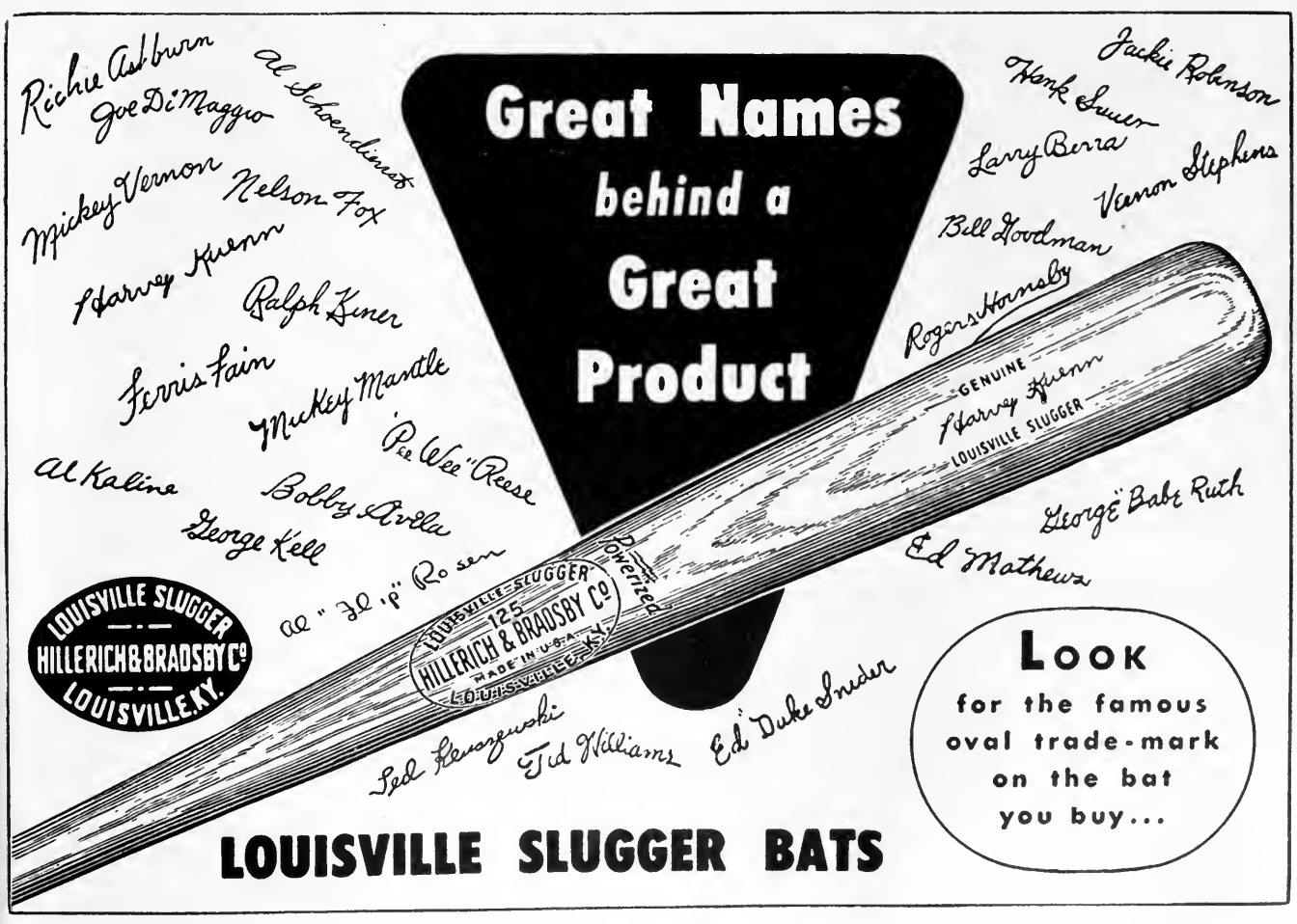
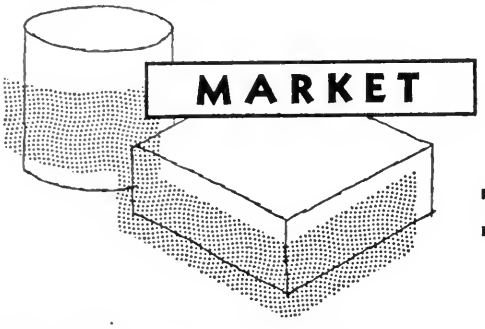




NEWS

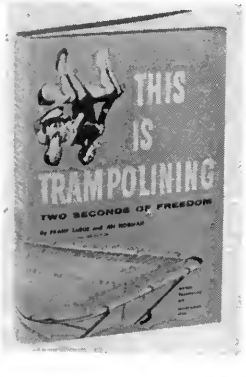
If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE *mention that you read about it on* RECREATION *magazine's Market News page.*

♦ Dymonds, a new game that is harder than checkers but easier than chess, is ideal for children in the eight to twelve year age range. It fits into the recreation program as a convenient stepping-stone between checkers and chess. The new-design playing board and plastic playing pieces are ivory and dark green, attractively packaged with the rules printed on the game box. Recreation departments which have tried this game have found it a success with the children. The Dingman Company, 2918 Nebraska Street, Sioux City, Iowa.

♦ Stop And Go Bingo is a new adaptation of an old game and it is especially designed to teach children between the ages of five and ten the elements of everyday traffic safety. The game has won the endorsement of Rowena M. Shoemaker, assistant director of The Play Schools Association, who says: "As the game is played with the children, they will become more and more familiar with safety situations. Playing the game is fun—and they are also learning." Game equipment consists of two spinners, cutout policeman cards and traffic signals, and four laminated playing boards. It can be played by two to five persons. Ed-U-Cards Manufacturing Corporation, 1305 44th Avenue, Long Island City, New York.

♦ Run For President brings to the table-games market a timely and fascinating new educational game for all ages. At the time when radio, TV, and newspapers across the country are featuring news of the presidential race, this game offers an interesting way for children to gain more understanding of some of the phases of election campaigning—and United States geography as well. Instructions are simple, and the game can be played by two to six persons. A set consists of a colorful playing board and component parts representing states, territories, electoral votes, whistle-stop tours, and so on. Samuels, Scarf and Company, R1, 73 Corbin Place, Brooklyn 35, New York.

♦ A folding table suitable for children's play, picnics, camping, and other uses—both indoors and out—is a new product that should be of special interest to those working with pre-school and kindergarten youngsters. It is sturdily constructed of clear hardwood with a heat resistant top. When open, it is eighteen inches wide, thirty inches long, and thirteen inches high. It closes compactly to eighteen by sixteen by three inches. The legs fold automatically when the top opens or closes. Vermont Tubbs Products, Inc., Wallingford, Vermont.



♦ Nissen Trampoline Company, in answer to an increasing demand, has issued the second edition of *This Is Trampolining*, written by two of the experts in this field, Jim Norman and Frank LaDue. The 175-page book contains nearly five hundred "flip-picture" photographs that demonstrate popular trampolining exercises, step by step, as well as clear and simple explanations of stunts and games, teaching principles and programs, lesson plans, and instructions for assembly and care of the Trampoline. Copies are available at $8.00 each from Nissen Trampoline Company, 200 A Avenue, N.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. The new sixteen-page catalog of the entire line of Nissen Trampolines is also available, free of charge, from the company address above, Department E.

LISTENING AND VIEWING

NCCET Suspends Operations

The National Citizens Committee for Educational Television suspended operations on January 31 of this year. Under the terms of the new grants of the Ford Foundation, the NCCET functions dealing with information and educational TV materials have been transferred to the Educational Television and Radio Center, 1610 Washtenaw Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Matters pertaining to the ETV reservations and the Federal Communications Commission will be the responsibility of the Joint Council of Educational Television, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

World Series Film

The Hillerich and Bradsby Company, manufacturers of Louisville Slugger Bats and Louisville Grand Slam Golf Clubs, is once again offering the use, without cost, of a sound-on print of the official World Series motion picture. The film is 16mm. and can be used only on a sound projector. The 1955 Series was one of the most exciting, and all of the color and drama of this major sports event lives again on this fine film. To obtain the film, see your local sporting goods dealer and advise him of the most suitable date, but mention two alternate dates, either of which would be satisfactory in the event the date preferred is not open.

Travel Films

Several interesting 16mm. sound films dealing with life in other lands are available for rent or purchase from British Information Services. In color are: *The Heart of England*, which traces the life of the Cotswold countryside through the four seasons of the year and Scottish Highlands, a travel tour by road, rail, and steamer from Edinburgh to the Isle of Skye. In black and white there are: *Focus on Kuwait*, a contrast of ancient customs and ceremonies with recent modern developments in this country on the Persian Gulf; *Land of the Hornbill*, a study of life and conditions in Sarawek, Northwest Borneo; and *Report on Cyprus*, which deals with the past, present, and future of this island of great strategic importance to the defense of the Middle East. For information about these and other films, write to British Information Services, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, New York.

Spring and Easter Filmstrips

Several filmstrips and two-by-two slides appropriate for Easter and spring programs are illustrated and described in a colorful twenty-page booklet now available from the Society For Visual Education, Inc. Among the new filmstrips being offered for the first time is *To Everything a Season*, which is available with reading script or with a 33⅓ rpm. record narrated by Fran Allison, nationally known TV and radio personality. The booklet "Easter, Lenten, Spring Programs for Church and School" may be obtained from local S.V.E. dealers or by writing to Society For Visual Education, 1345 Diversey Parkway, Chicago 14, Illinois.

Free Film Series for Business and Industry

Association Films, Inc., has set up a weekly film series especially geared to employee lunch period showings on a regular weekly basis. Called "Dateline America," this special film service will make available, free of charge except for postage, films about people, places, and things—in sports, travel, hobbies, occupations, human interest, and so on. The films will be selected by Association Films and sent out automatically each week on the regular date requested. For complete information write to Association Films, Inc., Industrial Films Division, 347 Madison Avenue, New York 17, New York.

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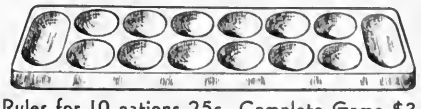

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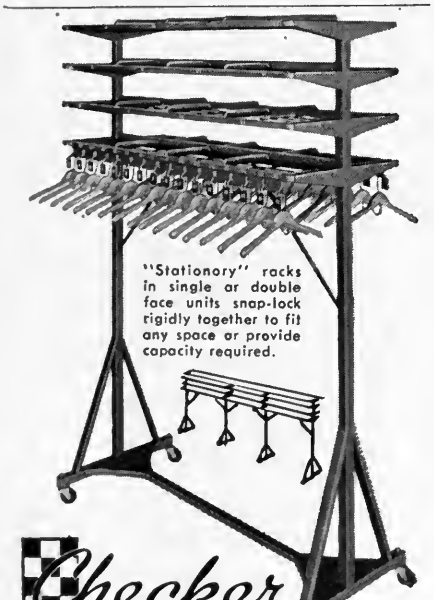
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Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

If it is possible to judge the success of an operation by the number of staff attending, then the record should read "prognosis excellent" for the Second Hospital Recreation Institute for the Aged, Ill and Handicapped, co-sponsored by the National Recreation Association and New York University, January 18-20. Three hundred and ten persons, from nine Northeastern states, attended.

The opening morning general session stressed the problems of the aged person and the contribution that recreation can make to the ill and handicapped senior citizen. Geneva Mathiasen, executive secretary of the National Committee on the Aging, National Social Welfare Assembly, identified the five greatest hazards which must be overcome by the aged: (1) reduced income; (2) likelihood of being forced to make drastic changes at a time of life when the person is least able to adjust; (3) reduced physical vigor and the threat of chronic illness; (4) increased unallocated time, while the circle of contemporary friends and of relatives inevitably grows smaller; and (5) loss of prestige and feeling of uselessness without a compensating change in values.

Dr. Harold Meyer, University of North Carolina, emphasized, "The sum of the facts proves overwhelmingly that we *can* live longer and that the span of life may be even further lengthened. While this is a thrilling achievement, it is accompanied by a big question: How will we live these years?"

That afternoon, Dr. Louis Linn, psychiatrist at Mt. Sinai Hospital in New York City, gave a wonderful talk on why we should not accept the term "senile" without actually knowing that this is the case from a medical standpoint —in other words, an actual regression of the brain. He said, "By and large, the behavior of old people is an exaggeration of life-long patterns." He emphatically pointed out, "Recreation is as much a necessity for mental health as vitamins are for physical health. . . . Emotional survival is not possible without the one, just as physical survival is not without the other."

The afternoon closed with a panel session on special recreation programs for the aged, ill and handicapped outlining creative, educational, group and intra-group activities.

Thursday was devoted to special workshops concerning problems related to special disabilities, as well as to recreation problems in particular institutions.

On Friday, Dr. Howard A. Rusk, director of the Institute of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, NYU-Bellevue Medical Center, New York City, outlined a dynamic program for the aged. One of many things he brought to our attention was that today there are more than 14,500,000 Americans past the age of sixty-five. "You, in this new and dedicated branch of the recreation profession have a new and growing area to serve—our ever-growing aged population. Recreation is a fundamental therapy for this group. Programing for the aged varies little from the program for others except in tempo and the commonsense application of sound recreation practice by the person working with them."

That afternoon we had two extremely active panels concerned with meeting community recreation obligations for the non-institutionalized ill or handicapped senior citizens. Sarah Goodheim, of the Division of Recreation, Welfare Department, Kansas City, pointed out the tremendous responsibility of the community to the chronically ill or handicapped person who is not institutionalized: the handicapped person unable to leave his home, and the one able to come to a center. She outlined a very impressive plan for servicing both. Kansas is now in the process of putting this plan into action, and I'm sure Miss Goodheim will be delighted to hear from any of those interested.

The last panel emphasized training and utilizing volunteers to supplement professional workers. Assemblyman Bernard Austin of the New York State Joint Legislative Committee on the Aged challenged us with the necessity of developing recreation interests in our middle-aged Americans, helping them to properly understand the vital role recreation must play in what can only be described as a leisure-time revolution going on in our time. "Unfortunately, today we have so many *compulsive* workers who arrive at retirement age with no recreation skills; who develop what we term 'retirement shock.' Those of us who are concerned with our aged must turn to our middle-aged in an effort to prevent the mistakes made in the past from happening in the future."

The complete proceedings of the institute will be available soon; write for them.

MRS. HILL *is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.*

Books & Pamphlets Received

AAHPER PUBLICATIONS: How We Do It Game Book, Eleanor Parker King, Editor; unpaged, $2.50. Materials For Teaching Dance: Vol. I—Modern Dance and Children's Dance, pp. 53, $1.00; Vol. II—Folk, Square, and Social Dance, pp. 40, $1.00; Vol. III—Selected Visual Aids For Dance, pp. 32, $.75. Official Basketball Guide—September 1955-1956, with official rules and NSGWS basketball standards; pp. 160, $.75. Official Basketball Rules for Girls and Women—September 1955—September 1956 (Reprint); pp. 40, $.25. Official Softball-Track and Field Guide—January 1956—January 1958, with official rules; pp. 160, $.75. Selected Field Hockey and Lacrosse Articles; pp. 128, $1.25. Selected Soccer and Speedball Articles; pp. 96, $1.00. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6.

Camp Craft, Barbara Ellen Joy. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota. Pp. 88. $2.75.

Citizen's Guide to De-Segregation, Herbert Hill and Jack Greenberg. Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Pp. 185. Paper $1.00.

Community Organization — Theory and Principles, Murray G. Ross. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 239. $3.00.*

Creative Activities for the Aging. New York City Welfare and Health Council, 44 East 23rd Street, New York. Pp. 42. $.50.

Dance, The—Its Origin, Psychology and Philosophy, Dr. John H. Manas. Pythagorean Society, 152 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 64. $1.00.

Dance Awhile — Handbook of Folk, Square and Social Dance, Jane A. Harris, Anne Pittman and Marlys S. Waller. Burgess Publishing Company, 426 South Sixth Street, Minneapolis 18, Minnesota. Pp. 270. $3.00.

Do-It-Yourself Gadget Hunters Guide, The, William Manners, Editor. Bantam Books, 25 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 190. Paper $.35.

Handloom Weaving, F. J. Christopher. Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York 10, New York. Pp. 128. Paper $.65.

Heaven, Hell and Salt Water, Bill and Phyllis Crowe. John de Graff, Inc., 64 West 23rd Street, New York 10, New York. Pp. 264. $3.75.

High Adventure, Edmund Hillary. E. P. Dutton Company, Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York. Pp. 256. $4.50.*

History of Golf, A, Robert Browning. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10, New York. Pp. 236. $6.00.*

How To Improve Your Wrestling, Rex Peery and Arnold "Swede" Umbach, Consultants. The Athletic Institute, 209 South State Street, Chicago 4. Pp. 96. $.50.

Human Relations in Small Industry. John Perry. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36, New York. Pp. 313. $5.50.*

It's Fun to be a Counselor, Emily H. Welch. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 63. $1.00.*

The Light of Christ—An Easter Service for the Church School, Jean Lilyers. Augustana Book Concern, 639 38th Street, Rock Island, Illinois. Pp. 15. $.10 each, $1.00 per dozen.

Little Calypsos, Lillian D. Krugman and Alice Jeanne Ludwig. Carl Van Roy Co., 2917 Avenue R, Brooklyn 29. Pp. 24. $1.50. (School Price —$1.20.)

Our Natural Resources—And Their Conservation, Richard L. Neuberger. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

Physical Education Handbook For College Women, Department of Physical Education for Women. Florida State University. Wm. C. Brown Company, 915 Main Street, Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 227. $2.75.

Psychologists in Action, Elizabeth Ogg. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

Radio Plays of Famous Stories, Lewy Olfson. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16. Pp. 250. $3.75.

Radio Philatelia, Herbert Rosen. Audio-Master Corporation, 17 East 45th Street, New York 17. Unpaged. $2.00.

* See page 143.

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Square Dances of Today —and How to Teach and Call Them

Richard Kraus, *Teachers College, Columbia University.* This book contains a wide selection of introduction, break, and closing calls for the patter calls of twenty-six patter squares, together with directions for teaching the squares and musical arrangements of five square dance tunes. Includes music and directions for teaching fifteen singing squares; fourteen circle play parties, couple dances, longways; and instructions for teaching ice breakers and mixers. *52 ills., 31 music scores, 130 pp. 6⅞ x 10.* $3.25

Folk Dancing in High School and College

Grace I. Fox, *Florida State University; and* Kathleen Gruppe Merrill. A collection of colorful folk and square dances for adults and teen-agers, containing seventeen foreign dances and seven American square dances. Each includes formation instructions, step-by-step directions for presenting the dance, and appropriate music. There is a useful glossary of musical turns, calls, and positions. Dances are indexed alphabetically. *35 ills., 18 music scores, 89 pp. 8½ x 11.* $3.50

The Folk Dance Library (five volumes)

Anne Schley Duggan, *Texas State College for Women;* Jeanette Schlottmann, *Barnard College; and* Abbie Rutledge, *Purdue University.*

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All are copiously illustrated, contain maps, music scores. Ea. 8½ x 11, $3.50

Rhythms and Dances for Elementary Schools

Dorothy La Salle, *Wayne University.* A comprehensive collection of music fundamentals, music characterizations, singing games, and folk dances. Contains 22 locomotor and axial skills, including movement fundamentals and combinations of these basic skills; 19 music studies for dramatic characterization in movement; 25 traditional singing games; and 59 folk dances. Includes an alphabetical listing of rhythms and dances, and a glossary of dance steps, terms, and formations. *27 ills., 124 music scores, 201 pp. Rev. Ed. 6⅞ x 10.* $4.25

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THE RONALD PRESS COMPANY
15 East 26th St., New York 10

SOCIAL STUDIES FOR CHILDREN. Association for Childhood Education International, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5, D. C. Pp. 40 $.75.

STAGECRAFT FOR NONPROFESSIONALS, F. A. Buerki. The University of Wisconsin Press, 811 State Street, Madison 5, Wisconsin. Pp. 131. $1.50.

STUDIES IN NATURE, Gold Collins Geake. The Botanic Publishing Company, Post Office Box 724, Cincinnati 1. Pp. 82. $2.00.

STUDY AND PRACTICE OF YOGA, THE, Harvey Day. University Books, Inc., 404 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 160. $3.75.

TEACHERS' MANUAL FOR TEAMWORK FOR HEALTH, Grace T. Hallock and Ross L. Allen. Ginn & Company, Statler Building, Boston 17. Pp. 183. $1.04.

VOCATIONAL AND PROFESSIONAL MONOGRAPHS: PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION, Clark C. Sorensen, pp. 18; ADULT EDUCATION, Robert A. Luke, pp. 19; STOCK BROKERAGE BUSINESS, Elizabeth M. Fowler, pp. 31; LIFE INSURANCE, Mildred F. Stone, pp. 32; THE DAIRY INDUSTRY, H. F. Judkins, pp. 117; SOAP AND DETERGENT INDUSTRY, Oliver M. Gale, pp. 19; METALLURGY, Alvin S. Cohan, pp. 20; MODELING, Harry Conover, pp. 22; THE TOOL AND DIE INDUSTRY, Andrew E. Rylander, pp. 26; NUMISMATICS (COIN COLLECTING), Lewis M. Reagan, pp. 16; THE JEWELRY INDUSTRY, George R. Frankovich, pp. 26. Bellman Publishing Company, Post Office Box 172, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. $1.00 each.

Periodicals

AMERICAS—Annual Travel Issue. Vol. 8, #1. Publications and Distribution Division, Pan American Union, Washington 6, D.C. Single copies $.25; subscriptions, $3.00 for one year, $5.00 for two years, $7.00 for three years. Foreign mailing, $1.00 additional.

Magazine Articles

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, *January 1956*
Ten Motion Games for Fun and Therapy, *Mary Eleanor Brown.*

PARK MAINTENANCE, *December 1955*
Artificial Ice Stretches Season for Skaters, *C. A. Davis.*
Artificial Ice in Municipal Arenas, *W. J. Phillips.*

SHORE AND BEACH, *April 1955*
Operation Wienie Bake, *C. P. L. Nicholls.*

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, *January 30, 1956*
The Wicket Men of Hollywood (Croquet), *James Murray.*
The 1956 Winter Olympics, *Ezra Bowen and George Weller.*

WOMAN'S DAY, *February 1956*
Smartest Leather Designs Are the Simplest to Make..

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PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Fun Around The World

Frances W. Keene. The Seahorse Press, Pelham, New York. Pp. 128. $1.00.

Every now and then a book written for children (this one for ages nine to fourteen) should be grabbed by teachers and recreation leaders, and used to plan exciting and novel programs. This is such a book.

Remember how long it took you to look up material for an international festival or party? Or to find some games, or crafts, or stories, or foods from other lands? Here they are—from sixty countries, from A for Afghanistan to Y for Yugoslavia, and from every continent.

And when you order this book, ask for a listing of the other Fun Books published by Seahorse. They're all good—and inexpensive! — *Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service.*

Safety on Our Playgrounds

Recreation Department, Board of Education, Newark 2, New Jersey. Pp. 40. $.35 each; 3 for $1.00.

This publication points up the elements of hazards always present in any form of recreation activity and was prepared by the recreation department of the Newark Board of Education as an aid for the recreation teachers in the Newark public schools. When ordering, checks should be made out to Recreation Department, Board of Education, Newark 2, New Jersey.

Personnel Study (Health, Welfare and Group Work)

Conducted by the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces, 309 North 23rd Street, Birmingham 3, Alabama. (Compiled by Dr. Howard Harlan.) Pp. 48. $1.00.

A study of personnel policies and practices and the characteristics of agency personnel of forty-eight health, welfare, and group work-recreation agencies of Jefferson County. In addition to the agency questionnaires, 634 employees responded to questionnaires dealing with their individual status.

Part I, dealing with policies and practices of the agencies, points out that the typical agency in the county schedules a five-day work week of 37½ hours. Characteristics of the typical agency include such practices as follows: Overtime work is frequent. Expenses are paid for attending professional conferences. Annual leave of two weeks is prevalent, although one month for the executive director is common. Sick leave of twelve days is allowed. Holidays with pay are New Year's Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. The typical agency permits employees time off during their working day for educational courses and permits time off once or twice a year for attendance at educational institutes lasting one or two days.

Part II deals with the characteristics of employees. The report reveals that most of the professional employees have been to college and over half of them possess undergraduate degrees. Nearly all of the executive-supervisors have been to college and over sixty per cent of them have degrees. In addition, almost half have had some graduate training and nearly one-quarter hold graduate degrees. Sixty per cent of the executive supervisors have had more than ten years' experience and about half have been in the field twenty years or more.

Salaries range to $10,500. Men in each job category receive more than the women. As education and experience increase, salary tends to move upward and the factors of sex and experience appear to be more significant than age or education.

The median salary for all professional workers participating in the study is reported to be $3,659. The median salary for 112 executive-supervisory positions is reported to be $4,776.

Some of the generalizations point out that although there are differences in qualifications, the voluntary agencies pay their professionals in the group-work agencies $1,000 or more than professionals receive in the welfare agencies. Among the tax-supported agencies the difference is only $200, but is still to the advantage of the group and recreation employees. It is pointed out that sixty per cent of the executive-supervisors are college graduates and only twenty per cent hold graduate degrees which may indicate insufficient professional training. The study points out further that if graduate work is to be judged as the standard training, the fact that only twenty-one per cent of the case workers had any graduate work may cast some doubt on the adequacy of the professional preparation of present employees.—*W. C. Sutherland*, NRA Recreation Personnel Service.

DYNAMICS OF GROUP ACTION

Make Your Staff Meetings Count! by Daniel R. Davies and Kenneth F. Herrold. Arthur C. Croft Publications, New London, Connecticut. Pp. 59. $2.50.

This is the second in a series of handbooks under the general title, "The Dynamics of Group Action." The first book in the series was *Citizens' Committees.* The handbooks are designed to give practical help on various aspects of human relations which concern administrators and board members in school systems and other organizations.

The latest findings from the growing body of research in this field are presented and the authors translate these findings into practical recommendations and action. The chapter headings give a cue to the content and include, "Why Are Staff Meetings Such a Problem?" "Why Do Staff Meetings Count?" "What Can You Do About Staff Meetings?" "What Are Some Measures of Effectiveness?" and "Where Can You Go for More Help?" A self-study guide for staff meetings presented on a two-page spread helps the reader to see at a glance some of the aspects of staff meetings.

Problem Solving for the Executive by Daniel R. Davies and Kenneth F. Herrold. Arthur C. Croft Publications, New London, Connecticut. Pp. 45. $2.50.

This is the third handbook in the series. Additional titles will be announced as they are released. This handbook discusses the executive's role in problem solving and presents guideposts for solving problems. It deals with such factors as who should take part in problem solving; and presents plans involving communications, observation and analysis, problems of human behavior, discussion, observation and evaluation.

How To Develop Better Leaders by Malcolm and Hulda Knowles, Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7, New York. Pp. 64. $1.00.*

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* These publications are available from the National Recreation Association at list price plus fifteen cents for each book ordered to cover postage and handling. *Active Associate and Affiliate Members of the Association receive a ten per cent discount on list price.* Remittances should accompany orders from individuals; organizations and recreation departments will be billed on their official orders. Address orders to Combined Book Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

This is a small 64-page pocket-size guide for modern leaders. There are five short chapters and each one contains helpful information.

Leadership is explained briefly through the transition of the prescientific to the scientific era. The historic sequence of leadership is about the same as that of other authors and the chapters on developing leaders on-the-job and in workshops are clear and concise, although brief. The methods of leadership development and some of the resources for leadership are identified. The authors emphasize a third dimension for leadership training which consists of training all members of a group and not just the designated leaders to perform leadership functions. This is consistent with one of the newer definitions of leadership, which indicates that leadership is more a set of functions than a personal role of a single exalted leader.

Malcolm Knowles is administrative coordinator of the Adult Education Association which publishes that excellent magazine for leaders, *Adult Leadership*. Mrs. Knowles has been an active leader in church groups and civic organizations.

How We Do It Game Book

Eleanor Parker King, Editor. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street. N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Unpaged. $2.50.

In loose-leaf notebook form, this is a collection of the best games selected from the "How We Do It" column in *The Journal of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation*. Handy for use on the playground or gym floor, it contains variations on the games of badminton, handball, tennis, basketball, bowling, dodge ball, football, golf, hockey, ice hockey, kickball, baseball, softball, soccer, speedball, volleyball.

Making Money for Your Church, Library, Hospital, Social or Welfare Organizations

Helen K. Knowles. The Bond Wheelwright Company, 795 Forest Avenue, Portland 5, Maine. Pp. 225. $3.50.

A practical book filled with tried and proven ideas for raising money through bazaars, benefits, and entertainments which are appropriate for community fund-raising projects — publicity campaigns and other useful material included. Mrs. Knowles has personally conducted hundreds of profitable and unusual projects. As the wife of a navy man she has traveled widely, and her section on "Programs of the Nations" is full of especially interesting suggestions.

Skillful Swimming

Ann Avery Smith. J. W. Edwards Publisher, Inc., 1745 South State Street, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Pp. 213. $3.50.

A book which communicates by word and picture, the synthesis of the artistry in skillful swimming, which is addressed to the individual swimmer. It can also be used as a textbook and by untrained adults in teaching children. Graded achievement charts are included. Instructions and descriptions of strokes are profusely illustrated with enlarged photographs from 35mm. motion pictures.

Citizen's Guide to De-Segregation

A Story of Social and Legal Change in America. Herbert Hill and Jack Greenberg. The Beacon Press, 25 Beacon Street, Boston 8, Massachusetts. Pp. 185. Paper, $1.00.

A factual history of the Negro's social and economic status in this country and the new challenges to the practice of segregation. The school segregation cases before the Supreme Court are reported, as well as the aftermath of the decisions. This booklet is basically informational, a guide to understanding.

Watercolor Made Easy

Herb Olsen. Reinhold Publishing Corporation, 430 Park Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 109. $7.50.

A remarkable book, filled with beautifully reproduced paintings in color and in black and white, which goes into detailed explanations on color, compositions, painting problems—and still makes this type of painting seem easy. Watercolor with its freshness and vitality has assumed increasing importance in the art world; and here the author opens up this fascinating field to the beginner and offers him the opportunity to become a fine artist. Don't miss it!

The Joy of Painting

Arthur Zaidenberg. Hanover House, 575 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 190. $4.95.

Another simplified and attractive book for the would-be painter, this time dealing with the art of painting generally, covering oil painting specifically and touching upon the use of watercolor and casein. Interesting sketches show the process of construction, step by step, from the first sketch to the completed picture. Some of Mr. Zaidenberg's own paintings are on permanent exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City. He is also author of two earlier books, *Anyone Can Paint* and *Anyone Can Draw*.

Our National Forests

Bernard Frank. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. Pp. 238. $4.00.

"All citizens share the ownership of our richly endowed national forests; yet all too few are fully aware of the spiritual and material values which they represent," writes Mr. Frank. He tells how the national forests were born and writes of their purposes, how they are organized, operated, and protected, and of the threats that have endangered them through the years. Current issues and long-range problems are included. Appendices give national forest recreation and scientific resources.

The Outdoorsman's Cookbook

Revised Edition. Arthur H. Carhart. The MacMillan Company, 60 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 211. $2.95.*

Are you hungry? If not, you will be after you finish looking through this book of recipes for game dishes which carry an aroma of the campfire. This is a sportsman's book, for the fisherman and the hunter, and includes ration lists and instructions for the care of wild meat, game birds and fish, when hitting the trail into far-back country.

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Recreation Leadership Courses

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Local Recreation Agencies

March, April and May, 1956

HELEN M. DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Cicero, Illinois March 5-8	Alan B. Domer, Executive Director, Cicero Youth Commission, 5341 W. Cermak Road
	Cincinnati, Ohio March 12-15	Herb A. Davis, Superintendent, Public Recreation Commission, 1100 Sycamore Street
	Keesler Air Force Base Biloxi, Mississippi March 19-22	Major Davis Sanders, Special Services Office, Keesler Air Force Base
	Aiken, South Carolina March 26-29	Joseph V. White, Superintendent, Aiken County Recreation Commission, Box 2085
	Annual Recreation Workshop Natural Bridge, Virginia April 5-7	L. I. Kibler, Assistant Supervisor, Health and Physical Education, Safety and Recreation, State Board of Education, Richmond
	San Antonio, Texas April 10-13	Miss Edith W. Dodds, Community Welfare Council, 114 Auditorium Circle
	Sherman, Texas April 16-19	Mrs. Ralph Day, Assistant Professor, Department of Athletics and Physical Education, Austin College
RUTH G. EHLERS Social Recreation	State of Vermont April 16-26	Mrs. A. O. Brungardt, Vermont Director of Recreation, State Board of Recreation, Montpelier
	Fayette County, Kentucky May 7-10	John F. Gettler, Director, Fayette County Playground and Recreation Board, 400 Lafayette Drive, Lexington
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	Montgomery, Alabama March 19-22	T. A. Belser, Superintendent, Parks and Recreation Department, City Hall
	West Palm Beach, Florida April 9-12	Dr. Robert L. Fairing, Head, Department of Citizenship Training, General Extension Division of Florida, University of Florida, Gainesville, in cooperation with Ben York, Director of Recreation
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Long Beach, California March 5-8	Duane George, Administration Assistant, Long Beach Recreation Commission, Municipal Auditorium
	San Diego, California March 12-15	Miss Pauline des Granges, Recreation Superintendent, Balboa Park
	Stockton, California March 19-20	Miss Betty Schwarze, Girls', Women's and Special Activities Supervisor, Parks and Recreation Department
	Santa Rosa, California April 2-5	Miss Marjorie Matsushita, Recreation Supervisor, Parks and Recreation Department, 500 King Street
	Los Angeles County, California April 9-12	Harold L. Teel, Recreation Superintendent, Department of Parks and Recreation, 834 W. Olympic Boulevard, Los Angeles
FRANK A. STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Albuquerque, New Mexico April 16-19	Charles Renfro, Director of Recreation, Albuquerque Public Schools, Box 615

Frank A. Staples will be conducting Arts and Crafts training workshops between March 1 and May 10 at the following Air Bases. If you are interested in further details with reference to his availability for consultation during this period, or in the possibility of participating in these training workshops, please communicate with Linus Burk or Howard Beresford, regional representatives of the Office of Community Services, Department of the Air Force, as indicated below:

Fairchild Air Force Base, Spokane, Washington Travis Air Force Base, Fairfield, California March Air Force Base, Riverside, California	Linus L. Burk, 1345 Lincoln Avenue, San Rafael, California
Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico Clovis Air Force Base, New Mexico	Howard Beresford, 3055 Bellaire, Denver 7, Colorado

---

Helen M. Dauncey will be attending the Southern District Recreation Conference in Roanoke, Virginia, April 3-4.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

RECREATION
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"I was pickin' pansies in Belleau Wood"

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Recreation

Playground Issue

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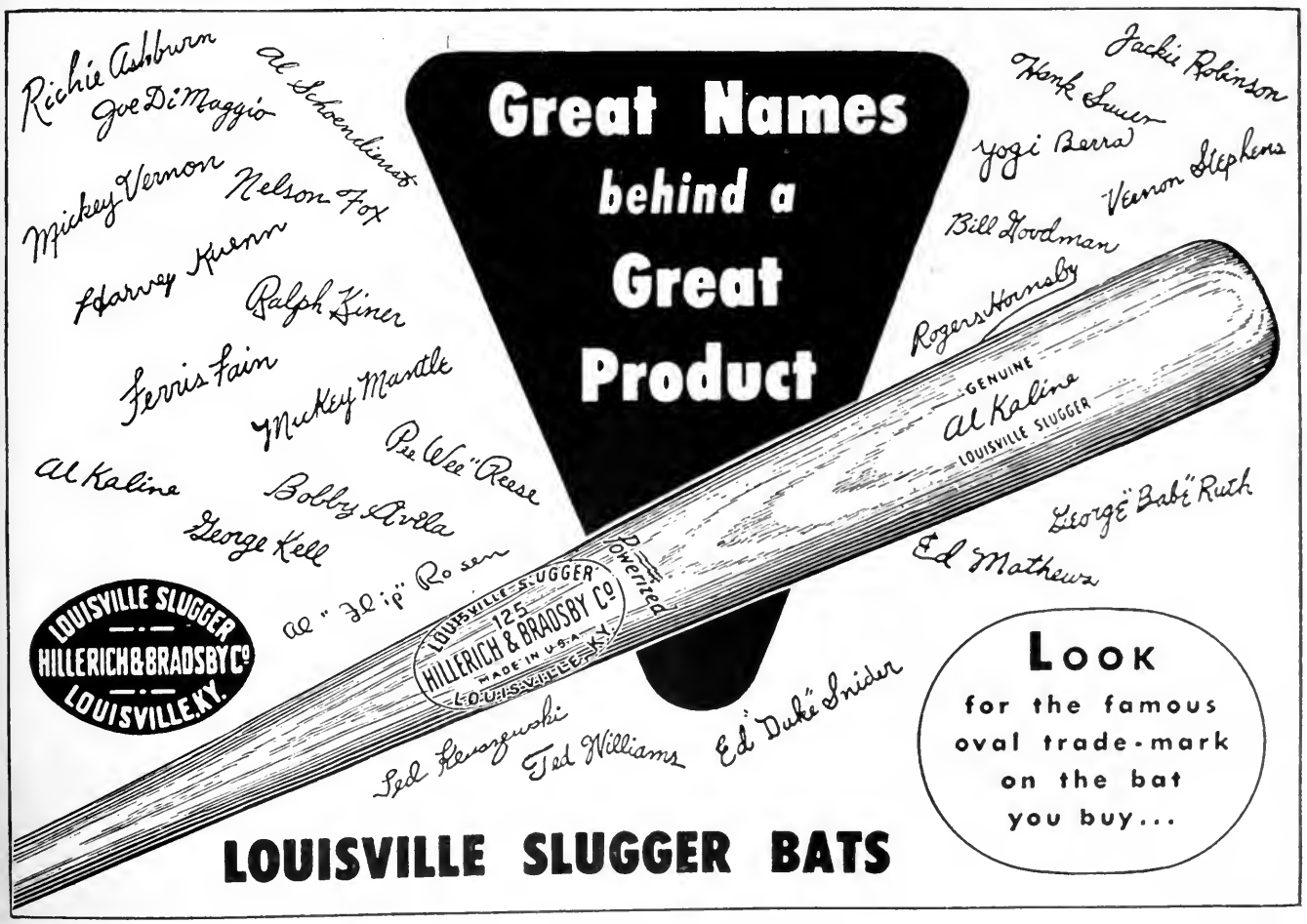
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JOSEPH PRENDERGAST, *Executive Director*

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE INTERNATIONAL RECREATION SERVICE OF THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

The horizon shows much of international import for recreation in the 50th Anniversary year of the National Recreation Association.

The International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia is anticipated eagerly by recreation leaders in all parts of the world. The Cooperative Community Recreation Project, with assistance by the State Department's International Educational Exchange Service and with hospitality promised by scores of American cities, is another of the many projects involving the International Recreation Service and its National Advisory Committee.

Through the activities of this service and its advisory committee the recreation knowledge and experience of many countries are being exchanged for the benefit of all.

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APRIL 1956

Recreation*

1906 50th 1956 Anniversary

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
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Vol. XLIX Price 50 Cents No. 4

On the Cover

"Happy Dayze." On the playground and in the parks—spring and summer bring the dearly beloved clowns of circuses, parades, fairs, and carnivals to the children of America. Delighted four-year-old is Mary Suzanne Reed. Picture courtesy of her photographer father, Francis Reed, and the *Employees Bulletin*—both of Weirton Steel Company, Weirton, West Virginia.

Next Month

Two articles on the setting-up of community tennis programs should be helpful. In observation of National Music Week: "The World's Largest Piano Class" and "Summer Music." Among other articles: "Skin and Scuba Diving," presenting results of an American Red Cross study of these subjects; "What of Parks in Ohio?" and other program articles.

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Howard Braucher

Mere Play

This editorial, written by Howard Braucher in 1934, is used in this issue in his honor—as an observance of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the National Recreation Association, of which he was leader for so many years.

He is only a play leader." "He has nothing to do with the serious work of the world." "In our classes we prepare children for business, for earning a living, for work."

Only a play and recreation leader! Only a person who helps a child to live in the glorious present moment; to do the thing that gives the utmost satisfaction; to knock out a home run on the baseball field; to swim, to dive; to fashion a miniature airplane that with rubber-band power stays aloft for ten minutes; to build water wheels that run; to tramp the woods and learn the trees and wild flowers; to learn the call of the birds; to sing, to dance, to be gay.

Only a play leader. Nothing to do with the serious work of life. Merely helping a child to be light-hearted, to live simply, beautifully, naturally, in the present, to spread laughter and gaiety and reality all about him. Helping children to be themselves, really to live—when they might be learning to work, preparing for business. Think of the training for work and business these children might have if these hours were not given to play. If only the play leaders would use these hours to train the children through their play in principles of buying and selling, of banking and trade. Instead they waste the children's time with music and dancing and poetry and fairy tales and idle games that are to have no part in serious life later.

O folly, folly. Have we lived so long in the presence of little children, so near to the heart of God, stood on such holy ground, watched the flame in the burning bush, and with our profane lips dare we prattle of what is serious, of what has permanent value, and talk of using the play hours of little children as a time for training for work and trade, and say *only a play leader?*

Play is the serious business of childhood. The play of a little child is the most serious thing in all the world. Play is a part of a great whole. Play builds the cathedral of life. Play gives meaning to the world.

The play leader helps to build a world in which no longer is living always postponed until a future time that never comes; in which child and man alike are not afraid to live in the present; in which the present has at least equal value with the future; in which life itself is exalted; in which the end—growth, fulfillment, abundant living—is exalted beyond any of the parts that go to make up the whole.

Only a play leader. The hope of the future lies in the preservation of childhood, in winning grown people to the wisdom and simplicity of children. "Except ye become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom."

—Howard Braucher

Things You Should Know . .

♦ THE CHALLENGE OF THE NEW LEISURE has become an important topic for the popular magazines. Latest of these to hop on the bandwagon are: *Time*, with an article, "Automation," including six color pages, in the March 19 issue; *Holiday*, in its tenth anniversary issue (March), with almost the entire issue devoted to "The New Leisure." *Tide*, the magazine for marketing management, has published the first of a series of four articles. Part I, which appears in the March 10, 1956 issue under the title, "More Time to Consume," carries a statement by Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association.

♦ ACCIDENT STATISTICS: Of the 31,201 school jurisdiction accidents reported to the National Safety Council for the 1953-54 school year, twenty-six per cent occurred in connection with unorganized play activities—including the use of apparatus. The average was five per cent for all grades. But this figure is deceptively low, since a youngster's use of playground apparatus decreases steadily each year with his growth of interest in games and sports, and there is almost no use of playground apparatus on the part of many high school students. Among kindergarten youngsters, whose interest in playground apparatus is high, twenty per cent of all the accidents which occurred were apparatus accidents.

♦ GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY BIRTHDAY PARTIES are being planned for several of the spring district recreation conferences this year, in connection with the NRA's fiftieth birthday on April 12. Also, outgoing members of NRA's district advisory committees will be awarded attractive certificates of appreciation.

♦ AMONG NEW MATERIALS AVAILABLE FROM THE NRA: *How to Achieve Professional Growth on the Job*, prepared by educators and recreation leaders under the direction of Dr. Paul Douglass, $.25; *Basic Concepts for a Creative Program in Community Recreation*, prepared by the National Advisory Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities of the NRA, free upon request; *My Job, I Like It!* by Nathan Mallison, superintendent of recreation in Jacksonville, also free.

♦ NEW POPULAR-PRICED EDITION of a *Treasury of Living*, by Howard Braucher, recreation philosopher and the late president of the National Recreation Association, is also available from the Association at $1.50 per copy. Raymond B. Fosdick, famed New York religious leader, writes in the foreword, "Howard Braucher preached the gospel of play as an essential part of life. Because so much of what he wrote has lasting value, not only for recreation workers but for all who are interested in the well-being of mankind, selections from his writings are here presented in a single volume."

♦ ANNOUNCING THE INVENTORY BLUES! Overstock packages of NRA publications are available at bargain prices. The first three hundred persons who order OS #1, at $1.12, will receive: one crafts publication which lists at $1.50; one theory publication which lists at $.60; one drama publication which lists at $.50; two nature publications, a new "surprise" pamphlet, and other odds and ends. A pig-in-a-poke, to be sure, but you'll get your money's worth!

♦ 1956 WILL MARK THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL OBSERVANCE OF NATIONAL MUSIC WEEK. The dates for this year: May 6 to 13. The theme: "Music Keeps Your Life in Tune." A Letter of Suggestions containing ideas for Music Week activities may be obtained by writing to National Music Week, NRA headquarters.

♦ RECREATION STUDENTS NOW CAN OBTAIN MEMBERSHIP SERVICES at a special reduced rate through the new Student Associate Membership plan announced in February by NRA. Student Associate Members enrolled full time at colleges and universities save twenty per cent on associate membership, receive all membership services for only $4.00 per year. For further details, write NRA Recreation Personnel Service.

♦ THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the National Conference of Social Work will be held at St. Louis, Missouri, from May 20-25. For information, write to the National Conference of Social Work, 22 West Gay Street, Columbus 15, Ohio.

♦ DON'T FORGET that Joseph Lee Day occurs on the last Friday in July. Joseph Lee was one of the founders of the National Recreation Association and it would be most fitting to pay him especial honor in this, the Fiftieth Anniversary Year of the Association.

♦ ACCORDING TO A MARKET REPORT just published by *Swimming Pool Age* (formerly *Beach & Pool* magazine) it is estimated that 20,000 swimming pools were built in 1955, and that at least 30,000 will be constructed in '56. They say, "We can easily see the possibility of hundreds of thousands of pools within the next five to ten years."

♦ A CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS is seriously impeding the national rehabilitation program. There is now an urgent need for 5,800 qualified people to fill jobs throughout the country. For additional information, request brochure, *Physical Therapy*, from American Physical Therapy Association, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, New York.

Faculty Chosen

Faculty for the First National Institute in Recreation Administration to be held October 1 and 2, 1956 at the Philadelphia Congress:

Dr. James E. Charlesworth
Secretary of Administration
Office of the Governor
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Dr. Stanford Kight
Director, Group Dynamics Center
University of Delaware

Dr. Stephen B. Sweeney
Director, Institute of Local and State Government
University of Pennsylvania

Robert W. Crawford
Commissioner of Recreation
Philadelphia

Charles B. Cranford
Superintendent of Recreation
Philadelphia

Dr. Paul F. Douglass
Chairman, NRA National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel

Information about the special course and application forms are available now from NRA's Recreation Personnel Service. (See also, International Recreation Congress, opposite page.) ➟

October 1-5, 1956

International Recreation Congress

Philadelphia is famed for its modern playground development. At Chelton Hills Playground a life-size horse sculptured in bronze appears to be a wary steed.

International participation is assured for the International Recreation Congress which is to be held in Philadelphia, October 1-5, 1956. Recreation leaders in the following countries have thus far indicated their intention of attending, and more replies are being received daily: Cambodia, Canada, Egypt, England, Germany, India, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, South Africa, Sweden, Taiwan.

New Feature

A twelve-hour Institute in Recreation Administration which will give on-the-job executives an unusual opportunity for a refresher course and possible college credit, will be one of the new features introduced at the International Congress. This course, with attendance limited to fifty, is being planned by a sub-committee of the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel. The sub-committee, headed by Robert Crawford, Philadelphia's commissioner of recreation, includes George Hjelte, general manager of recreation and parks, Los Angeles; Dr. John L. Hutchinson, Columbia University; Raymond T. Forsberg, superintendent of recreation, Waterloo, Iowa; Paul Douglass, chairman of the National Advisory Committee; and W. C. Sutherland, director of the National Recreation Association's Personnel Service.

The course will consist of three four-hour sessions beginning Monday morning, October 1, and ending Tuesday afternoon, October 2, the opening days of the International Congress. The staff of instructors is now being recruited and will include not only outstanding leaders in the field of recreation but also in important areas of administration. The registration fee will be $10.00, exclusive of the regular Congress registration fee of $5.00. The theme of the course is "Advancing the Frontiers of Administration." Full details will be published later. Because of the limited number who can be accommodated, registration in advance will be required. Formal application blanks will be sent to all recreation executives as soon as they are available. Meanwhile, inquiries can be addressed to Institute in Recreation Administration, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

New Pamphlet

A new pamphlet about the International Congress is being printed and will replace the original leaflet published and widely distributed last summer. It will be available soon, and will give many more details about the Congress.

Program

Handicapped—Congress sessions on recreation in hospitals have been a part of every year's program since 1948. This year a series of sessions is being planned on "Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped," thus broadening considerably the nature of this important part of the Congress program. A distinguished advisory committee is being organized to assist with the planning of this part of the International Congress program.

Planning Committees—Committees are hard at work on the Congress sessions for supervisors, on recreation in town and country, on recreation for business and industrial employees; and, of course, the Philadelphia Local Arrangements Committee is at work on the important preparations which must be made in Philadelphia for entertaining delegates to a world congress.

National Advisory Committees—Several of the National Recreation Association's national advisory committees will also be called upon to assist in the planning of this year's program: The Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement which will help with other sessions of the Congress as well as the Institute in Recreation Administration; the Committee on Recreation Programs and Activities has been asked to assist with advice on demonstrations and workshops; the Committee on Recreation Administration has been asked to make recommendations on sessions for recreation executives. Those on Defense-Related Services, Federal Recreation, Recreation Research, and State Recreation will also present suggestions for their related parts of the Congress program. As reported in RECREATION last month, the National Advisory Committee for the International Recreation Service is serving as the United States Advisory Committee for the Congress. ■

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

From the Foundations

Sirs:

At a time when all of us are making plans for summer playgrounds, Virginia Musselman's article, "Firming the Foundations," in the February issue of RECREATION, is indeed a challenge. I know that I, for one, will take a fresh look at our plans and approach them with a critical objective viewpoint.

It's very easy to be complacent and use all the tried and true ideas over and over. It's much more difficult to be willing to experiment. But this article should give all of us the impetus we need to be "adventurous."

I like her reminder, "We don't have to do all the work." We've had wonderful help from volunteers at our playgrounds and last year conducted two training sessions especially for them. This year we plan to enlarge the training program as we found it paid dividends. Volunteers like to know *how* to help.

It's nice and cool down here in the cellar and some of those foundations do look rather shaky, but we're getting to work on them right away.

ELLEN E. LINSON, *Director, Recreation Board, Prince Georges County, Riverdale, Maryland.*

December Issue

Sirs:

May I compliment you on the December issue of the RECREATION magazine. In the past few years I have noticed a marked improvement in its format and content. This most recent one is among the best yet.

J. W. Faust's inspiring editorial was certainly as fitting as any I have read. To those of us who have had the benefit of his counsel and enthusiasm, it further confirms our belief that he not only teaches recreation philosophy but he lives it in the finest manner.

The reprint of Edgar Ansel Mowrer's address at the Denver Congress was another fine feature. While he is nationally identified as a commentator and journalist, he has hit upon some subtle points which many recreationalists overlook in their "busy day" routine.

There are piercing implications in his three questions. I am afraid many of us are guilty of neglecting individual opportunity for wholesome creative recreation. Perhaps Mr. Mowrer's comments will stimulate an awakening in this area.

Thank you for a fine magazine. There are many of us who are proud (but all too silent) about the excellent work you and the Association are doing.

ALAN L. HEIL, *Superintendent, Recreation and Parks Department, Montclair, New Jersey.*

From a Report

Frank Evans of Maplewood, New Jersey, wishes to educate his board and have them fully aware of recreation needs. For this purpose he took out thirteen RECREATION subscriptions. He sends them educational pieces every few months. He praised RECREATION stating it had improved steadily in the last five years. He will visit the librarian to induce her to take out a subscription.

HAROLD WILCOX, *National Recreation Association Staff.*

Recreation—For What?

Sirs:

Mr. Mowrer in "Recreation — For What?" performs a service to our profession which an "outsider" can often do so well. It is required reading for all members of this department. His perception and literary skill add effect to a fresh approach.

I believe the recognition and nourishment of talents is one of the great joys of recreation work. It can be a source of delight and inspiration which more than offsets those moments of doubt and discouragement. To remember that this part of our job is important, even essential, to our nation's survival only adds incentive.

Mr. Mowrer certainly is entitled to our sincerest thanks.

ROBERT E. KRESGE, *Superintendent of Recreation, Park and Recreation Commission, Charleston, West Virginia.*

Juvenile Delinquency

Sirs:

I enjoyed the letter of Mr. Lewis on juvenile delinquency in the January issue of the RECREATION magazine. I was quite impressed with his statement indicating that he catalogues every child from the kindergarten to the third grade. That he also, on the quarterly basis, reviews the cards and when necessary introduces new programs.

Undoubtedly he has received numerous requests for more specific information such as his card system, type of program conducted in one year, and whether or not he is affiliated with the board of education. The last statement is important when it comes to the employing of personnel.

Since Mr. Lewis will not have the time to answer all of the individual questions, I would encourage you to prepare a complete article to be published in the near future in our national magazine.

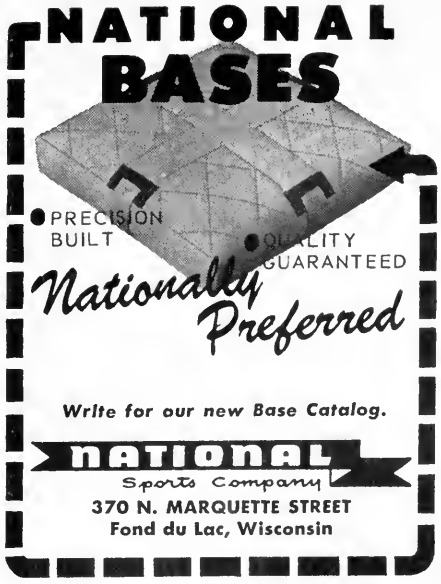
Undoubtedly he is on the right track and I sincerely hope he will be able to pass the information on.

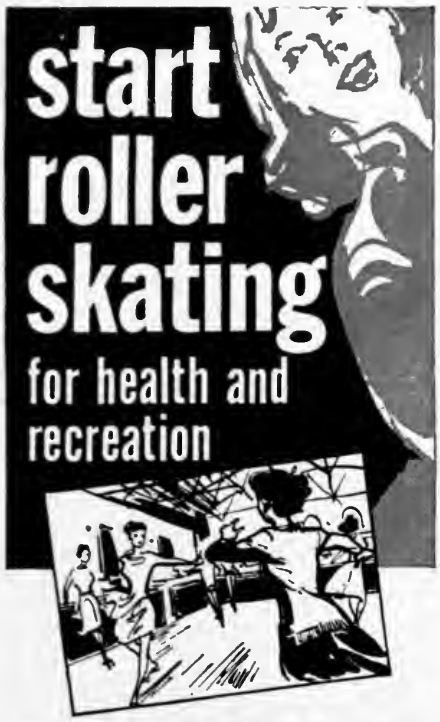
C. HEYER, *Director, Park-Recreation, Department of Public Recreation, Waukesha, Wisconsin.*

Graduate Education

Sirs:

In general, the achievement of the five-fold purpose of graduate education for recreation presented by Dr. Hutch-





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inson would produce commendable candidates for higher degrees and help advance recreation more rapidly as an essential professional area of human service. (RECREATION, March 1956.)

Our over-all aim of graduate education is to develop the most effective professional person. Our general objectives are:

1. To produce better teachers, leaders, administrators, research personnel, and creative scholars.
2. To develop specialists who have preparation in particular lines of professional endeavor beyond the bachelor's or master's degree.
3. To stimulate and improve the quantity and quality of research and its consumption.
4. To meet new and expanding needs for high-level leadership as evidenced by periodic studies of employment needs and opportunities.
5. To support and broaden the undergraduate curriculum and undergird the master's curriculum through graduate study and research.
6. To provide basic graduate education as a prerequisite to an integral phase of continuing professional preparation.

Our faculty has agreed on the following ten desirable major competencies:

1. A developing functional understanding of the contemporary professional field and of allied and related fields.
2. An increasing understanding of the growth and development of the individual, and of the relation of individual development to environmental factors.
3. An increasing ability to assume and to assist others in assuming leadership roles.
4. An increasing scholarly productivity.
5. A developing skill in written and oral communication, and in the interpretation of the professional goal.
6. An increasing participation in activities contributing to the advancement of the profession.
7. An understanding of and a concern for principles of democratic human relations in school, community, national, and world affairs.
8. An increasing ability to make sound personal and social adjustments.
9. An increasing understanding of and competence in aspects of general professional education essential to the preparation of teachers and leaders.
10. An increasing understanding of and competence in recreation education and its allied and related professional areas.

Each student is expected to focus his efforts on the inadequacies as revealed by an analysis of the ten desirable competencies.

Negative forces even beyond those listed by Mr. Hutchinson need to be controlled but the best defense against such forces is agreement on an offense undergirded by defensible purposes and a plan of action which justifies the time, effort, and money expended.

BEN W. MILLER, *Professor and Chairman of Department of Physical Education, University of California, Los Angeles, California.*

* * * *

Sirs:

Dr. Hutchinson's article on graduate education for recreation provides an important focus on present needs. I would, however, like to make some supplementary comments.

Specialization is important, but graduate recreation education ought to be viewed as a whole of human endeavor—not just school recreation, parks, public or private, but as the total of *recreation* and how it meets human needs.

Research ought to be considered as a responsibility of all who work in the field and ought not be limited to a few on the academic level. Both reporting of and outlets for reporting research are lagging badly, and those who need to apply research are many times unaware of what has already been done.

Graduate-student needs vary greatly. Some have little work experience and need internship courses and seminars with experienced students to provide valuable idea exchange. Others, who have been "closely tied to a job," may need to work primarily with new ideas based upon an understanding of sound principles gleaned from their rich experience.

Graduate recreation education ought to be flexible enough to recognize values obtaining from association in allied fields such as education, physical education, adult education and social group work, most of which are willing to gear course content to the needs of recreation students.

Recreation education, too, should be aware that, by and large, present day personnel have not been trained in recreation curriculum of colleges and universities because there "just weren't any." Therefore, there is also a responsibility for graduate recreation-education to work through less formal and academic approaches such as institutes and workshops.

Lastly, such education ought to teach a person how to think through varied problems based on accepted principles.

GEORGE T. WILSON, *Recreation Supervisor, Department of Municipal Recreation and Adult Education, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.*

Personnel Administration

Sirs:

Willard Sutherland's article, "Personnel Administration," highlights a subject of extreme importance to all who are interested in the future of public recreation. It covers in brief and easily understandable form the basic steps that should be taken to achieve a sound personnel program. (Feb. 1956.)

Under present-day conditions, personnel considerations become more and more important. The competition for manpower in a nation at peak employment presents critical personnel problems that have an important bearing on the future of the recreation movement. It is not only a problem of recruiting and selecting new workers, but a struggle to retain competent employees in which the employing agency has a valuable investment of experience.

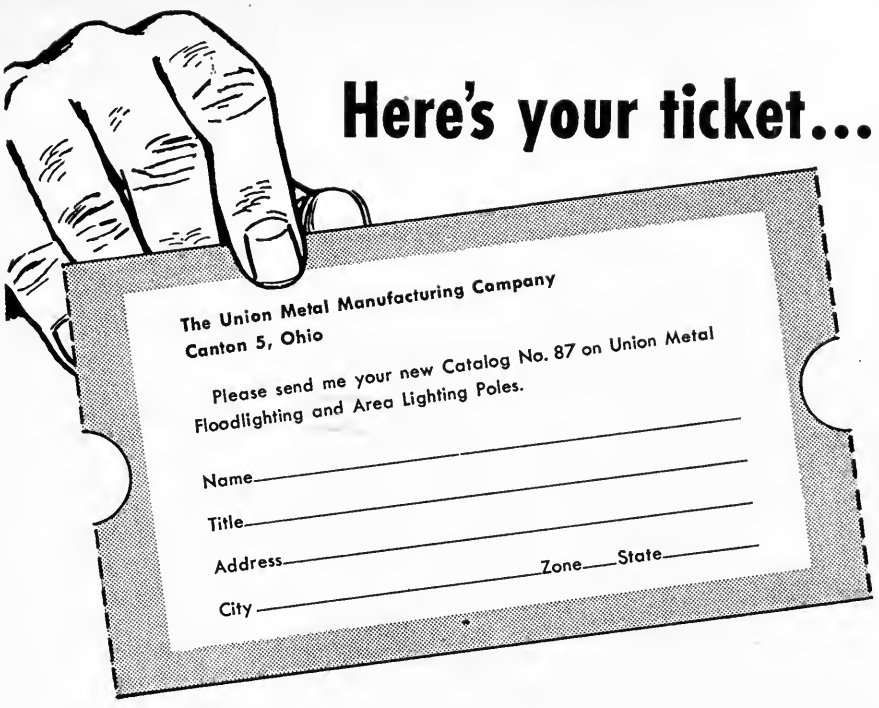
The criteria presented in Mr. Sutherland's article are being practiced by a large number of municipalities operating merit systems of personnel administration, generally under the designation "Civil Service." In these instances the personnel program is usually systematic and orderly in its operation. There are, however, many communities without an orderly personnel program based on merit, or in which only a few departments or classes of employment are extended this advantage.

It is most desirable to have this criteria applied on a city-wide basis with the recreation department fitting into the over-all municipal personnel program. However, where this isn't feasible, the department itself should set up its own comprehensive personnel program awaiting the time when it can be extended this advantage.

Recent successful moves toward the identification of recreation personnel, and improved and expanded training for the field, have emphasized the professional nature of recreation leadership and administration. Of prime importance in the professionalization of public recreation is the adoption of sound personnel practices and the development of a career service. The characteristics of profession — knowledge qualifications, standards of conduct, selection, training and public duty —parallel those of a comprehensive personnel system.

Mr. Sutherland's article has set forth a framework of sound principles. For those who want to implement these principles, considerable material may be found in the publications of the Civil Service Assembly and the International City Managers' Association. Both organizations maintain offices at 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois.

JAY M. VER LEE, *Superintendent of Recreation, Oakland, California.*



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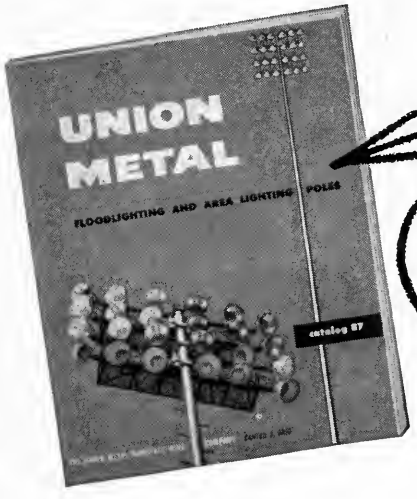

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Ingenuity

ACTIVITIES over the last few years illustrate the use of imagination and understanding on the part of playground leaders. These few samples are typical. The planning and experimentation with new ideas and trends presage well for the coming playground season.

"This Is Your Life"

Throughout the season many little special events on our local playgrounds—the athletic field day, the sand sculpturing contest at the beach, the annual picnic with its championship playoffs—are called to the attention of the parents through newspaper articles and an occasional picture. Then there is the Fourth of July parade with children's floats, the lantern parade which draws thousands to observe the beautiful spectacle, and the playground carnival. But how often does an adult visit to observe the fuss, joy, happiness, and thrill that preceded the sand in the shoes, the bruise under the band-aid, or the blister from using the coping saw?

Most playground programs culminate with some type of activity which parents are urged to attend; but at Franklin we figured such a program might be prepared by photographing youngsters in action and showing the slides on the screen.

No pictures were ever deliberately posed, and the camera hanging about the neck or bulging in the pocket was frequent enough to be no novelty. The lens, set at f5.6 and 1/100th, stopped any action in the bright sun, and an occasional light reading in the shaded areas made for accurate exposures in the sand box, around the table games, and at the craft benches.

The title, "This Is Your Life," taken from the popular TV show, quickly caught fire, helped to keep the interest keen, and stimulated such questions as "Did you shoot me?" or "Am I in it?"

Realizing that each parent wants to see his own child, about two thirds of the pictures were taken so that one or two persons dominated the scene, with enough of the equipment and associated personnel showing to provide the atmosphere of the playground activity. The remaining third portrayed groups—the winners of a dress-up party, a hat show, a sand-box contest, story hour, or an enthusiastic craft group.

Pictures were taken right into the next to last week of the playground season, and a rainy day was used to give the youngsters a preview of the program. This stimulated interest in the evening showing to come, as enthusiastic youngsters carried the news home. The problem of the film costs was settled at this point when offers were made to buy the pictures.

The playground was decorated for the occasion with lanterns which the children saved from the lantern parade; the pictures were projected on a large screen; a microphone, operating through the amplifier of a 16mm. movie projector, made the narration clearly audible in the area. The enthusiastic expressions of appreciation following the program indicated that the project was well worth repeating.—HOWARD R. RICH, *Director of Public Recreation, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.*

Fantastic Horse Show

Any horse that isn't a horse created a sensation on our playground. The entries included an oil painting of a horse; horses of plastic, plaster of Paris, wood, metal, clay; stick horses; and even horses made of paper sacks. Some of the horses were garlanded with wreaths of marigolds, bells, and ribbons. The classifications included the wildest-looking, homemade, funniest, prettiest, largest, and smallest.—CHRISTINE L. GANTLEY, *The Dorah H. Merz Memorial Playground, sponsored by the Lions Club, Maysville, Kentucky.*

Cow Night

This is an after-supper affair when the children and adults are permitted to try their hands at milking a cow, which is brought to the playground by a local dairy. Everyone enjoys this event—adults almost as well as children. Few people in the city have had an opportunity to learn how to milk; so lessons in milking are given.

This is not South Haven's only attempt to use rural resources. Hikes out into the country, hay rides, taffy pulls, and so on, have all been used with success. If other towns try the same program ideas, and our experience holds true,

Can this be a scene on a playground? It is! This program took place in Coffeyville, Kansas.

on Our Playgrounds

they will be successful.—MARVIN HAMM, *Director of Recreation, South Haven, Michigan.*

• Playground programs in South Haven are planned for the entire family. Summer playground committees composed of neighborhood mothers and fathers plan with the playground leader, and give assistance with the activities wherever possible. Each Friday night is "Family Night."—Ed.

Newspapers Liked This

Public concern over the youthful offender is fanned constantly by the news he or she makes. This is especially significant for recreation leaders since recreation programs are usually related to a community's juvenile delinquency rate, perhaps more closely than they should be. The newsmen, themselves weary of the attention given juvenile delinquency, also know that only a small percentage of youth is actually delinquent, the rest being nothing more than mischievous. The trick is to make news of the young people who are not junior felons. Surely a picture-story of playground children doing something for others without a thought of reward is worth several stories of usual playground activities, pictures included.

Last summer we used these facts and the apt term "juvenile decency" to gain a large amount of valuable publicity. The origin of the term "juvenile decency" needs explanation. Several years ago an NRA Newsletter contained reference to "opportunities for juvenile decency." Credit Joseph Prendergast with the authorship and the then higher than usual concern with juvenile delinquency as the prompter. It was put to use as follows:

Early in the season a playground director reported that some teen-age boys had arrived at his playground before opening time one morning and had removed all the stones from what had been a very stony surface. He felt this was unusual—which it was. A routine press release was prepared which labeled the act one of "juvenile decency," quite the opposite of vandalism or juvenile delinquency.

Favorable comments indicated that this was a good publicity subject. Now, more such incidents were needed. Previously one playground director had suggested a contest to select the funniest episode occurring each week. A switch in purpose created instead a "Juvenile Decency Award" of the week, to be determined by the supervisors from incidents reported by the playground directors; and an effective public-relations technique came into being.

Each Sunday, both papers carried a picture and a story of the "juvenile decency" winner. One week it was about three thirteen-year-old boys who left their playground activities to assist an indigent elderly couple who were moving. Their bright smiling faces made a real human interest story. Another time it was a cute eight-year-old who took the playground volleyball home each night, scrubbed it, and returned it the next morning white as snow. There was always something worth recognizing, if just an unusual act of sportsmanship.

The public took to these stories and so, of course, did the editors. Generally, many recreation stories are printed without enthusiasm. It does everyone a lot of good, therefore, when the editors welcome a recreation story and ask for more.—ROBERT E. KRESGE, *Superintendent of Recreation, Charleston, West Virginia.*

Boy who noticed playground's paddle tennis equipment was worn, makes and donates new ones.

Playgrounders—and Radio

One of the highlights of the playground program in Pittsburg, Kansas, is the daily radio program! Each morning a staff member, who tours the playgrounds, conducts a storytelling hour. Many times children act as "guest artists" and broadcast in the storyteller's place. Recently, they held a storytelling contest among the children. Many postcards from the community indicate the number of people reached by this program. Playground directors say in many instances the children stay at home until this program has been broadcast; then they attend the playgrounds.

Every afternoon one of the radio station staff visits a different playground and makes a tape recording—a sort of on-the-sidewalk-interview idea. The program is broadcast every night, and the children can hear themselves on the air!

Playground Helpers' Club

Although most of the children on our playground were of

some help to the program carried out by the two supervisors, some were more noticeably cooperative than others. In order to give recognition for this service and to organize the children so that their aid would be more useful, a Playground Helpers' Club was formed.

Through talks with interested children and through bulletin board announcements, boys and girls were invited to an organization meeting. As they discussed the idea, some good thinking and planning took place. They decided that club members should be at least eight years old in order to be depended upon to accept responsibility; and they adopted these rules for club membership:

1. Cooperate with playground supervisors at all times.
2. Observe playground rules; be courteous to others.
3. Help with playground activities—such as handcraft, care of table games, keeping the grounds clean—at least three hours each week, under the direct leadership of one of the supervisors.

They also agreed that each candidate for membership should undergo a trial week before acceptance into the club, in order to see if he could be relied upon to keep these rules.

When copies of the rules were mimeographed, each child who wanted to belong to the club signed two copies. At the end of the trial week the supervisors signed and dated the sheets and the candidates who had kept the rules became charter members of the organization. Then one of the copies was sent to the child's parents with a letter from the supervisors explaining the purpose of the club. The letter thanked the parents for their cooperation, invited their suggestions, and reassured them as to the direct guidance of a supervisor.

Each Monday morning the members met to sign up for the activities with which they wanted to help. They helped younger children, cared for materials during coloring and painting periods, taught individuals how to do other types of crafts, played with preschool children, cared for table games during the day, and helped to put away equipment at the close of the day. Because of the cooperative attitude fostered by the club, these children could be counted on whenever they could help, even beyond three hours a week.

At the end of the summer, the playground and recreation superintendent recognized the club members for their good work by awarding them a certificate of merit. They were all invited to a theater party by the playground supervisors the day after the playground closed.

This year the children would like to have business meetings to discuss the activities with which they can help, better ways of carrying out their purpose, and how to get more good members.

The club's success was measured by its effectiveness: in fostering more respect for the playground rules and equipment and the leadership of the supervisors; in giving prestige and recognition to those who helped in the program; and in making the program run more smoothly by freeing the supervisors from tasks which the children could perform well. Through its democratic organization and because of its purpose of service, the club proved to be good training for young citizens.—MARJORIE KESSLER, *Senior Supervisor, Roosevelt Playground, Pekin, Illinois.*

Norfolk playground children put on a fairy tale play under the patchwork quilt idea. They use crepe-paper costumes, old clothes; tree is branch in wastebasket.

Storytelling Plus

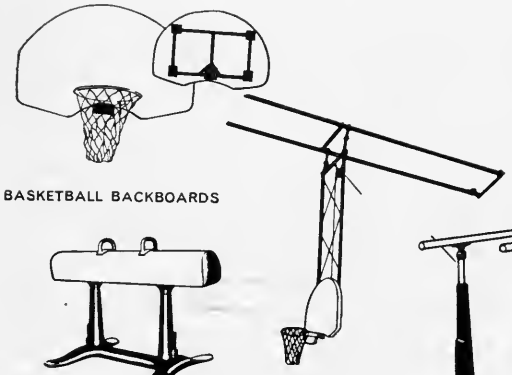
A story telling program was the dream of the recreation supervisors in Norfolk. It finally materialized with the addition of a storyteller, Marsha Murphy, to the summer-playground staff. Known as the "Story Telling Lady," she traveled to each area once a week.

She would pick a theme weekly and wear a costume related to the tale she planned to tell. For instance, one week she appeared in a Japanese kimona and told an Asiatic fairy tale, *The Vampire Cat of Nabesshima*. Also, she often added a little extra something to her visit, such as climaxing the hour with some form of dance. One week she appeared in hula attire and explained the Hawaiian art of dancing and the meaning of the use of the hands. On another occasion she has been an Arabian princess complete with Aladdin's magic lamp; and she has danced in the garbs of fairies or jungle animals.

The children were delighted when she would come decked out as a gypsy and tell their fortunes, or would be a Grecian goddess and show slides of faraway castles. Costumes such as an Annie Oakley cowgirl outfit were worn to preview coming events such as Indian and cowboy pow-wows slated for the various playgrounds throughout the summer.

The story telling program was just one part of the over-all dramatic program put on each summer by the Norfolk Recreation Bureau under Betty Bailey, drama supervisor. For many years Mrs. Bailey has been conducting "patchwork quilt plays" on the playgrounds. She ingeniously presents fairy tale plays outdoors by merely hanging quilts and blankets between trees for a stage, using old clothes and crepe paper for costumes; then, by simply telling a fairy tale, she puts on an entertaining production. No actual script is followed. With lines from favorite stories as a guide, she lets the children use their own imaginations and spontaneous enthusiasm. Through her inspiration and direction the play leaders on all of the areas have begun to put on their own once-upon-a-time dramas.—YOLANDA GRANT, *Recreation Bureau, Norfolk, Virginia.* ■

P



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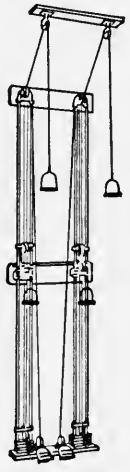
ADJUSTABLE BUCK

SUSPENDED BACKSTOPS

PARALLEL BARS



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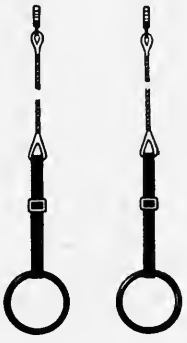

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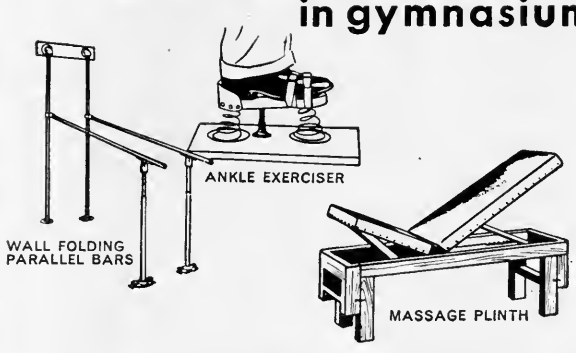

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Is "gang" trouble one of your playground problems?

little BIG SHOTS

• ● •

John A. Kraft, Jr.

FATHER FLANAGAN may have been correct. Perhaps there's no such thing as a bad boy. Still, it takes encouragement to bring out the good. Particularly when a bad reputation is involved.

It was my first day as park director in Memphis, Tennessee. The phone was ringing as I came on duty.

"Officer Whidden speaking. Let me talk to the playground director."

I introduced myself and he continued. "There's a list of names above your phone. Boys who give trouble every week. Their leader is a seventeen-year-old named Chuck Weaver. He's heavy set and wears a black-and-white cap. Chuck's lieutenant is a kid named Jimmy Manning, blond, carries a hunting knife."

As he spoke several young men entered the pavilion. The officer warned: "They'll steal anything. When the park closes at night you'll be barraged with rocks. Better have the squad car pick you up."

"It's my first night," I said. "I'll try it alone."

He muttered something, then, "If you see any of the gang, call us right away!"

Six young men of varied ages, all with the same air of indifference, stood before me. The boy described as Weaver pointed a finger at the list of names.

"Aim to keep them out of the park?"

"No," I said, "they're as welcome as anyone else."

Reaching up I removed the notice, tore it carelessly into small pieces.

"If you see them, pass the word we're making a fresh start," I told them. They stood there a few seconds, then filed out.

It was late in the afternoon before I encountered members of the gang a second time, unexpectedly, and in the back seat of a prowl car.

Two police officers stepped from the machine and I caught a glimpse of yellow hair and a somewhat stained black-and-white cap. The driver spoke: "A Mrs. Wilbourn reported her purse stolen at noon today. Her description of two boys waiting by the tennis court where she was playing fits the pair we picked up. She couldn't make a positive identification, though. We thought you might be able to help us?"

I moved closer, peered into disgruntled faces.

"Know their names?" asked the officer.

"It's my first day," I reminded him, "and they look a lot like other boys on the playgrounds."

"The kids say they've been in South Memphis riding bicycles."

I addressed Weaver, "See anyone there who knew you around noon?"

Chuck scowled. "We don't know anybody in South Memphis."

The policeman suggested, "Officer Whidden is familiar with the gang here. He can identify them."

"Why not let this ride till tomorrow?" I asked. "It'll give you more time to investigate."

"You'll work with us?"

"Of course."

"All right, you punks." He opened the car door. "We're letting you go now. Got your addresses and you'll see us again very soon!"

It was a happy moment for me a little later when Mrs. Wilbourn phoned to say she'd recovered her purse. Her daughter Thelma had borrowed it.

At ten o'clock I locked the gates leading to the tennis courts, threw a light switch and plunged the park into darkness. As I walked toward my car, a dozen eyes followed each step. But no missile shattered the silence, and my first day was completed.

Next morning I was initiated by the "big shots" at our park. Sixteen locks, complete with binding chains, had simply disappeared. Tennis courts were permanently open!

MR. KRAFT, *who has served as both physical education instructor and park director, has contributed articles to a number of professional journals. He is currently tennis professional at the Memphis Country Club.*

In the next hour one or two members of the gang put in an appearance. Their attitude seemed to be: "Lost a few locks? Left the net posts, didn't we?"

I asked a boy to have Chuck see me. Thirty minutes later the suspicious youth rode his bicycle into the park.

"You wanted me?"

"Not exactly," I parried. "Last night somebody picked the locks around here." He listened, said nothing. "They're not really important," I said, "but I don't like to be prodded, Chuck."

He held his ground. "I don't think you took the locks; but I believe you could get them back. Will you try?" I asked.

He studied the handlebars on his bicycle carefully, then said, "Well . . . maybe I can."

At three o'clock that afternoon I was apprehensive. Already the recreation office had called to ask how things were going. I had neglected to report the shortage. Now I wondered if it was a mistake.

Minutes later a small, redhaired youth called my name. He pointed to a basket on the front fender of his bike. "Chuck sent 'em," he said, and promptly broke into a full run. I examined the contents. Sixteen locks and chains. Boy, was I glad to see them!

For two days the park operated without a problem. On the third morning an indignant citizen met me with a complaint, and all hell seemed to break loose.

"It isn't the value of my watch," he declared, "I give a dozen times that amount to charity. It's the fact this article was stolen one minute after I took it from my wrist! What are you running: a public park, or a training course for juvenile delinquency?"

"If someone wanted to steal the watch," I pointed out, "an unguarded minute would be all the time he'd need."

"That's worse!" he stormed. "A person waiting for a chance to steal!"

"It's possible that the watch was taken by mistake?"

"You don't really think so. There are thieves here. You know it!"

"Look," I said—and regretted it a moment later—"give me a day to try and locate your watch?" He didn't like the idea but couldn't think of a reason to refuse.

I hated to call in Chuck Weaver, but there was no alternative.

"It happened last night," I said. "The man used Court 8 at nine o'clock."

"What did the watch look like?" Chuck asked. I gave him its description.

"If you could find anything, even a small lead . . ."

"I'm no stoolie," his green eyes flashed; then relaxing: "I'll see what can be done."

By supper that evening I was without a clue to the thief's identity. Someone slipped into the chair next to me in the restaurant and placed an article of jewelry by my plate.

"This it?"

I examined it slowly. "Yes. It seems to be."

"Tell the guy to wear it next time. It'll last longer."

"I won't forget this, Chuck," I promised.

He pointed to the timepiece. "They busted the crystal." And as he left the counter I saw that more than a watch crystal had been injured. The right side of Chuck's face was badly bruised.

"Wait, Chuck," I called after him. "Stay for supper!"

"Sorry," he said. "I ain't hungry now."

Friday morning our little big shots were at the park early.

"What's up?" I asked.

"Nothing. We planned something last night; it didn't come off and the gang turned in early."

I said: "Tell them to meet me by the pavilion at noon."

His normally suspicious nature was aroused. "Why? You got a beef?"

I didn't, of course, but he wouldn't have believed me.

At twelve o'clock eleven boys parked their bikes in a clump of shade by Court 8. Armed with a dozen tennis rackets, I closed in on the group.

"During the day I have a little free time. I'd like to teach you how to play so there'll be someone around to hit balls with me."

For a moment no one stirred.

"That's why you wanted us here?" Jimmy asked.

"Tennis!" A dirty faced youth spat the word. "We don't play sports!"

"Why?" I swung my racket on an imaginary overhead, "Take too much muscle?"

Chuck selected a piece of my equipment and dug strong fingers into the grip. "Hit me a ball," he challenged, "I'll get it back!"

"Juvenile crime is often recognized as the love of fun 'gone wrong.' Bad gangs can have their interests diverted until they become good basketball teams."—*Walter L. Scott.*

With their leader setting the example, the boys took places on the court. I demonstrated the Eastern grip and put several balls to each one. Some of their returns hit the net; others soared above the backstops. But in thirty minutes tennis gained eleven enthusiasts. Three days later, Jimmy and two younger members showed up with new rackets. I offered a medal for the winner in their group and a week's work brought indications of sound ground strokes. Mr. Klaur, the park's former director, chose that day to honor us with an appearance.

"Know the big fellow on Court 12?"

"Yes. Chuck Weaver."

"The kid he's playing; isn't that Jimmy Manning?"

"I think so."

He stepped back disgustedly. "Let 'em stay here," he warned, "and they'll steal you blind!"

I smiled, and Klaur continued.

"One day," he warned, "you'll report for work and the pavilion will be missing!"

I walked back to the courts. Jimmy lobbed successfully and Chuck streaked to the baseline in full pursuit. I knew Klaur meant well. But boys who play as hard as Chuck and Jimmy aren't likely to return at night for a mere pavilion! ■

The Teen-ager

What factors attract him to the playground?

Anthony G. Ley

FOR SEVERAL years, despite desperate attempts, we had found it impossible to interest teen-agers in the Hamilton playground program; and it was felt that an answer must be found before our playground program could be considered successful. In 1952 the Ontario Department of Education instituted a three year in-service training course for municipal recreation directors under the guidance of Dr. Alan Klein, now of the University of Pittsburgh. A thesis was one of the course requirements. Therefore, my assistant, Miss Florence Meiler, and I decided to study the situation and write jointly on the subject of "What Factors Attract Teen-Agers to the Hamilton Playgrounds?" We had the paid personnel and the organization to successfully cope with an undertaking which we hoped would be of a scientific nature. Such findings would have a distinct carry-over value since this knowledge would be valuable to any youth program anywhere.

In order to get a trial set of factors with which to experiment, questionnaires were sent to former staff members, and a letter to the former superintendent of playgrounds, Mr. J. J. Syme. Adult youth leaders, together with 354 teen-agers were interviewed, and considerable literature on the subject was studied. Naturally, many of the teen-age replies were of a specific nature. These were sorted out under general headings; for example, if a teen-ager said he liked softball, his preference was identified as sports. These, then, were the trial factors: good leadership, good program planning, use of teen-age committees, opportunity for discussion, sports, creative activities (crafts), and off-ground activities.

For the purpose of testing these factors, fourteen playgrounds were chosen. Seven were grouped together as a test group, and the remaining seven were called the control group. The program in the control group differed in no way from that which was conducted in previous years. In the test group, however, we applied the trial factors mentioned above. In order that the test should be as fair as possible, we paired off playgrounds from the test and control groups for comparative purposes, endeavoring to equalize them in respect to location in the city, quality and type of leadership, and facilities. The leaders in the test grounds were given a set program at the beginning of the season, but were told to meet at least weekly with the teen-agers and to change the program to comply with their wishes when possible and practical—the idea being to commence at their level and gradually to improve the quality of program if and when necessary.

Since one of the factors was good program planning, the leaders of the seven test playgrounds met weekly, as a group, with the director and assistant director and discussed their progress. Thus, all profited by each other's successes and failures. At this time, each leader had to present his program for the following week, thereby giving us concrete proof that adequate preparation took place. At the conclusion of the summer, thirty-nine teen-agers on test grounds and twenty-six on the control grounds were interviewed. The questions asked were similar to those used in the interviews at the beginning of the season. Attendance records were kept on each ground, weekly written reports were required from the test grounds, and all interviews were recorded and handed in.

From these records and reports, the following findings were determined. Attendance at test grounds exceeded those at control grounds with one exception, and here the leader on the control ground attended all staff meetings of test ground leaders on his own initiative. The attendance on his ground showed the same healthy improvement as on the test grounds. There were a larger number and variety of programs, a demand for longer hours (evenings and week ends), and a more equitable distribution of boys and girls on test grounds as compared to the control group. Also, there were more activities involving both sexes.

These results proved to our satisfaction that the factors which attract teen-agers to the playgrounds in Hamilton were: mixed activities (male and female); teen-age committees; sports; good organization; good leadership; off-ground activities; crafts.

MR. LEY *is the director of recreation in Hamilton, Ontario, Canada.*

The following summer these factors were applied to a teen-age program being conducted on each of four artificial ice surfaces we have in Hamilton. In the summer these concrete areas are not iced, and each adjoins an outdoor swimming pool. Both facilities were used. The excerpts from the 1955 summer report of the supervisors in charge give some idea of how successful the program was:

"We have had nothing but favorable comments about our program this summer, and it seems that we have taken a big step in solving the problem of what to do with the teen-age crowd during the summer months."

"Teen-agers in various areas began to look upon the centres as places where they could find friendship and recreation."

"The increase in attendance from week to week is evident."

"The attendance figures at Parkdale, I believe, are conclusive proof of this theory. The total attendance from June 20 to September 3 was 10,358. This figure, in comparison to attendance figures of playfield teen-age programs of previous years, justifies the continuation of the teen-age program run at the rink and pool units."

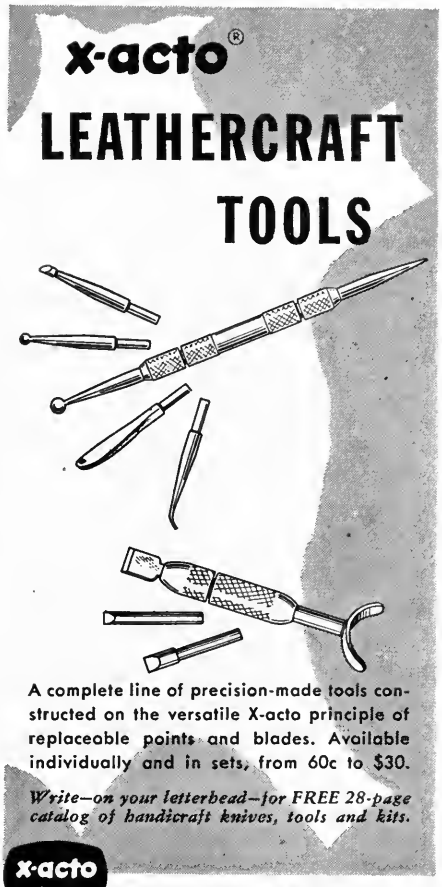
"Recreation, like education, is for all men everywhere from the cradle to the grave. It is not merely for those who have suffered misfortune, nor simply to prevent men from encountering misfortune. It is to give to all opportunity for growth, opportunity to be and become ourselves."—Howard Braucher in *A Treasury of Living.*

"I feel some progress has been made in the north end this year. I have received many favourable comments from the people in the district concerning the rink program here and feel we have come a long way with the teen-agers in this district."

"I think it should be pointed out that a great deal of the morning and afternoon program consisted of unorganized activity. Teen-agers enjoy checking out a lacrosse stick or a basketball and simply throwing the ball around. In such activity they can talk about current topics and they aren't compelled by the leader to take part in strenuous action. Such periods of 'relaxation activity' were very popular at our rink."

Upon reflection, one has difficulty in refraining from making a few observations. For instance, it is apparent that youth demands a high quality of leadership. The leader must be equal in intelligence and superior in ability to the teen-age leader in the group if the teen-age committee is to be wisely and effectively guided. Anything less means only a waste of time and effort—and very possibly more harm than good will ensue. Again, it is obvious that a great deal of preparation must precede any successful program. In an effort such as this, there can be no slipshod methods, which would only arouse the scorn of youth. On the other hand, teen-agers are not nearly as confident of themselves as we might think. By and large, they are confused and must be given a chance, under the proper auspices, to be together if for no other purpose than just to talk. Yet the leader must be quick to capitalize on any interest they might show, no matter how transitory it might be.

From a scientific point of view these factors are only applicable to the playgrounds in Hamilton; however, if they could also be tested in churches, community centers, YMCA's, YWCA's, boys' clubs, and so on, across the length and breadth of the country, it is possible we would know for certain what it is that attracts teen-agers to any location where it is desirable to have them congregate. Armed with this information, it would only be necessary to acquire the facilities and the leadership to eliminate practically, once and for all, the problems of wayward youth. Since there exist in many schools (after school hours), churches, clubs, and so on, facilities which are not now being used effectively for youth purposes, it appears that the great lack is properly trained leadership. Let those who are concerned with the seriousness of the problem of youth attach as much importance to their future as they do to the production and sale of commercial commodities. Let them devote a comparable amount of time and effort to ascertaining the effectiveness of youth programs, and they will place capable professionally trained youth leaders who are devoted to the cause on a par with their business executives, in influence, prestige, and monetary remuneration. In this way only can the problem of youth be solved. ■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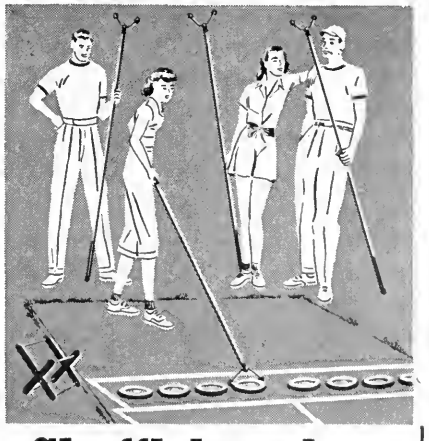

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☆

Dave Zook

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A word about Salina's recreation program will help you better understand why we believe in our young people. Salina is a mid-Kansas town of 33,000 population. Smoky Hill Air Force Base is located nearby. Since the recreation program's inception eight years ago, the recreation commission has developed eighteen playgrounds. During the summer season they are open in the morning from nine until twelve, and in the evening, from six until nine. Several lighted field areas are open later in the evening for softball, baseball, and special activities.

Salina has been blessed with many preschool children. On each play area, tot lots have been constructed so as to protect the younger fry from the hustle and bustle of the older children. Although we have no minimum age limits for the tot-lot children, we do insist that a child be able to get to and from the playground on his own. There is at least one tot-lot leader in each play area. For the most part, these leaders are senior high school students. Of the one hundred and thirteen playground leaders employed this past summer, more than half were high-school students.

Judging from the number of applications we receive each year, it seems that all parents in our city look forward to the day when their son or daughter will qualify to work as a recreation leader. When these young people apply for service in the field they might be considering as a profession, it is difficult to say, "I'm sorry, all positions have been filled." When you have recommendations from not only Salina's leading citizens but from professional people as well, you must give these applicants very careful consideration.

It is our opinion that the superintendent of recreation has not only a responsibility to his local needs and interests, but to render a service to his profession whenever possible. These enthusiastic (we consider that an outstanding qualification) young people can be lost to the ever increasing need of the recreation cause at the very beginning if every effort is not made to help them.

We employ young recreation leaders for one session, either morning or evening. In thus splitting up the work, we can offer more of our young leaders good practical experience and weekly institute training. The playground director and, usually, his assistant are employed on a full-time basis so as to keep the morning and evening program closely related.

Even with our increased employment of young people on a part-time basis, there were many more whom we could not handle even though it was apparent that among them there were quite a few with potential recreation leadership qualities.

At long last we decided to set up what we called a junior recreation leaders' program. We sent out a letter to all applicants who had failed to receive a playground assignment explaining that, although all playground jobs were filled, they were invited to report to any morning or evening playground of their choice and register with the director in charge as junior recreation leaders.

The director was to keep a record of the junior leader's attendance and evaluate his work. Those who gave evidence of good leadership qualities and had a good attendance record would receive a small bonus at the conclusion of the program. This was a means of "discovering" some very outstanding leaders and, of course, they were a big help too.

Many of these young people have been trained by National Recreation Association specialists in addition to their local institute training, and with the the experience they have had they serve their community well. We find them appearing as volunteers at school play days, church activities, and Bible schools. They also serve various agencies and civic groups in and nearby Salina.

In exposing more leaders to the recreation program, we solved several needs. To begin with, we offered many of our young people good wholesome employment. The taxpayer is always happy to see that his money is spent at home and certainly is pleased to know that our young citizens have received a portion of it. These young people have also been a good source of public relations. They have carried back into their homes, schools, and organizations a frank, honest, and sincere account of what the recreation program really is. ■

MR. ZOOK *is the superintendent of recreation in Salina, Kansas.*

TV Selects Playground Athletics

A program which increased attendance and pride in playgrounds.

R. B. McClintock

EARLY in the spring of 1955, TV station KMTV in Omaha approached the recreation department about working together in the development of a television show to be correlated with the summer playground program. KMTV was to promote this program as a public service with Roberts Dairy Company of Omaha purchasing the commercial time. It was to be called "Playground Champions."

The staff of the Omaha Park and Recreation Commission met with the station manager and his technicians and worked out a ten-week program for the summer months. The plan was to include activities already popular on the playgrounds along with a revival of activities such as top-spinning—which was popular years ago. Tops had to be given up, however, as few of our staff were able to spin one well enough to instruct the children.

The first show of the series was an orientation program to introduce the coming playground program and the play leaders to the public. Each leader told the location of his playground and of his past experience in working with children.

The programs were held in the Omaha University Field House in order that inclement weather would not be a problem. A tournament was held every week on each playground. There were two divisions, one for boys and girls eleven years of age and under and one for those twelve to thirteen years of age. The winner in both age divisions for all eighteen playgrounds earned the right to participate in the finals on television Sunday afternoons from one to two o'clock. There were very few times during the summer that a finalist did not appear to represent his playground.

Each week a station photographer went to one of the playgrounds and took movies of the children, staff, and facilities. These were featured on the playground salute at the end of each program.

Another feature on the Sunday afternoon show was the presentation of awards. Each child who won a playground tournament was given a four-inch trophy. The city champion and the runner-up were given larger trophies furnished by KMTV. Each week the trophies were then presented by some well-known person in the community such as the chairman of the park and recreation commission, the mayor, the sponsor, and the manager of the station.

MR. MCCLINTOCK *is superintendent of parks and recreation in Omaha, Nebraska.*

Everyone in the department and at the station was very concerned about spectator interest, and we were surprised at the amount that was indicated. Our most glowing reports came from older people who were beyond the age of participation in any athletic activity, or who had no children participating in the program. During the summer the television station made the usual surveys of viewer interest and the fact that the program had a very high rating was indicated when the station said that they would carry on the same idea next year.

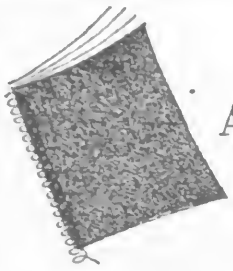
One of the things that evidenced itself more than anything else was an enthusiasm that had not been present previously. The youngsters developed a spirit of pride in their own playground and the determination that they were going to practice for their television program. Many came to the grounds and worked for hours to improve their techniques. Our playground registration increased from 8,046 in 1954 to 12,988 in 1955, and the attendance from 178,322 in 1954 to 223,292 in 1955. The program for the ten weeks was as follows:

	Junior	*Senior*	*Grand Total*
Tether Ball	362	231	593
Washers	397	321	718
Yo-yo	321	206	527
Rope Jumping	461	321	782
Paddle Ball	276	282	558
Box Hockey	464	324	788
Hopscotch	562	412	974
Tomato Can Golf	610	336	946
Swimming	111	122	233
	3564	2555	6119

The numbers indicated are those who actually *participated* in each of the tournaments. Many children took part in the activities on the playground but did not participate in the tournament.

KMTV printed playground membership cards which were used, on the back of which there was the television schedule for the summer. They also printed a very fine brochure covering the entire program, which is available to anyone who would care to write us for a copy. It includes pictures, graphs, and stories about this cooperative program that meant so much to the children and adults of our community.

This show did a great deal to educate the people of the community as to what goes on on a playground. It is a program that we would certainly recommend to every recreation department and to every radio and television station in the country. ■



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Mrs. Ruth Peeler Wins Award

Mrs. Ruth E. Peeler of Seattle, Washington, recently elected to the board of directors of the National Recreation Association, has received the Cornelius Amory Pugsley 1955 Silver Award for outstanding state park and historic services to the State of Washington. Mrs. Peeler became interested in state parks as a lay citizen immediately following World War II. Of her notable contributions during the past ten years, the more significant are: the reorganization of the state park administration, placing the financial support for the state park program on a sound basis, the establishment of a state historic sites program, and the provision of a community recreation consultant service in the state park program.

Pakistan NRA

The formation of the National Recreation Association of Pakistan with headquarters at 41 Cotton Exchange, Karachi, took place early in March. The executive committee consists of Dr. G. M. Mehkri, professor of social work in Karachi; Miss Musarat Jahan Taimuri, a research officer in the Government of Pakistan; Mazhar Yusuf, editor of *Pakistan Textile Journal*, Karachi; Mrs. Naema Sultan Begum, a professor in a college in Karachi.

Fifty Years Ago

In April 1906 the Playground Association of America — now the National Recreation Association was organized in Washington, D. C.

The new association's letterhead carries the following information: "The National Recreation Association of Pakistan is a non-profit, non-political and non-sectarian civic organization. It is supported by voluntary contributions and is dedicated to the service of all individuals and agencies, public and private, concerned with recreation."

Indiana Governor's Conference On Recreation

On April 16, the Governor's Conference on Recreation will be held at the Indiana University Student Union. The theme of this year's conference is "Our Key, Leadership." Park and recreation leaders from throughout Indiana have been asked to bring two young people who are thinking of going into the recreation field as a career. Service clubs have been invited to sponsor boys and girls who have shown leadership ability in church, school, and club recreation programs.

Tulsa's New Center

A new community center in Tulsa, Oklahoma, was opened late last November. The $70,000 structure, at Frank H. Reed Park, is constructed of tile with stone trimming. It is the second of three new centers being provided by park bond funds. Facilities include a main room which will seat three hundred and fifty people, a lounge, craft room, reading room, game room, kitchen, and a large patio. A high school sewing class made all of the drapes for the new building—and served the refreshments at the opening ceremonies. Chairs for the center were given by the Lions Club. Craft classes will be taught by students from the junior and senior high schools under the supervision of a recreation director.

Hawaii Teen-Agers Play Host

The Leeward Playground Teen-Age Council in Hawaii entertained twenty-two teen-agers from the Los Angeles recreation department's Hollywoodland Camp for Girls. The hosts held an International Night Program for their guests who had worked and saved for a full year to make possible a ten-day trip to the Islands.

Community Center with Western Decor

At Menard Community Center in Galveston, Texas, everything is Western style—tables, chairs, cowboy pictures and murals. Horseshoes, lariats, lanterns, spurs, horse collars, branding irons, old plow handles, saddles, boots, bits, chains, bridles, stirrups, wheels, a roll of barb wire, deer heads, and other ranch paraphernalia are hung from the walls, ceilings, doorways and pillars. The center is known as the "Teen Korral."

Dubba Dooley, superintendent of recreation, acquired this fine assortment of Western articles by having "Wanted" cards printed and tacking them on bulletin boards in the country stores.

Forty-nine Years Ago

In April 1907 the first issue of THE PLAYGROUND—now RECREATION magazine — was published.

"Si-Bo-Gi"

Imaginations of southern Illinois school children are hitting on all cylinders, judges decided in the Educational Council of One Hundred camp-naming contest for the council's public school camping site at Little Grassy Lake in Crab Orchard National Wildlife Refuge near Giant City State Park. While wading through more than six hundred entries, they tossed out such gems as "Watery Waters Camp," "Horse Hide Camp," "The Jolly Rocken Inn," and "Shawnee-Wanee-Pawnee." Among the more elaborate names suggested was "The Illinois Historical Play and Study Grounds." ("We'd sure have trouble getting THAT on a T-shirt," quipped a judge.)

Linda Sue Whitaker, a Mt. Vernon sixth-grader, submitted the name finally selected: "Si-Bo-Gi," an abbreviation for "Southern Illinois Boys and Girls."

"A fundamental condition for the permanent development of a free people is that they shall in childhood learn to govern themselves. Self-government is to be learned as an experience, rather than taught as a theory. Hence in a permanent democracy, adequate playgrounds for all children are a necessity." — Luther H. Gulick, President, Playground Association of America, in *The Playground*, April 1907.

Friendship Corners

Miami Beach, Florida, has opened the first in a series of "Friendship Corners" —meeting places for senior citizens, home folks, and guests. Friendship Corner No. 1 is on the Broad Walk at Pier Park Fishing Pier on the Atlantic Ocean at Biscayne Street. Two more will be under construction soon. Recreation equipment, tables, and benches will be available at these gathering places.

Citizen Provides Park

Centerville, Tennessee, will have some fine recreation facilities because a local citizen made the provisions in his will. The late C. W. Thompson, a prominent road contractor, set aside a sum of $85,000 for this purpose. To date, six acres of property have been purchased, at a cost of $15,000, for an area that will contain a swimming pool and recreation center.

Oklahoma's Great Easter Pageant

On Easter Sunday, an estimated 200,000 visitors will once again attend the magnificent annual sunrise pageant in south central Oklahoma. The thirty-one-year-old spectacle, currently held in a huge natural amphitheater in the Wichita Mountains Game Refuge, features a two-hour enactment of the Passion Play which ends just as the sun rises. The cast of this moving drama are all nonprofessional. The stage settings—reproductions of sites in and around the Holy City—are permanent and historically correct. Easter music is played before the pageant—and a sky-written benediction ends the totally impressive program.

Tribute to Donald C. Wingo

The Norfolk, Virginia, recreation department staff and many other friends recently honored Donald C. Wingo, the assistant superintendent of recreation, with a surprise party and award as a tribute to his excellent service. A wrist watch and a plaque bearing a citation of merit were presented to him with due ceremony. Mr. Wingo, who was employed as Norfolk's first full-time supervisor of recreation for Negroes in 1946 and promoted to his present position in 1950, has received many honors for his work. He was on the program at National Recreation Congresses in New Orleans, Boston, and Philadelphia, and has served as a member of the NRA Southern District National Advisory Committee and as vice-president and board member of the Virginia Recreation Association.

Came the Spring with all its splendor,
All its birds and all its blossoms,
All its flowers, and leaves, and grasses.

—From *The Song of Hiawatha* by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow

Retribution Plus—for Litterbugs

Magistrates in Maryland are now giving trash tossers twenty-four hours in which to clean up not only their own litter, but all other debris in the area where they have been found guilty of dumping. Reports indicate that the new measure is effective.

Facts and Figures

Long Beach, California — Bond issue approved by vote of 59,276 to 18,823 authorized $4,900,000 for recreation and park improvements.

Rapid City, South Dakota — Demands for additional pools have been so strong that the $80,000 balance being held in escrow from a 1951 $200,000 swimming pool bond issue, plus an additional bond issue of $200,000 last fall, will be used for the construction of two more pools.

Corvallis, Oregon—An additional one-and-a-half-mills levy for parks and recreation was approved by a two to one vote.

"The success of a playground depends upon wise, genial, skillful leadership."—THE PLAYGROUND, May 1907.

IN MEMORIAM
Dr. Charles Hershey

Dr. Charles Hershey, chairman of the park and recreation board of Colorado Springs, died in December at the age of seventy-seven. Delegates to the National Recreation Congress at Denver will remember the active part he played at that time as chairman of one of the general sessions and also of one of the section meetings for members of boards and commissions. Dr. Hershey was also on hand to greet those delegates who made the special trip to Colorado Springs immediately following the Congress.

He was dean of men and later dean of the college at Colorado College from 1923 until his retirement in 1947. While an official of the college and after his retirement he was active in many phases of academic, religious, and community life, and he made a substantial contribution to the development of the municipal recreation program in Colorado Springs.

A Park Creative Playshop

The summer visitor to Cain Park follows a magic tune . . .

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Robert Chambers

Two young playshop Tom Sawyers find realistic spot for rehearsal. Here, all play is conducted out-of-doors.

IF YOU ARRIVE at Cain Park at about ten o'clock any summer morning you have no doubt that it is a busy place. There are two signs flanking the ivy-covered main gate, just off a busy main street in Cleveland Heights, Ohio. One carries an announcement of the current attraction at the big, outdoor Cain Park Theatre; the other, the words "Cain Park Creative Playshop." The distant sounds of an orchestra tuning up and the shouts of children which come to you through the trees give evidence that rehearsals are going on right now.

Like one of the kids following the magic tune of the piper in *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*, you follow the path which leads into the park. Almost immediately you come to a group of children practicing ballet positions on the grass. It is hard work—they have just learned the positions this morning—but they are sticking to it gamely, and even the boys seem to like it. Their leader (who dances in the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, you learn later) gathers the group around her and says, "Now that we've learned the positions, let's have some fun with them.

"Think of something you'd like to be—a princess or a voodoo witch doctor or a bouncy rubber toy—and work out your own dance using some of these positions as a start."

The youngsters go into several small huddles. Before long one group announces that it is ready with its dance. A ten-year-old starts to play on the only musical instrument in sight—a tom-tom hanging from a nearby tree—and the other three children begin their dance. It doesn't matter that they have forgotten to announce *what* they are dancing; anyone can see that they are witch doctors.

The light-hearted tinkle of a piano draws you to another crowd of children under another tree. They are listening open-mouthed to Kipling's story, *How the Elephant Got His Trunk*. The young man telling the story is seated at a small piano, and when he comes to the exciting parts he interrupts himself to illustrate them with music. One of these exciting parts comes when the crocodile slithers off his rock into the water.

"How did the music go that time?" asks the storyteller.

"It went th-r-r-ump!" says one child.

"It was fast," says another fascinated listener, "fast and . . . kind of *squiggly*."

You realize that these children will be the adults of tomorrow—adults who will understand and support their own civic opera companies and symphony orchestras because of the background they are receiving now in *creative listening*.

The next group you see looks at first as if it were right in the middle of a good game of cops and robbers. Two children—the "bad guys"—are trying to look tough; three others—the "good guys"—are giving them an old-fashioned third degree.

"What is your trade?"

"Why aren't you working today?"

"Who told you to decorate these statues?" they demand.

It hits you all at once: this isn't cops and robbers, it's the opening scene of *Julius Caesar!* These youngsters—none of whom are out of the sixth grade yet—are play-acting Shakespeare's great tragedy! The words they use are mostly their own, of course; but now and then a colorful sixteenth-

A rhythms class using one of the grassy "outdoor classrooms." Children often bring their lunch, stay all day.

MR. CHAMBERS *is director of family plays at Ohio State University where he is doing graduate study. He has led creative dramatic activities at a hospital, public library, community center, Y.M.C.A., boys' clubs, and summer camps.*

A creative dramatics group playing a scene in a favorite story. Top creative leaders are recruited for the season.

century phrase slips in. They don't know how the story ends yet, because their leader has read them only the first scene so far. But on succeeding mornings they will hear the rest of the story; and they will play it all like this, a new scene each day until they have play-acted the whole play.

It doesn't matter in what direction you turn; something different is happening in each. You go backstage at the small amphitheatre where this afternoon's play will be given, and find yourself in the middle of last-minute scene painting and costume fitting. On the back lawn a group of high-school-age young people are rehearsing a radio script which one of them has written. On the front lawn a group of younger teen-agers are making puppets with strips of old newspaper and flour paste. You are the only audience; there isn't even one child standing aside with his hands in his pockets. The name "playshop" is a good one, you think.

One of the many ways in which the Cain Park Creative Playshop is unique is that it is owned and operated by the city of Cleveland Heights. Dr. Dina Rees Evans, who founded it in 1938, is still energetically directing its activities for the city. Thanks mainly to her broad hints to the city council, there have been many improvements in the beautiful park which houses the playshop.

Now included in its facilities are the pint-sized Alma Theatre, suitable for either puppet or live shows, and containing backstage dressing rooms and workshop space necessary for the six children's plays given each summer; the combination radio shack and ticket booth; and the staff office and storeroom has the friendly nickname of "The Hut." Playshop classes still are held outdoors on the grass, which is, after all, the best place to be in the summertime. During this past summer—its eighteenth of consecutive operation—there were twenty-two people on the playshop staff and three hundred and fifty children enrolled in the various classes.

Dr. Evans spares no effort in recruiting top artist-teachers for the six-week playshop season. Last year her staff included George Latshaw, whose puppet characters are nationally known through moving pictures and television; Bill Bryan, Fulbright scholar and concert pianist; plus other leading directors and teachers of the creative arts from all parts of the Midwest. A tuition fee of twenty-five dollars is paid by each child, and in this way the playshop can be self-supporting.

Without asking the youngsters, you can tell they're getting more than their money's worth. Although playshop sessions end officially at noon, few children leave at that time. Many bring their lunches and stay all day. A few are busy with rehearsals in the afternoon, but most of them stick around simply because they like to be here, or to work on special projects of their own—a puppet, an unfinished picture, or a TV script.

"Yes," you think again, "Cain Park Creative Playshop has been well-named. A playshop is just what it is!" ■

SAFETY for CHILDREN and YOUTH

From the Safety Charter for Children and Youth as developed by a joint committee representing a group of youth-serving organizations and the National Safety Council. The charter appears in full in the March, 1956, issue of *Safety Education*.

"For every child a community which recognizes and plans for his needs, protects him against physical dangers, provides him with safe and wholesome places for play and recreation. . . ." *

A community where all agencies and organizations, through individual and cooperative effort, develop a program of action that meets conditions affecting the safety of youth.

All children and youth need:

1. A community that provides for the safety of its citizens.
2. A community, rural or urban, that provides for and encourages safe living on the streets and highways, on the job, in recreation, and at home.
3. A community that considers the safe route to and from school, church, playground, and other youth centers in its planning.
4. A community with adequate regulations and enforcement for traffic, transportation, building and fire safety.
5. A community that accepts its responsibility for appropriate leadership and supervision of group functions.
6. A community wherein safe and reasonable recreation programs are provided for children and youth, under adult guidance and supervision competent to assist children and youth in making appropriate social adjustments.

* "Children's Charter," White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, 1930.

Conditioning and Maintenance of Baseball Diamonds

Like the returning robin, the cry of "Let's play ball" is a familiar sign of spring.

Compiled by C. O. Brown

THE ANGUISHED pleas of players, and would-be players, of baseball and softball "for a diamond to practice on" will soon beset the ears of nearly every recreation executive in the nation. That old bugaboo, spring reconditioning, will be with us.

Actually "spring reconditioning" is merely a phase of a never-ending cycle of conditioning. The universal opinion of five cities of wide experience in baseball promotion is that there is no substitute for continual maintenance.

Here, from Battle Creek (Michigan), Livingston, (New Jersey), Chicago, Cincinnati, and Dallas, are presented views with remarkably little variation in basic thinking. All direct their efforts toward the safest and best possible areas at minimum maintenance cost, an aim of good recreation administration. Some differences of opinion arise, and an effort has been made to present those differences fairly.

The five contributors whose collaboration makes possible the following digest are W. G. Scheibe, superintendent of parks, Dallas; T. E. O'Halloran, superintendent landscape division, Chicago Park District; Robert D. Sisco, superintendent of recreation and parks department, Livingston; Herb A. Davis, superintendent of the public recreation commission, Cincinnati; and Arch R. Flannery, superintendent of recreation, parks and buildings, Battle Creek.

The comprehensive material submitted was digested by the national office of the American Amateur Baseball Congress in the hope it would be helpful to the profession.

Original construction is omitted entirely since justice obviously could not be done such a major study. References to basic construction are made only when applicable as corrective measures for existing conditions.

The five cities cooperating vary in conditions of temperature, humidity, topography and soil—and hence in maintenance problems.

Battle Creek maintains 9 baseball fields, 6 softball fields; Dallas, a total of 150, of which 53 are skinned, 1 baseball (grass infield) exhibition type; Cincinnati, 47 baseball and 73 softball fields; Livingston, 3 baseball and 6 softball fields; and Chicago, the staggering total of 119 baseball and 496 softball fields.

Grass Versus "Skinned" Infields

On the perennial "skinned" vs. grass infield question, Davis from Cincinnati reports, "Skinned infields are used exclusively because they can be maintained in top condition more economically than the sodded areas at the same playing level. Having the infields skinned also makes it possible to use a field for both softball and baseball since baselines can be shifted easily to the required distance."

From Chicago, O'Halloran says, "There are two schools of thought, one advocating grassed-over infields, the other calling for skinned infields. Both have merit because much depends upon the degree of use and quality of soils. A well-established sodded infield used exclusively for baseball can be maintained with a minimum of attention if only a normal number of games are played on it each week. This is not possible on diamonds used a number of times every day, or where baseball and softball are played on the same diamond, because grass is worn bare across the center of the diamond and holes or depressions are being made by player activity. . . . The skinned infield increases the dust problem, but it also eliminates the hazard of personal injuries from crazily bouncing baseballs, and makes for better played games."

Sisco's attitude at Livingston is different: "A good grass cover on any diamond is essential. It provides color that increases the esthetic value of the area, forms a safety cushion that helps protect players from injury, and eliminates the nuisance of mud and dust."

Dallas uses both clay and grass, reports an average of fourteen and a half games per week on their exhibition baseball diamond. Battle Creek agrees with Livingston, reports in excess of twenty games per week on some grass infields

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MR. BROWN *is president of the American Amateur Baseball Congress.*

without undue damage.

Chicago notes the increasing trend toward playing midget or Little League baseball on regulation softball diamonds. This frequently requires longer base-paths and pitching distance. Thus a second pitcher's rubber must be installed behind the first one and, inasmuch as both rubbers must be at the same height, the ground between them should be perfectly level. This arrangement is difficult, if not impossible, on grass infields.

Advance Fall Maintenance

Chicago, Cincinnati, and Battle Creek state they try to pitch as many major repairs in late fall as possible, capitalize on winter settling and compaction, citing rainy springs in the Midwest as undesirable for reconditioning.

General Maintenance

Practice appears to be similar everywhere. O'Halloran writes: "Routine maintenance calls for raking the skinned areas, filling depressions near bases and pitcher's rubber as often as possible, light watering daily during dry spells and dragging at least once per week to smooth over all bare areas, after the worst ravages of winter are repaired. Dragging operations can be done either by hand labor or with a light rubber-tired farm tractor or pick-up truck. A heavy duty power mower also can be used for this purpose. Steel or cocoa mats, wooden drags, pieces of chain link fence, or other leveling equipment can be used to advantage. Dragging should start at the outer edge of the infield and work toward pitcher's rubber. Outfields should be inspected periodically for hazardous conditions. Depressions should be filled promptly to avoid personal injuries."

The baseball diamond at Memorial Field, Mt. Vernon, New York, has an excellent, well-maintained infield.

Cincinnati's operations are almost identical, though Davis further advises: "Conditioning is done by five mobile crews. Two are combined with grass-cutting outfits and the pick-up trucks carrying the mowing equipment are used for dragging infields while grass is being cut. Three crews do nothing but condition fields. . . . Three teams work on Sunday mornings, starting at the break of dawn to drag and recondition fields for heavy Sunday play after equally heavy use Saturday by knothole (junior) teams."

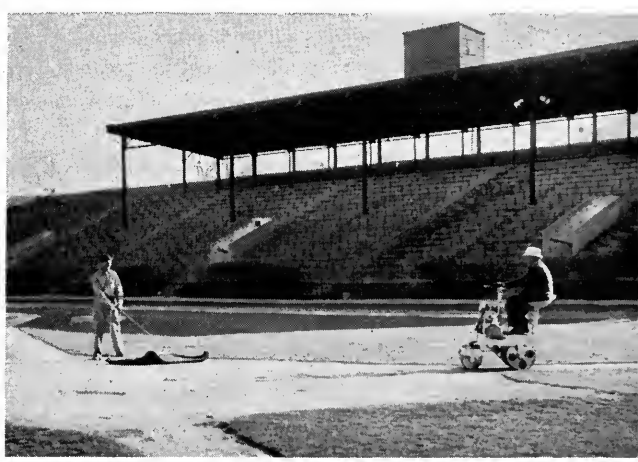
Important Fall Preparation

Sisco notes: "At the close of the season, the diamo should be leveled and trued prior to any reseeding pr gram. But owning to action of alternating freezing a thawing and where traffic may rut the skinned area duri the off-season, it is best to save leveling until early spring

For spring reconditioning, Dallas reports that clay blo along the baseline fences is removed and placed on the i field. Flannery of Battle Creek says: "With exclusive grass infields, we find considerable clay is washed a blown into the immediate adjoining grass during the pla ing season. In the fall grades are checked, a sod cutter used to remove the grass two or three feet back from t skinned area and the grade there is lowered as necessary restore it to a true condition. Then the sod is replaced. Th prevents the grass growing through soil deposited on top it and developing an undesirable ridge on the apron of t sod."

The Humble Sod Cutter

Flannery notes, incidentally, "A sod cutter is a rarely a preciated tool. Not only do we use it for cutting sod, but f cutting foul lines and for edging the diamond, a great tim saver. We also use it for loosening soil on the infield befo rolling. One cutter will cut an acre and a half of sod in half-day. I believe more departments could develop uses f this homely tool with great benefits."



Rolling and dragging are a part of the routine care and maintenance important for any type of infield.

Dust Problems

Dust problems are much greater where "skinned infields are the rule. Cincinnati thinks it has lessened its dust pro lem by using crankcase oil drained from city cars, applyi it twice a season (once in the spring) in just the rig amount and properly mixed with clay to avoid discolor tions. Davis also reports that fields are sprinkled befo dragging in order to moderate this problem. Battle Cre reports a negligible problem since it has no skinned i fields, differs with Chicago on use of molder's sand, reporte later, in the belief this aggravates the dust problem. In th instance, the term appears to be applied to a slightly diffe ent mixture. Dallas stresses watering, and in acute case uses calcium chloride, a deliquescent chemical.

Lining

Use of hydrated lime appears to be almost universal, to eliminate danger of burns both to players and turf. All stress the importance of re-surveying lines every spring.

Soils Recommended

Scheibe writes that Dallas, which uses a heavy clay loam or a light clay, has evolved the following procedures: "After infields are smoothed in the spring, five yards of sharp mason sand are added. It is applied to cut down clay blowing and to give a better infield finish when dragged. The sand has a screen analysis as follows: On #10 mesh screen, 6 per cent retained; on #20 mesh, 23 per cent retained; on #40 mesh, 58 per cent retained; on #100 mesh, 97 per cent retained."

Battle Creek uses all sandy loam, no clay, except on the home plate and pitcher's box areas. While no "blue clay" is available, as Chicago reports, Battle Creek hauls top soil of similar properties fifteen miles for this purpose. Livingston recommends raising grades on base paths to eliminate standing water after rains, particularly in the spring, to compensate for later wash.

Cincinnati uses a mixture of 85 per cent clay and 15 per cent sand, making sure that the clay is entirely free of gravel. Chicago uses 50 per cent loam soil, 50 per cent molder's sand on "skinned" infields. Molder's sand is a heavy oily substance which blends well with loam, remains free of vegetation, does not become dry or dusty, nor does it discolor baseballs. It can be raked or dragged with ease. However, it is scarce and available rarely except as a by-product of certain foundries. It must be screened thoroughly to remove all pieces of metal or other foreign matter.

Writes O'Halloran: "The material now generally used throughout the Chicago Park District is a mixture of soils labeled 'Special Black Earth' as distinguished from garden soil or regular black earth, both of a more or less sandy nature. It should contain not more than 50 per cent clay (yellow or brown and very little blue), mixed with 30-40 per cent silt or loam and 10-20 per cent fine gravel or coarse sand. This combination generally remains loose and friable even in hot dry weather, yet does not become dusty or powdery to be blown about by wind or kicked away by player activity.

"While blue clay . . . is ideal for clay tennis courts because the surface is firm but springy underneath, this condition is brought about only through several daily waterings. Otherwise it bakes hard during the summer months and is hazardous. . . . Its use on a diamond is not recommended except in the fifteen-foot-circle at the pitcher's rubber and around homeplate."

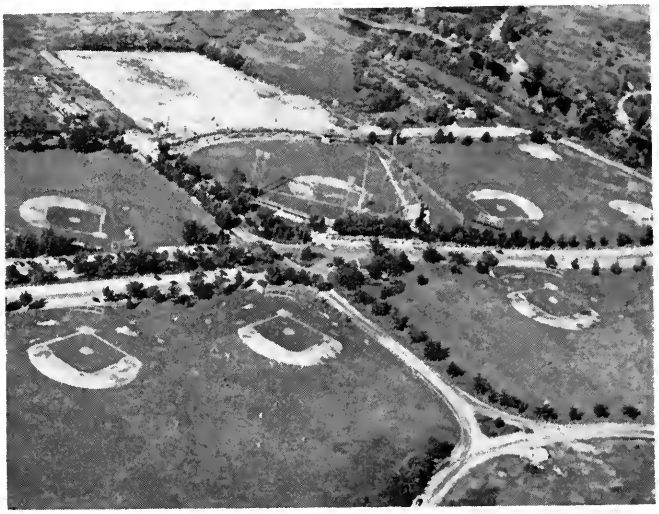
Advance Weed Control

Strong turf is the best defense against weeds and chemical spray should be used sparingly to avoid damage to grasses. All report they use it only when the weeds begin to reach their real growing season. If a bad year is encountered in Battle Creek, weed killers are also used during the first week in October.

Fertilizing and Seeding

"Just like humans," says Sisco, "turf grasses make their best growth when fed properly." All five cities agree that early spring and late fall seeding is desirable. Sisco reminds us, "Fertilizers should be applied only on dry days and when the dew is off the grass." Should fertilization be necessary after spring preparation, Battle Creek and Livingston warn against too-heavy applications, advising several light treatments instead. Flannery emphasizes the necessity of aerating soil in advance of fertilization and there is general agreement that water should be available immediately to avoid burning and to make the chemicals more easily available to plant roots.

Sisco stresses the desirability of taking PH readings before application, by any of the good but inexpensive kits



Aerial view of play area in Battle Creek, Michigan, which maintains nine baseball fields, six softball fields.

on the market, as improper PH may prevent chemical fertilizers from releasing nutrients. He writes, "As a general rules ground limestone should be applied whenever the PH rate is 6.0 or lower; although it may be applied at any season—fall or winter is best. Ground limestone reacts slowly and it may be several months before it becomes effective. Flannery uses "Vigoro" on infields, particularly in the spring, with success.

Cincinnati uses heavier fertilization in early spring. Dallas seconds Sisco's stressing of soil tests, gauging its fertilizer applications accordingly, from a base of one pound of nitrogen per one thousand square feet.

Cincinnati uses a seeding mixture of 60 per cent blue grass, 20 per cent meadow fescue and 20 per cent white top in fall seeding, but substitutes the faster germinating Italian rye for the white top in the spring. Timothy is employed where there is an erosion problem.

Battle Creek uses two-thirds blue grass, one-third red top and fescue, mixed. Dallas, because of climatic conditions, leans toward Bermuda grass for infields.

Mowing

A high cut of grass is generally employed in the spring, with a deeper cut being used progressively as the season

advances, to provide maximum strength for the grass. One and one-half inches is a good mark for infield cuttings, although Dallas and Battle Creek have had good success with one-inch as the season progresses and Dallas even has employed one-half-inch where very fast infields are desired. This, of course, is influenced by the strength of the Bermuda grass used. Originally Dallas' cut was two and one-half inches but was found to be too slow. Dallas finds it profitable to remove cut grass until all excess mat is eliminated, if a one-half-inch height of cut is to be maintained. Sisco warns against dull blades on reel or rotary mowers, to prevent pulling rather than cutting. Battle Creek and Dallas cut twice weekly, as soon as the grass has attained any strength.

Watering

There is uniform agreement on warning against overwatering; but all agree that slow soaking to four or five inches is necessary. Many stress advance proper aeration of soil as an aid, and in the spring as a necessity.

Sodding

Where unfavorable conditions indicate sod replacement, policies vary. Cincinnati has a general purchase order set up for use as needed. Battle Creek maintains a small sod nursery, as does Livingston. Dallas has found it unnecessary. Chicago provides its own sod as necessary, using Kentucky blue grass for infield work, thus making it possible to use new diamonds more quickly as growing grass on the field retires the area from play for a prolonged period.

Compaction

Compaction is a problem of both grass and "skinned" areas. Battle Creek and Livingston report at length on it. Both agree that proper aeration is the best answer to much compaction. Sisco says, "When drought conditions prevail, aerated turf develops deeper roots, making it better able to stand dryness. 'Where too much water is the problem, aeration ventilates the soil and allows oxygen to reach the suffocated grass roots. . . . Failure to aerate properly gives you a nice choice of browned or drowned grass." Flannery says, "In the spring and in dry seasons, we are particularly careful to aerate properly before every watering."

Battle Creek reports negligible compaction problems because of type of soil used. Livingston reminds that even on fields of high sand content, a full season of play causes considerable compaction which must be remedied in the spring.

When acutely compacted, clay fields should be disked with loam as a corrective measure. Spike drags or spike harrows are recommended.

Battle Creek uses its faithful sod cutters in fighting compaction before it gets "too far" since they break up top covering excellently.

Stones

A common problem is that of pebbles and stones brought to the surface during the winter by frost action. A corrective measure, of course, is dragging bare surfaces to dislodge such matter and make removal possible. Better is the preventative method of proper subsurface. While slightly more expensive in the beginning, spring care will save its slight additional cost many times over by later elimination of "repeat performances."

So there you have combined experience of five good men. We trust you may find a "wrinkle" or two you may have missed somewhere along the line in your own experience. ■

Gustavus Town Kirby

In Memoriam

Gustavus Town Kirby, a board member and officer of the National Recreation Association for forty-eight years, died at his home in Bedford Hills, New York, on February 27, at the age of eighty-two. Mr. Kirby was often referred to as the "elder statesman" of amateur athletics in the United States.

He was a member of the first American Olympic Committee in 1895 and of each succeeding committee, and also served as president of the United States Olympic Association. His international interest in recreation and sports won him decorations from the governments of Sweden, France, Belgium, Germany, and Finland.

In 1908 Mr. Kirby became a member of the board of directors and treasurer of the National Recreation Association, then known as the Playground Association of America. He served in these capacities continuously until 1946 and from then until his death continued as treasurer emeritus of the Association.

A lawyer by profession, Mr. Kirby was from his youth an enthusiastic participant in track and field events, tennis, golf, baseball, sailing, horsemanship, and many other sports. These interests lead to administrative leadership in sports. He was active in the Amateur Athletic Union, Public Schools Athletic League of New York, Boys Athletic League, and the Sportsmanship Brotherhood, as well as many other organizations.

Gustavus T. Kirby
1874-1956

The slide chute, a familiar piece of equipment, is placed at an approach so it will introduce the child to the community.

Shy youngsters are often drawn to the area by the odd white pipe because they can, at a glance, look through it to the end.

An Improvised

Although called a "studied disorder" by a local newspaper, this playground shows evidence of careful and imaginative planning.

YOUNGSTERS in Belleville, New Jersey, last summer were welcomed by a new type of playground. We call it an *Improvised Play Community*, "improvised" because its component parts are concrete sewer pipes, railroad ties, a slide chute, a corrugated iron pipe, two balance beams, some railroad track, and a horizontal ladder. It is a play community because its parts are arranged so as to make each child's actions affect the others. Children learn through play to use imagination, to give and take, to meet frustrations head on, to help one another, to face challenges, and to civilize their play. There are situations in which the younger ones can excel and yet others where the older may assist the younger.

The theories and philosophies of Professor Joseph Brown of Princeton University inspired this improvisation. (See RECREATION, December 1954, "One Body Plus One Mind Equals One Person" by Joseph Brown.) Professor Brown has reached deep into the true meaning and purpose of play. Neither this author nor Professor Brown advocate the discard of traditional play equipment, but, rather, an expansion thereof.

A study of children at play when they are unsupervised will teach us much about the type of equipment that will have natural appeal for them. They all are intrigued by tests of balance as shown in their curb-walking, fence-walking, boulder-standing, and so on. Climbing is a must, they love to attain any height, be it on a boulder, a dirt pile, or a pile of wood. They like to be looked up to by their younger playmates. The younger enjoy imitating the older. Every playground director has found children walking the seesaws or climbing the slide chute.

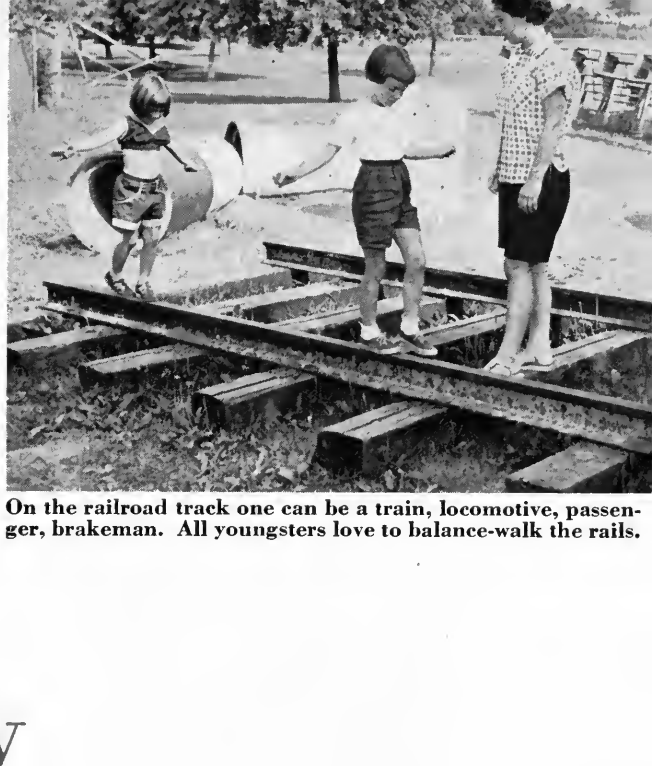
Every recreation leader realizes that play should help to equip the child with the responses and resilience needed for adult life. The play community is within the municipal stadium, adjacent to a traditional playground on one side and a wrestling-tumbling platform on the other. In front of the play community is the athletic field, with its running track and the facilities for highly organized games. This positioning of the play community is important. Its relationship with its surroundings will be dealt with in a later paragraph. The diagram on these pages will facilitate your understanding of its layout.

The balance beams are each fourteen-foot four-by-fours pivoted by a long bolt run through two two-inch-diameter pipe uprights. Height at the pivot point is eighteen inches. Because there are several holes, about eight inches apart, in each balance beam, the balance points can easily be changed, to present the youngsters with different situations from day to day. An optical illusion has been created with the beams. Each is painted in a long diagonal with one side red and one side white. Children will mentally walk the dark color and enjoy the sensation of increased difficulty as they approach the end where the darker color thins.

Children were observed bending every effort to walk both beams without touching the ground. They seemed to enjoy the beams more when they were set up off center. Many of them enjoyed standing at the balance point and

MR. COOK *is the superintendent of recreation in Belleville, New Jersey.*

The horizontal ladder, also familiar, plays an important role in carefully designed interrelation of community's parts.



On the railroad track one can be a train, locomotive, passenger, brakeman. All youngsters love to balance-walk the rails.

ay Community

Robert E. Cook

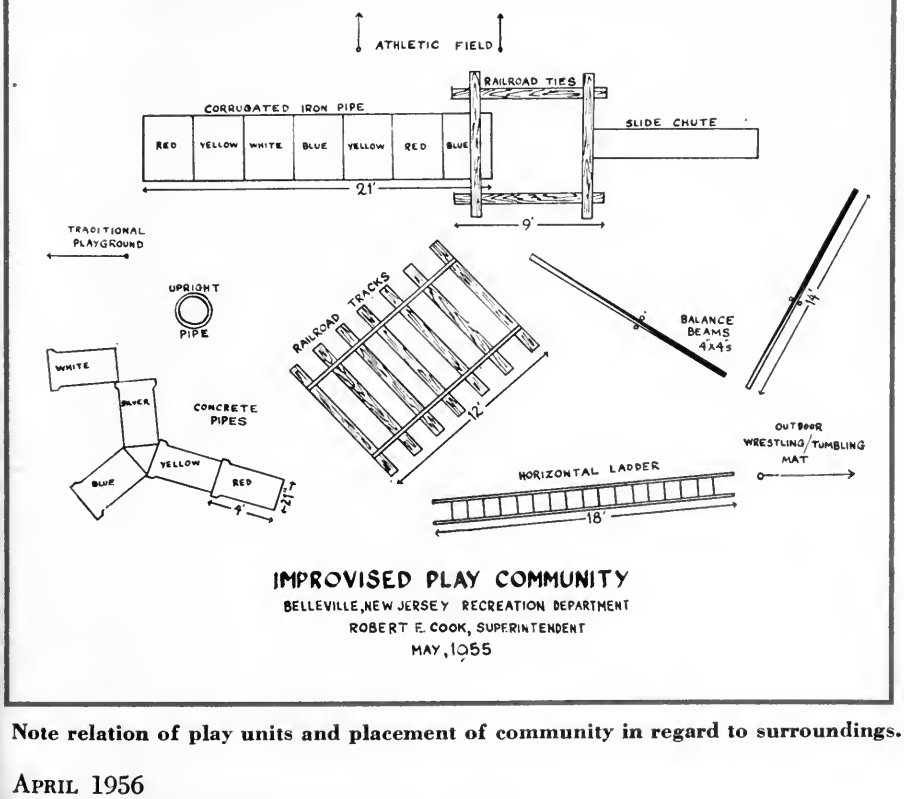
teetering the board. If one child follows another, he finds that the first across has left the approach end of the second beam in a raised position necessitating a tricky balance feat in stepping across. It was considered "chicken" to use hands for this purpose. We have, in effect, given the children two seesaws on which they are permitted to stand and walk.

Our railroad tracks are set up so as to offer a twelve-foot length of real track. Youngsters used this unit in all the ways a child would walk any railroad track. Some balance-walk a single rail, some walk the ties, some proceed with one foot on a rail and the other foot stepping only on the ties. Tiny tots were observed sitting on the rails pretending they were racehorses.

The horizontal ladder is familiar to us all and needs little discussion except to say that this ladder got more play than the others not integrated into the play community scheme.

The concrete sewer pipes used in the play community are twenty-one inches in diameter and four feet long. The diagram shows that four of these pipes are set so as to form a Y, a fifth pipe placed close to one of the arms of the Y, while another pipe is set in an upright position. One foot of dirt is put into the center of the upright pipe as assurance that any child able to get in will be able to get out.

Children crawl through and walk on the concrete sewer pipes. Shy youngsters were often attracted into the community by the odd white pipe because they could, at a glance, see through to its end. The next step usually was to crawl through the arms of the Y. Many a game of follow-the-leader had its leadership changed, when, as they entered the Y from the base, another child



Note relation of play units and placement of community in regard to surroundings.

dropped in, in front of them, through the space left at the juncture of the pipes in the Y. An unwritten law soon appeared giving right of way to youngsters furthest into pipes in case of a meeting. Smaller children have the advantage in crawling through the pipes, and tiny tots can even turn around inside creating many unpredictable situations for larger children who might be following. The upright pipe served as place of refuge for youngsters who found the going a little too rough. These invariably emerged again to join in the play.

The last three parts of the play community are so arranged as to be a unit: and, yet, they should be discussed separately.

In the slide chute, which is placed at one of the avenues of most common approach, we have a familiar piece of equipment to introduce the child to the community. This chute rises to a height of seven inches and the children are permitted to walk up it. We feel that the firm grip necessary on the side rails is pretty good guarantee against injury during a climb.

Our railroad ties are piled in a simple square with one side fitted around the large sewer pipe. Each tie projects about one foot past the point at which it crosses another tie. The center of the pile of railroad ties is filled with a sand and sawdust mixture to a depth of fourteen inches. Seven feet is the height. Very quickly the children decided that this pile of ties was the stockade, the fort, the skyscraper, and so on. They never tire of exploring different ways of climbing this structure. Sitting on top of the stockade seems to give a superior feeling to all, and children of all ages seemed to gravitate to this point and to be content sitting there and talking together. It was the social center of the community. Although the older children held the advantage in scaling the sides of the stockade, the tots were able to reach the same end by slipping in between the ties.

Just as the pile of ties stimulated the imagination of the children, so did the large sewer pipes. The large pipe, which is corrugated iron four inches in diameter and twenty-one inches long, terminates inside the stockade. It is gaily colored in broad bands and has a series of odd-shaped holes cut along its sides. To some children this pipe is the tunnel; to others, the space ship, or the submarine; and yet, to others, it is a mountain. Its appeal reaches from two years to fifteen years of age. Running on top of the tunnel produces a lot of noise inside. Shouting within the tunnel produces an echo effect. While some children enjoy peeking out through the holes in the tunnel, others are amused by peeking in. To other youngsters the holes are toeholds with which to mount the pipe, and still others decide the holes are windows in the space-ship. Spirit of cooperation was much in evidence here as they either boosted or pulled each other to the top of the pipe. Having attained the top, they often sat on it and slid off.

You will note, upon second glance at the diagram, that each element of the play community leads the child to a situation where he must choose between at least two others. For instance, after walking the outermost balance beam a choice must be made between moving to the horizontal ladder or on to the second balance beam; at the end of the second balance beam is a choice between climbing the stockade or walking the railroad tracks, and so on throughout the entire arrangement.

The policy in the improvised play community was to de-supervise. A playground director was near enough to handle an emergency, but took no part in the activities.

The placement of the play community, with respect to the rest of the stadium facilities, was important. The proximity of the traditional playground constitutes a tie between old and new. The traditional playground, like the upright sewer pipe, served as a retreat from the intensity of community play. Further, I think it is always unwise to discard tradition.

On the other side of the play community is an outdoor wrestling-tumbling set-up. Our children, at certain times, were attracted to the mat by a free romp period. The director then led them from romping into accepting instruction in tumbling. This served to take the youngsters from the free play of the community into the more disciplined play of tumbling.

The constant sight of the athletic field further led many of the youngsters into the highly organized sports and there into the acceptance of more discipline.

During the ten weeks of our regular summer playground program, we suffered no injuries in the play community. Playground attendance more than tripled. Use of the play community remained high throughout the entire season which is not true of other playgrounds. Because of the high attendance we enjoyed better participation in our special programs such as handcraft and sewing.

This first improvised play community is not intended to represent an end. It is just a start, a first application of a vital theory. Many other materials could well be used—such as boulders, dirt piles, tree stumps, old buses and innumerable others. Each recreation leader will do well to apply his imagination and thereby prevent this type of equipment becoming as stereotyped as the swing, slide, sandbox, and seesaw type of playground. ■

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A creative program which combines crafts, drama, music, play writing.

Marionette SHOW WAGON

Tots watch intently as marionettes perform. Most shows are prepared by children under staff guidance.

R. Foster Blaisdell

THE CRAFT WORKSHOP started the whole thing! This was opened on November 1, 1954, by the Topeka Recreation Commission at Gage Park, to serve a city-wide program in crafts. Classes were scheduled for adults during the week, days and evenings, with children's crafts on Saturdays. As a part of the children's classes, however, there developed a keen interest in the making of marionettes. Mrs. Erma Reed White, a local housewife who had been interested in marionettes as a hobby, was employed to teach a class in their construction—for both girls and boys, ten to fifteen years old.

Anyone was welcome to attend, the only charge being twenty-five cents for materials used; and each child was responsible for providing his marionette's costume. During the winter approximately one hundred boys and girls made marionettes, puppets, costumes, scenery, portable stages, wrote scripts for plays and learned to operate the marionettes.

During the late spring weeks, the children's classes considered the possibility of presenting marionette shows throughout the summer on Topeka's twenty playgrounds. The first idea was to build a portable stage that could be transported by car. It was soon realized, however, that transportation problems would be solved if the department could build a marionette show wagon.

The recreation commission purchased a small used house-trailer and converted it, building a stage with places for the storage of scenery, props, and other equipment. The marionette classes went to work on the writing and producing of plays and skits. Decorating of the wagon was done by Jane Lea Hanger, one of the department's secretaries, an art major. "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," was painted on the stage side. On the other side was a jovial clown with SHOW WAGON in large red and black letters. All decorative designs were done in bright colors, and several changes of scenery and backdrops were made by the children.

The department's total investment in the show wagon, including the trailer and all properties, was less than $500.

At the end of the school year, classes were reorganized to meet each morning, Monday through Friday, from nine to noon at the craft shop, and the children took part in the preparations for the daily shows. The show wagon visited each playground twice during the summer, in a total schedule of forty performances. A maintenance pick-up truck delivered it to a playground each afternoon, and returned it at the end of the performance. Shows were presented at 3 P.M., Monday through Friday.

For the first half of the season, forty-five-minute variety shows of some six to eight acts were presented. They included scenes from *Pinocchio, Peter Pan, David Crockett, Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs,* and *Alice in Wonderland.* Persons of local color such as the mayor, governor, and figures in the local news, were portrayed by characters created by the youngsters themselves. The second half of the summer featured short plays written by the children.

The show wagon is now equipped with lights of all kinds. A lead line is plugged into a socket on each playground and furnishes current for the public address system, record player, and lighting system. The children are organized into crews, some having the responsibilities of stage property, scenery, some serving as electricians, or as sound effects, technicians, script readers, prompters, and directors. As many as twelve or fifteen work on each presentation, with everyone having a chance to present his own marionette as well as to serve in other capacities.

The project has served a dual purpose. It is an advanced craft giving children the opportunity to use their own ideas in the creation of an object in which they can express their own feelings, and it has served as an excellent dramatic outlet. In addition to its playground performances, the show wagon has performed for the Shawnee County Association for Retarded Children's Playground, the Topeka State Hospital, and Washburn University students. Fifty-three boys and 152 girls have taken an active part in the project during the summer. Forty-eight performances were given, witnessed by over 6,000 spectators.

Marionette classes again resumed work with the opening of the craft shop in the fall, with shows given throughout the fall and winter upon invitation and wherever possible. ■

MR. BLAISDELL *is superintendent of the Topeka Recreation Commission, Kansas.*

May Day Walden

The Honolulu playground dragon is poised for its dance, in which head rears and tosses, body undulates. The leader holds a lance to tease him.

Dragon's head with dancer peering through the creature's open jaws.

Playground DRAGON-MAKING

HOW TO DO IT!

Dragons can be fun! That is what a group of playground children in Honolulu, Hawaii, discovered during the past summer. What they did can be done also by any group of children anywhere in the United States.

Before one can play with a dragon, one must *have* a dragon, and the only way to have such a creature in this or any age is to make one.

The children of Honolulu's Petrie Playground decided that dragon-making would be an appropriate activity in their summer fun program which had for its theme, "A Visit To The Orient." They were going to "visit" such countries as China, Japan, Korea, Thailand, and the Philippines by learning some of the songs, dances, and stories of those lands.

The dragon figures prominently in the literature and festivals of China. Of fiery mien, he is actually a benevolent character to the Chinese people because he drives away the evil spirits. Therefore, he always appears on festive occasions, a symbol of good omen, happiness, and gaiety. His dance is wondrous to behold, as spewing fire (firecrackers),

This is how the dragon looks from underneath—note chicken-wire frame for the head, rope outlining the body.

MRS. WALDEN *is information specialist, Honolulu Board of Public Parks and Recreation.*

he rears and tosses his magnificent head while his long body humps and gyrates.

The dance of the dragon requires the cooperative efforts of five to a dozen or more persons, depending upon its size. One person is needed to lift and toss the head while at least three are needed to operate the body. Another performer plays the role of the leader who prances along in front of the dragon egging him on to greater activity. The clanging of cymbals usually accompanies the dance.

In making the dragon, the children first fashioned a frame out of chicken wire for his head. They then molded papier-mâché over the wire foundation to make the lips, nose, and eyes, and to give form to the head. Exactly what the head would look like depends upon the imagination and skill of the creators. After the papier-mâché has dried, bright poster paint was applied. Balls of colored yarn also were used to decorate the head.

The lower jaw was formed by attaching a separate wire to the head. A strip of red cloth was pulled in from the wire to form the inside of the mouth. Multi-colored yarn strung from the wire represented the beard.

The body consisted of a strip of unbleached muslin, about three feet wide and twelve feet long, edged with tape. It was decorated with patches of colored material. It may also be painted. Legs and feet of the dragon are supplied by the dancers, usually boys wearing red sashes around their waists and bands of similar material around their ankles.

When the Honolulu youngsters' dragon was finished, he was much in demand for appearances. He starred in a parade through the city presented by the Honolulu Board of Public Parks and Recreation as a feature of Parks and Recreation Week. He also appeared on television and cavorted at Petrie Playground's summer fun finale.

After the head and body are formed, the dragon is painted.

May Day —

When I Was Only Six Years Old

Hazel Streeter Davenport

May Day will always be an enchanted day for me becaus of one spring spent in the little town of Orange, in th western part of the state, where I visited grandmother an cousins when I was six years old. Coming from the city c New York for a long visit for the first time in a small countr town, there was much to marvel at—but best of all was Ma Day.

All afternoon the kitchen with its big table became a bus place as grandmother, aunt and cousins gathered aroun to make May baskets. Rolls of pink, blue, yellow, and gree crepe paper filled the table. Scissors, paste, cardboard an wire completed the equipment. And the air was filled wit the aroma of bubbling fudge on the wood stove. On th window sill was a pitcher filled with flowers and sprin blossoms.

This process of making a May basket was not a hurry-u affair. First a pattern was drawn with ruler and pencil o firm white cardboard, then cut, folded, and pasted into box. Then began the fringing and curling of the prett colored crepe paper. Everyone worked slowly and carefull for each one wanted her May basket to be the loveliest i the neighborhood. Not just one layer or one color was use but several layers of overlapping fringed paper covered th little box. Bows or paper flowers were added and more crep paper braided and attached for a handle. Some were trul works of art.

* * *

The fudge was cooled and cut and there were both kinds, choc late and divinity, to put into the basket. At the last minute fres flowers were tucked into the corners or attached to the handle

* * *

May baskets were usually hung right after supper in th dim fading light. This was before daylight saving time an the light began to dwindle right after supper. The air c that May night was filled with fragrance of the first flowe and damp earth only lately wet with April showers. Int this misty sweet world we dashed with the filled May basket Shakily and breathing fast, we left the basket on doorkno or doorstep, pulled the old-fashioned jingle bell and scam pered off.

We only hung one or two baskets. Things weren't don on a wholesale scale as youngsters do them today. As I re member, we each made one, two or at most three baskets one for a favorite girl pal, one for the nicest little boy o the street, and one for grandma or a favorite aunt.

Having deposited our basket and gotten safely away, w waited in the hall, near our own door, with mounting excite ment for a return basket.

* * *

And, O yes, if you were a little girl, you were supposed to catc and kiss the little boy who left the May basket. It was amazin how fleet the little girls' legs became and how suddenly slow an clumsy were the boys who had chased each other all afternoon Very few were ever really kissed, but they were grabbed an held as the captured male shouted, "Let me go," and his fair capto giggled excitedly.

* * *

And then, after a run across the field to the house, wer ever flowers as pretty, and did candy ever taste as sweet a that in your first May basket? ■

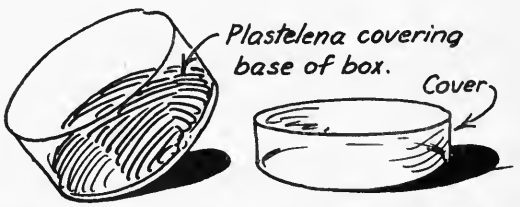
Reprinted with permission, from the *Boston Sunday Globe*, May 1 1955.

How To Do It! by Frank A. Staples

Terrariums You Can Make

Materials Needed

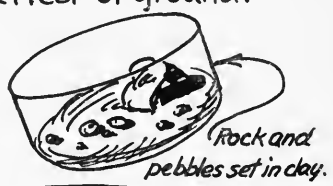
Plastelena - *or any oil clay - in colors; terra cotta, green, grey, yellow.*
Transparent plastic boxes - Shells - an assortment of Rocks, Moss, Ferns, Twigs, etc.



Method

To make a paper weight.

1. Cover inside base of small transparent plastic box *(cheese box)* with plastelena. Use green, grey and terra cotta colors to give the effect of ground.
2. Place a rock and a few pebbles in the clay base. *The rock should be heavy enough to give needed weight.*
3. Add moss, ferns, twigs, etc. to make an interesting natural arrangement. *Note: Be sure no object is taller than inside height of box.*
4. Place cover on box.



To make a terrarium for a table or shelf.

1. Cover inside area of a large shell with plastelena. Use one or more colors. *Note: Saucers, tin and glass covers can also be used.*
2. Using small shells, pebbles, stones, twigs, moss, ferns and any tiny plant life available arrange them in an interesting natural setting on the clay base.

Note: When selecting your material have some tall, some medium in height and some short. Then arrange them so that they will give a feeling of rhythm.

A Playground "Live Report"

Anna S. Pherigo

No written report, no matter how well-organized, or how attractive, can give others the real "feel" of what recreation has meant to the participants. Only the actual sight of a child with shining eyes watching the puppet show, or of teen-agers crouched over homeplate, or senior citizens intent over a game of horseshoes, can warm the heart as well as inform the mind. Perhaps a "live report," such as this one, can add that glow which no written words can accomplish. The old adage "seeing is believing" has meant more than that, sometimes seeing is understanding.

Annual stick-horse show was re-enacted by three- and five-gaited champions.

PREPARATION of reports is probably looked upon by many recreation workers with great reluctance. If other workers are anything like us in Lexington, Kentucky, they return from fall vacations only to be met with the task of making a summer playground report to their board and other interested patrons. We believe that we have discovered a solution to this time-consuming duty, one done easily and interestingly.

During the final week of our playground season we held what we termed a "live report," depicting the highlights of our summer activities in display fashion. The naturalness of the playground atmosphere was arranged in our downtown park, with the idea of giving an over-all picture of the many events which took place.

Each of our seasonal playground directors and the members of our staff took the responsibility for a different demonstration. Large cardboard placards were made for each activity, giving the attendance, number of participants, teams, spectators, and other information by way of vital statistics. These cards were so made that we can use them again by simply changing the figures and adding the new activities.

The announcement of this event, at the beginning of our season, kept our directors wondering all summer just what it would be like, and even stimulated something worthy of reporting.

As the season progressed, champions were crowned and winners judged. These top performers were selected to demonstrate the event in which they excelled.

When the time came, board members, city officials, news photographers, and interested citizens were escorted on a tour of the downtown park, stopping to watch the activities in progress. They were shown many of the more popular, such as clay modeling, sand modeling, little girls' tea parties, little boys' stag clubs, softball, baseball, volleyball, boundball, batball, muggins, mill, box hockey, paddle tennis, tennis, deck tennis, jacks, horseshoes, picture shows, swimming, stamp clubs, and so on.

"Last summer, our summer playground directors chose for their motto, for the year: 'There is no better exercise for the heart than to reach down and lift somebody up.'"

—*Anna Pherigo*

A girl ventriloquist used her little wooden companion to tell about the many talent shows and story hours which took place on our show wagon. The best decorated bicycle and rider were on hand to review the bicycle derbies. Our annual stick-horse show was re-enacted even to the "call to the colors" by the trumpeter and the explanation and demonstration by the grand champions.

Viewers were entertained by a group of puppeteers who gave their version of *The Three Bears*, and one of our students of drama gave a vivid recitation from the play *The Devil and Daniel Webster*.

The bathing beauty king and queen reigned over the festivities at the pool as they had during the annual swim meet. They were chosen from the winners of our contests held on each playground during "Splash Week." Their rule was short-lived, however, owing to their age of two years.

We were pleased with the outcome of our report, and feel that those in attendance have a much better idea of what we do during the summer months. By way of a follow-up, the highlights on each playground and a summary of our report were sent to all our friends who were unable to be with us.

If you would like to do something similar for your own report, remember: Keep it simple and as near like the actual program as possible. It was easy and it was fun. ■

Dress-up for tea parties includes wearing mother's clothes, high heels and earrings.

MISS PHERIGO *is executive director of the Lexington, Kentucky, Board of Park Commissioners.*

Weekly dances for teen set are informals, with records for music; but special occasion parties call for dress-up and live music as at this Yule party of Atta Steppers.

The refreshment table manifests formality of club's holiday season party. Judy Cheesman, elected queen to preside over dance's gala festivities, cuts cake.

Teen-agers in "Good Standing"

Membership cards do the trick in Portland, Oregon. Social accomplishment commands respect.

Ruth Strode

TEEN-AGERS in Portland, Oregon, are going for the dance club idea with all-out enthusiasm, and so are the recreation supervisors at park bureau operated community centers about the city. Something very pleasant is happening for the teen age girls and boys and for the community center supervisors.

Membership, or privilege cards, indicating a member in good standing in one of the dance clubs, are displayed with the pride which a member of an exclusive social club might feel. A member in good standing has a dignified place in his social scheme of things and assumes responsibility for conduct becoming such. Community center supervisors find that the youngsters are a self-governing group and can thus relieve them of the burden of acting as "watch dogs" at the center.

Membership cards are the trick that is, too, turning the weekly shuffles of not so long ago—casually planned and casually attended—into something with social grace and significance for the coke set. "Jeans" and "bucks" are less in evidence. The girls and boys are slicking up and the teen dances are taking on social club or private party airs.

Admission to dances is by card only, but membership in a dance club is open to anyone who wishes to join. Anybody may buy a dance card for the price of "dues," usually twenty-five cents; but to hold a membership card, the teen-ager's behavior at the dances must be in the "good standing" status. To lose grace with the membership committee is to forfeit the membership card, and it is not restored until behavior again meets approval of the committee.

Each dance club selects a membership committee of students with an adult advisor or advisors and this group acts as program-planning group as well as a "board of control." A committee of twenty, including a center director and a group of parents sitting in at meetings of the group or acting as chaperones on party nights, is selected at one park-bureau center.

Another community center has a teen council that plans its own dances and acts as floor committee for parties of the sub-teen groups. Dances for different age groups are planned at another center, each group having its own steering committee. Privilege cards are bought at a nominal price, set to cover costs of refreshments, music, and decorations. Age limits vary with different clubs. Usually the dance clubs are for girls and boys of the seventh and eighth through high-school grades.

The dance club and membership card ideas are not entirely a recent thing in Portland's public recreation programing. A similar plan was introduced by the Neetega Club (teen-age spelled backwards) which has functioned as an important social group at one of the park-bureau-directed community centers for over a decade, the club membership varying, of course, through the years. The dancing club, for seventh and eighth graders and for students in the first two years of high school, has a membership fee of fifty cents per season. A fine of five cents, levied on lost membership cards, adds to the "kitty."

Record music is the rule except for special occasions when live music furnished by a high school band or the community center band does the playing. Occasionally it is necessary to make a small additional charge for special parties if the kitty does not provide enough funds to cover expenses.

MISS STRODE *is director of publicity for the Bureau of Parks and Public Recreation, Portland, Oregon.*

Special parties have themes, and although the decorations are fashioned by the youngsters they are, nevertheless, effective. An international theme, with various countries inspiring the decor, has been giving a gala look this past winter to parties planned by one of the flourishing teen dance clubs. France was represented in "Moulin Rouge Night," and decorations had the flamboyant flavor of a Lautrec poster. Checked table cloths covered small tables set up around a dance area, and a floor show planned and staged by boys of the dance committee added its own fillip to the fun. About two hundred and fifty girls and boys from a wide circle in the neighboring communities attended this party.

The club's "Snowflake Ball" and the "Silver Bells" holiday parties at this and at another park-bureau center drew attendance of over three hundred teeners. Invitations emphasized the importance of these parties and the election and crowning of a king and queen to preside over festivities added pomp and ceremony to the holiday-season events.

So effective has the privilege-card system become that almost all park-bureau sponsored teen dances now operate on the plan, and it is being used effectively in other activities where "hidden" control is desired. Serious boxing instructions at one park-bureau center are on a club membership basis. This permits check on the physical capabilities of the boxer and a record on each club member. Membership in the boxing club carries with it a certain prestige, responsibilities, serious training, and obedience to training rules.

The moral to the story of teen dance clubs and membership cards is obvious. A member "in good standing" takes pride in that status. This is evidenced in the remarkably few instances of criticism of conduct at a teen dance and of forfeited cards. Social grace commands respect. ■

Uranium Hunt

Robert Zech and John Gillespie

IT APPEARS as though the desire for wealth and adventure is inherent in boys as well as the adult man. With reading material stressing the "get rich quick by discovering uranium" subject, it was inevitable that the boys at Erie YMCA too, would want to become active in the trend of our generation.

A chance conversation among the boys at the "Y" one day was overheard by one of the "Y" leaders. He became aware of the program possibilities of a uranium hunt and started the wheels rolling. Details were worked out and the hunt was scheduled as a Thursday Vacation Club activity.

Fortunately a part-time employee of the Erie YMCA, Andrew Peterson, lived on a farm that had uranium possibilities. Andy readily entered into the spirit of the hunt and offered the use of his premises for the adventure. A radio and television concern willingly offered the group the use of a real Geiger counter.

On the big day, the young prospectors assembled at the YMCA with pick axes, shovels, packs, and an ample supply of cold pop and lunches. Conspicious among the equipment were sacks which the boys said were to be used to carry their "finds" from the fields.

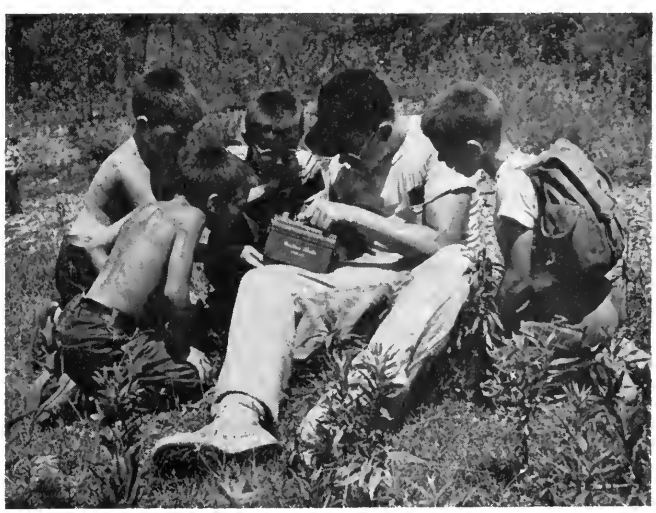
Forty-two strong entered the "Y" bus for the unexplored fields of Andy's farm. Spirits were high and plans for spending the wealth centered around the building of swimming pools with hamburger stands, purchase of ponies, dogs, rifles, bicycles, and so on.

Bernie Askins, a Y-Aide was chosen as the chief assayer of the expedition. He was the one who handled the Geiger counter and made checks on all radioactive material found.

It was soon evident that the competition for wealth aroused the baser instincts of the boys and a number of voices were raised in dissent of one another's encroachment upon claims. The end of the hunt found forty-two tired, hungry, sunburned boys going home feeling that they, too, had experienced a part in the great Atomic Age. Who knows but that a future Oppenheimer or Fermi may have launched his career on this day at the "Y."

ROBERT ZECH *is associate boys' secretary and* JOHN C. GILLESPIE *is a youth worker at the Young Men's Christian Association, in Erie, Pennsylvania.*

Young uranium prospectors line up with their "finds"—



As the chief assayer checks them with a Geiger counter.

SWIMMING POOL Operation and Maintenance

(Continued from March)

Pointers from workshops throughout the country for pool and beach operators.

A chlorinator requires services of a competent operator for effective use. Check daily with ammonia for chlorine leakages. This cannot be emphasized too strongly.

Care and Operation of Chlorinating Equipment

The widespread use of chlorinating equipment at pools and the importance of exercising care in its operation, give special significance to the following lecture given at the 1953 Florida Public Health Engineering Conference by Alvin R. Murphy, Jr., district engineer for Wallace & Tiernan of Winter Haven, Florida:

The subject here assigned will be interpreted in its broad meaning to cover hypochlorinators as well as chlorinators, since hypo units are extensively used on small pools as well as some medium-sized ones.

Chlorinators

The only mechanical function of a chlorinator is to measure chlorine gas from a cylinder, mix it with a minor flow of water and apply the resulting concentrated chlorine solution to the main flow of water being introduced into the pool.

To operate the chlorinator satisfactorily, we should understand something about this chlorine gas. It comes to us as a compressed gas (liquid) in a steel cylinder—from which it might be assumed that it is non-corrosive. This is true, but only when it is absolutely dry, as delivered in its container. When chlorine gas is moistened, even with the moisture in the air, it is extremely corrosive. It can then be handled only by certain materials. The most common materials that are resistant to wet chlorine gas or chlorine solution are hard rubber, glass, silver, and certain ceramic materials. These are the materials from which the working parts of most chlorinators are constructed. More recently such new materials as duriron, polyethylene, saran, and others are being used.

Therefore, the most important point in the operation of any chlorinator is to prevent chlorine leaks and, if leaks occur, to fix them immediately. Do not put it off and, if you do not have time to fix it now, shut the machine down until you do. There is no known case of a chlorine leak absorbing itself. In fact, it does just the opposite (a small leak becomes a big one in a very short time) since the small leak, combined with moisture in the air, works in from outside rapidly.

Where do these leaks most commonly occur and what can we do to prevent them? The leak must occur somewhere between the cylinder and the point where the gas enters the vacuum portion of the chlorinator because that is the only part that is under internal pressure. Elsewhere the leak would be air leaking inward since the chlorinator is operating under a partial vacuum. So, at most, there are only a few packing glands and gasket connections to watch. Check daily with ammonia for chlorine leaks and if a packing gland should be tightened or a gasket changed—do it immediately. Use a new lead gasket with each chlorine tank exchange. They cost only a few cents and may save much trouble and inconvenience later.

It may seem that too much time has been spent on this problem of chlorine leaks—but it cannot be emphasized too strongly. Too many machines, and surrounding equipment as well, have been injured, or at least made to look shoddy, by laxness in attention to this all-important point.

Now, as to the chlorinator itself. The chlorine gas is first metered at a predetermined rate set up by the operator, then pulled into the injector by suction, combined with make-up water and discharged to the point of application. All pool chlorinators operate by water pressure, which creates the suction in the injector.

First of all, the injector creates its suction by using high-pressure water going into a point where pressure is considerably less. So anything that interferes with this differential water pressure, or the transmission of the suction it creates will cause malfunctioning of the machine.

1. Some of the common interferences in differential water pressure:

   a. Operating water pressure too low.
   b. Clogged screens in water line.
   c. Clogged or dirty injector throat.
   d. Clogged or crimped chlorine solution discharge hose creating excessive back pressure.
   e. Crimped silver solution tube at point of application due to attempt to close corporation cock without first withdrawing solution tube.
   f. Excessive back pressure in the line itself at the point of application.

2. Some of the common interferences in transmission of suction:

a. Clogged or dirty injector suction parts.

b. Bad gaskets at top or bottom of injector.

c. Leaking (air) gaskets on injector suction tubes.

d. Hole in orifice meter wholly or partially clogged.

e. Insufficient make-up water to seal off suction chamber.

Other items in connection with care of operation that should be checked:

1. Be sure air-relief hose to outside atmosphere is not trapped. (The end of this hose is a favorite spot for mud daubers to operate—check the end frequently or guard it with a piece of screen.)

2. If atmospheric conditions cause sweating, keep inside of chlorinator pedestal dry with large light bulb.

3. For their protection, coat bright metal parts with thin film of white vaseline.

4. In shutting down chlorinator, first turn off gas and do not shut off operating water until chlorine pressure gauge reaches zero (it does not harm to allow the auxiliary, or tray water supply, to continue to run during overnight shutdown periods).

5. If yours is a seasonal pool and you are shutting down until next season, be sure chlorine gas inlet ports are plugged; if freezing weather is expected, drain all water from the unit.

6. Check daily for chlorine leaks.

Hypochlorinators

These, for the most part, are electrically operated solution pumps using chlorine in the form of a sodium hypochlorite solution, either supplied commercially or prepared by the operator from one of the high-test hypochlorite powders.

Commercially prepared hypochorite solutions generally run about ten per cent available chlorine. This solution should be diluted; we recommend about one per cent, though some use it stronger. With the stronger concentrations the excess caustic used in the manufacture will materially shorten the life of the diaphragm and other rubber parts.

If the hypochlorite solution is prepared from the powder, sufficient settling time must be allowed before syphoning off the supernatant liquid. If not, the lime particles tend to prevent good seating of the poppet valves. These, with their seats, should be frequently cleaned with a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid. The same applies to the sight glasses.

And, in any case, if hypochlorite is applied to a hard or semi-hard water, there will be a tendency for a hard deposit to form in the very end of the solution tube at the application point. This necessitates frequent cleanings. Since there are mechanically moving parts in this equipment, instructions as to frequency of oiling or lubricating such parts should be followed.

The following are comments regarding all installations:

• Do not allow empty chlorine cylinders to collect; return them to the manufacturer as soon as they become empty.

• The point of chlorine application should usually be ahead of the pump and filtration system. The hydraulics are generally more favorable there and a chlorine residual going through sand filters is advantageous. But with diatomaceous earth filters having metallic elements, excessive chlorine should not be used. Here, a point of application beyond the filters may be indicated. Be sure to shut down chlorinator before shutting off recirculating pump so that a concentration of chlorine cannot be built up at the point of application which could diffuse back during shutdown.

• If exposed to a mild dose of chlorine, go to open air and lie flat on your back, with head elevated and shallow breathing. If exposure is more severe, consult a physician.

Pool Administration and Operation

The following is from a lecture given at the Metropolitan Area Swimming Pool Operators' and Managers' Short School at the University of Maryland, by B. L. Williams, supervisory general engineer with the United States Corps of Engineers:

Poor operation or indifferent supervision will often upset the values of the best designed pools. On the other hand, operators who are on their toes and constantly strive to make their pool second to none in maintaining standards will often do much to offset the defects of otherwise poorly designed pools.

One, and only one, person should be designated the manager, the "boss of operations" or whatever you might wish to call him. Hold him strictly accountable for the conduct of all employees at the pool and to see that work and maintenance schedules are adhered to. He in turn is entitled to know to whom he reports. He should take his orders from only one person connected with the community pool.

Maintenance Schedules

Certain operational things must be done on a daily basis and at certain times during the day. Other operational things may require checking once a week or once a month. Exclusive of daily tests which must be made, the other items which must be accomplished daily are as follows:

1. Hosing down deck area.

2. Vacuum cleaning pool.

3. Cleaning, hosing down and disinfecting bathhouse including toilets and showers.

4. Equipment—check pump; filters; chlorinator; alum and soda ash; diving boards; underwater lights; life-saving equipment, such as gas masks, respirators, first aid kit, stretchers, blankets.

5. Supplies—check chemicals such as soda ash, alum, chlorine, and disinfectants; toilet paper and towels.

Daily records should be kept which will show:

1. That the work outlined above has been accomplished.

2. The number of persons admitted to the pool area and the number of persons actually in the pool at intervals throughout the day.

3. The temperature of water entering and leaving pool.

4. The temperature of the air in two shaded locations protected from air currents.

5. The taste of the water. Record any perceptible taste.

6. The odor, if any, of the water.

7. The clarity of the water. A six-inch-diameter black spot on the deep point of the bottom should be visible from any point on the surface up to thirty feet away.

8. Daily tests for residual chlorine and alkalinity (PH). These tests should be made at least once every two hours. ■

NOTES *for the Administrator*

Denver's Annexation Policy Yields Recreation Areas

The city of Denver has adopted what is known locally as the "eight per cent public site policy" to protect the city's interest in proposals for the annexation of adjoining subdivisions. The policy was adopted because it was shown by experience that many essential facilities, including parks and sites for schools, were not included in subdivision plans, but that they were demanded immediately upon annexation.

One of the provisions in the annexation ordinance submitted by the planning office and passed by the city council provides "at least eight per cent of the area to be annexed (or a cash equivalent) is conveyed to the City of Denver—this land or cash to be used to provide for schools, parks, fire stations, or other public sites."

During the year following the adoption of this policy, the city annexed over 1,200 acres of sites for development, of which approximately 100 acres were turned over to the city for public sites. The equivalent value of this land is approximately $300,000.

In the case of one 660-acre area, 18.5 acres were allocated for a park, an adjoining 12 acres for a junior high school and 8 acres for an elementary school. In another 590-acre tract of partially developed residential area, suitable land for public sites was not available, but a total of 50 acres in two parcels abutting the annexation area was selected in conference with the city, acquired and donated by the developers for park and school purposes. In two other small annexations the developers paid the city an amount in lieu of the required land donation.

In an article describing the plan, in the October 1954 issue of *The American City*, Mr. George Nez, assistant director of planning in Denver, points out that, whereas the formula seems to work fairly well in the case of vacant-land annexation, in a partly developed area the numerous small property owners are reluctant to pay the area's eight per cent cash donation equivalent to public land required by the policy. He suggests as a possible substitute application of a lien, which would be payable to the city as a city tax over a period of years after annexation of the property.

Subdividers Pay for Schools

Public Management, in a recent issue, reported that "Park Ridge, Illinois (21,879), has adopted a subdivision ordinance which requires subdividers to pay the city $300 for each lot for school facilities. The money is placed in a special fund where it is held for five years or until improvements are made. If the school district constructs a new building or makes an addition to a building, either in the subdivision or within three-fourths of a mile from it, the money held by the city is turned over to the school district upon completion of the construction. If the school district does not make any improvements within five years, the city will refund the money to the subdivider or his assignee."

Subdivision Control in West Bend, Wisconsin

The April, 1955 issue of *The Municipality* contained an article describing the platting requirements in the city of West Bend. It included the following statement with reference to the setting aside of land for open space:

Each preliminary plat must show on it an area which is to be dedicated for public use. This area must be equal to five per cent of the net area of the subdivision exclusive of streets and alleys. This dedication is not required, however, when the dedicated area would amount to less than half an acre. It occasionally happens that the landowner is in possession of additional land in the vicinity of his proposed subdivision which he considers more suitable for public use than the area he is platting. If the plan commission is in agreement with this idea the dedication of public land in the subdivision is waived and the subdivider is required to enter into an agreement with the city, stating that he will dedicate to the public at a later date this more suitable land in an amount equal to five per cent of the plat. West Bend has two such agreements in effect at the present time. This scheme is working to the advantage of the subdivider, who does not want to lose any of his most valuable building lots, and to the advantage of the city, which will eventually acquire valuable additions to its park system.

Subdivision Regulation Legality

The April 1955 issue of *Popular Government** contains an article entitled "Legal Status of Subdivision Regulation" with the following section relating to requirements that the developer dedicate sites for public facilities:

. H. B. 579 does not authorize a municipality to require the developer to dedicate park and school sites and space for other public facilities. Many enabling acts do. There is a split among the states as to whether such requirements are valid.

The New York courts in *In re Lake Secor Development Co.*, 141 Misc. 913, 252 N.Y. Supp. 809 (1931), aff'd without opinion, 235 App. Div. 627, 255 N.Y. Supp. 853 (1932), held that a planning board might refuse to approve a plat because of the developer's failure to dedicate park land. In *Fortson Investment Co.* v. *Oklahoma City*, 179 Oklahoma 473, 66 P. 2d 96 (1937), the developer deeded five per cent of his land for public purposes, in accordance with subdivision regulations, and subsequently brought an action to rescind the deed. The court refused to do so. In *Vincente Zayas Pizarrao* v. *Puerto Rico Planning, Urbanizing and Zoning Board*, 69 Puerto Rico 27 (1948), the court held that a developer could be required to reserve land for recreational purposes.

On the other hand, in *An Appeal from an Ordinance of Lower Morehead Township*, Pa. Court of Quarter Sessions, Montgomery County (1950) (unreported), the court held that such a requirement amounted to an unconstitutional taking of property. A similar decision, relating to reservation under an "official map" ordinance, was handed down in *Miller* v. *Beaver Falls*, 368 Pa. 189, 82 A. 2d 34 (1951).

Report Shows Cooperation

One of the functions of the National Capital Park and Planning Commission is cooperation with developers of subdivisions in the Maryland-Washington Metropolitan District. Two subdivision plans are shown in its 1954 report. In one of these — a 450-acre tract — 53 acres are reserved for parks through the cooperation of the developer and his consultants. In another — a 177-acre tract — 16 acres of parks were reserved in the same manner.

* Issued by the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina.

. . . Softball Safety Aids . . .

INASMUCH as the game of softball is very popular with many boys and girls, it places a great responsibility upon the recreation teacher for the safety of the players, spectators, and other playground participants during the progress of a game. The following precautions are, therefore, set up as a guide to the leader in charge:

1. Whenever a softball game is scheduled, restrict the game to boys or girls of similar ages.
2. Before each scheduled game, clear the softball area of all small children.
3. Carefully mark your diamond, designating *danger zones* beyond which all players and spectators must stand.
4. Before game time, instruct players of the safety rules in effect at your playground.
5. Select and train a corps of competent older youth to officiate and assist in enforcing the safety rules.
6. Supervise the game often.
7. If an infringement of the rules is noticeable, stop the game and straighten out the matter.
8. Where the courts of two different sports overlap, *never* permit both activities to be played at the same time. The area should be used for one sport or the other, *but not for both.*

The following is standard practice for all playgrounds in designating *danger zones* around homeplate:

1. Determine the distance to be considered as the danger zone around homeplate.
2. On each side of the batter's box, paint the third fence post for a distance of about six to eight feet from the ground.
3. Paint the words "Danger Zone" on the front of the concrete ledge which lines the field at the base of the fence in the same paint, and about midway between the posts and the corner of the fence in back of homeplate. The top edge of the ledge may also be painted for further emphasis.
4. It is to be understood that this area is to be kept clear while the batter is "up." This includes players and/or spectators who are to remain beyond the painted posts. A penalty—for example, a called "out" for a violation—may act as a deterrent to those who enter the restricted area.

Inter-Playground Competition

As a general policy, the recreation department has minimized the emphasis on inter-playground competition. Concurrent with this point of view, the recent national study by the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, the National Recreation Association, the Elementary Principals' Department of the National Education Association, the Society of State Directors of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and the National Council of State Consultants in Elementary Education reveals:

"Top priority should be given to a broad and varied program of voluntary informal recreation for children of all ages, and an interesting extensive program of intramurals for boys and girls, in the upper elementary grades and above, within each individual school or in the neighborhood recreation center."

From the past experience of the recreation department, competition on a limited invitational basis can be wholesome, provided:

1. Pre-competition preparation is given in the following:
   a. Successful relationship between host and visiting teams.
   b. Sportsmanship, fair play, and proper social conduct.
   c. Proper regard for winning and losing.
   d. Proper instructions in the rules and regulations of the game.
   e. Recognition of the recreational value of the activity.
2. Adequate supervision and competent officiating are provided.
3. Consideration is given to chronological age groupings.
4. Teams are uniformly attired and properly equipped.
5. Adequate and safe provisions are provided for spectators.

Tensions are ever present in any form of competition. Proper understanding of basic human relationships, common sense, good judgment, and guidance are prerequisites for proper planning and conduct of competitive activities. ■

Reprinted from *Safety on Our Playgrounds,* published by, and available from, the Recreation Department, Board of Education, Newark 2, New Jersey; $.35 each, three for $1.00.

PERSONNEL

W. C. Sutherland

Personnel Review—1955

The year just passed was, in many respects, one of the most encouraging since World War II. The number of positions handled by the National Recreation Association Personnel Service was higher, interviews and new registrations increased, more executive positions were filled, in-service training opportunities improved, college programs expanded, salaries were higher, new personnel material was developed, and special projects moved along rapidly.

There was a significant gain in the number of placements for the position of superintendent of recreation. These were filled in different states, including all the eight field districts—the Great Lakes and Middle Atlantic Districts reporting the largest number. The median salary for recreation executives placed this past year was $5,000; but not many good prospects are available at that figure.

Over half of the executive prospects, in all the districts on our available list at the close of the year, would not consider positions offering a starting salary of less than $5,500—$5,999. On the Pacific Coast the minimum salary which will be considered is usually in the $6,000—$6,999 bracket. In general, the minimum salary requirements of executive prospects east of the Mississippi have been raised $1,000 to $1,500 since December 1953 and $500 since December 1954. Most of the men on our present available list, who have had at least one year of experience, require a salary of $6,000 or more; and nearly one in five would not consider any positions paying less than $7,000. The minimum recruiting salary for positions requiring a man executive with any significant recreation experience may be said to be in the $5,000-$6,000 range.

A large percentage of the executive positions filled in 1955 were in medium- and small-size communities. For instance, only 10 per cent of the executive placements were in cities of 50,000 population and over; 89 per cent were in cities under 50,000; 80 per cent under 25,000; 58 per cent under 15,000 and 50 per cent of the placements were in still smaller towns, of 10,000 population and under. New NRA free materials which are being used widely by local officials include: *The Essentials of a Good Recreation Department* and *How to Attract Good Candidates for Recreation Positions.*

A high turnover of personnel continues to be a problem and further emphasizes the need for higher salaries, better working conditions, improved organizational structure, better administration of personnel, and more training and staff development activities. More professional students are entering the field, and local, state, and national groups are becoming increasingly concerned with the identification of professional personnel—with studies under way dealing with civil service, state certification, and national registration.

Recruiting is still the number-one problem and many positions remain unfilled for long periods of time. New recruiting materials have been prepared and are now available from the Association, without cost in small amounts. Thousands of copies of the following free materials have been distributed: *Recreation — A New Profession In a Changing World; How To Choose The Right College For Your Career In Recreation; Recreation Leadership With the Ill And Handicapped; My Job: I Like It!;* and the list of colleges and universities offering major curricula in recreation. The Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement is encouraging local, state, and district recruiting committees. Some of these are already under way and doing effective work.

The Atlanta Conference held in February 1955 brought together outstanding leaders in the Southern region and representatives of federal agencies responsible for personnel in the South—to consider the recommendations contained in the report of the two-year study of recreation leadership and training needs in the South.* The conference produced a nine-page printed report, and five thousand copies have been distributed to public officials, urging programs of action involving recruiting and professional education.

Reports are now available of studies of professional education for recreation leadership. Research reveals a serious lag in professional education, pointing out that the professional schools could increase production four or five times without danger of creating a harmful surplus of personnel in the immediate years ahead. Although new curricula have been established during the past year, there are still some states and some districts without adequate professional education programs. On the other hand, some states may have too many. Most of these training centers are under staffed and some do not have enough students to justify the curriculum. A new study, the report of which is now available, indicates that in addition to scholarships, fellowships, and assistantships available to all students, some $40,000 in scholarships are specifically earmarked for recreation students.

Major projects announced recently include a nation-wide internship program and a special training institute for administrators in connection with the National Recreation Congress. Also, the major NRA publication, *Personnel Standards in Recreation Leadership,* is being revised and enlarged.

The National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement is also working on long-range programs in broad problem areas. It has plans under way for dealing with major concerns and many matters pertaining to personnel policies and practices.

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

* *Recreation as a Profession in the Southern Region,* National Recreation Association. $3.75.

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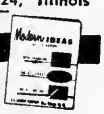

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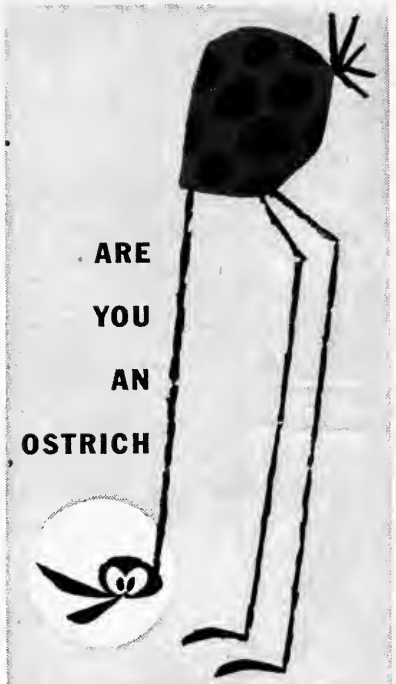

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Alfred B. Jensen

Reeling in Durham

The University of New Hampshire's Durham Reelers specialize in folk dances and folk songs. The group, made up mostly of university students, meets twice a month in Durham.

A reeler demonstration group travels about New Hampshire and surrounding states offering a program of nationality dances to stimulate interest in this recreation activity. Some members make authentic costumes; others plan programs. Others carry on a search into folklore for dance and song.

New dances and the more intricate traditional ones are part of every meeting's program. The first half of each session is devoted to the easier folk and square dances. The second half helps to develop the experts.

In March, the reelers and the university sponsored the annual New England

Couple from Durham Reelers group dancing the gay "Bavarian Landler."

Intercollegiate Folk Festival. This event brings together folk activity groups from several New England colleges.

The university recreation specialist, Miss Patricia Olkkonen, is faculty advisor for the Durham Reelers.

MR. JENSEN *is a member of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service Staff.*

Three Colleges and Air Force Bases Cooperate for Field Work

Recreation majors from three colleges now can obtain field experience in United States Air Force service clubs. The young women sample the opportunies for a career in air force recreation service at Eglin, Parks, and Truax Air Force Bases.

Two participants in the program are Dorothy Davitte and Sally Roos of the University of Wisconsin. They spend a minimum of five hours each week at the Truax Service Club, under the supervision of Miss Margaret Stearns, service club director. Often the time given is much more than that required for course credit.

H. C. Hutchins, coordinator of the recreation curriculum at Wisconsin, reports that the university may expand the time officially allocated to this field experience.

Florida State University's recreation majors intern at Eglin Air Force Base. In two years of such experience, the air force authorities and Dr. William J. Tait, director of the university's recreation curriculum, have settled on a block system which they feel offers real opportunity for learning. Students may work in service clubs or in the Dependent Youth Activities Program.

California's San Jose State College offers similar field experience in cooperation with Parks Air Force Base.

Oregon Occurences and Occasions

Active Oregon State College recreation students and faculty have achieved recognition recently. Recreation major Bob Riggert is vice-president of the OSCAHPER. John White, a junior recreation major, was elected to the International News Service All-American Football team. Professor Percy Margaret Gill became the first woman officer of the Oregon State Recreation Society, as secretary.

Professor Gill also starred on TV station KVAL, Eugene, Oregon, in a special program on recreation. Sharing the camera were August L. Strand, college president, and Mortimer Morris of the recreation faculty.

Leadership for Leisure UCLA Challenge

"Facing the New Leisure" was the theme of the fourth annual Institute of Professional Leadership for Leisure held at the University of California at Los Angeles. Ten southern California agencies and organizations cooperated with the university's extension and physical education departments to sponsor the one-day workshop. Director of the institute was Dr. Stanley R. Gabrielsen of the recreation faculty.

Bring Experience to Campus?

Why not bring more recreation executives and experienced supervisors to the campus to help recreation majors prepare realistically for the field? Robert E. Coady of the Cincinnati, Ohio, Public Recreation Commission staff suggests that it is time to make use of professional leaders more extensively.

"Most executives would be glad to go for an allotted time for expenses including travel," Mr. Coady points out. Many professionals would be willing to devote a day or two—even a week—if they were asked. He suggests they be invited by colleges to meet with students and faculty. Such a plan would enable colleges to draw on volunteer staff outside their immediate communities.

Are you available for such an assignment? Does your curriculum welcome such volunteers: NRA's Recreation Personnel Service offers to serve as a clearing house for both professionals and colleges interested in such an exchange. Student opinions and suggestions are solicited, too.

San Jose's Semester Fieldwork

"Community Recreation Field Work," a one-semester, fifteen-credit summer course at San Jose (California) State College offers a twelve-week field placement plus a three-week review an analysis period on campus at the semester's end. This year, agency supervisors received NRA's bulletin, *Student Field Experience*, during their orientation conference.

FLY A CLEAN FLAG

"Let it rise! let it rise, till it meet the sun in his coming: let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and the parting day linger and play on its summit."
—Daniel Webster

Americans fly the national flag proudly on such holidays as Memorial Day in May, Flag Day in June, and Independence Day in July. Actually, according to Public Law 829, passed by the 77th Congress, the flag should be displayed every day except in inclement weather. There are many "special" days throughout the year when it is especially fitting and proper to display it. The rule is to place the blue field, or union, to the right if flying vertically, to the left if flying horizontally. At no time should the flag be allowed to touch the ground.

Never display or store the flag in such a way as to get it dirty, but if it does become soiled with the dirt and grime that float through the air, it may be laundered. Fortunately, most flags are washable—being made from cotton sheeting, cotton bunting, wool, nylon, or a nylon-and-wool blend called "nylanin." To preserve those bright, vibrant colors —the red, white, and blue— wash the flag carefully.

First, use a soft brush, laden with thick soap or detergent suds, on soiled edges and spots. Then, squeeze the whole flag in a deep tub full of warm water and abundant suds. Never twist, wring, or rub the fabric against itself. Rinse well, using cool water at the end, and extract excess moisture. Next, hang the flag to dry as correctly as you would for display. Consider yourself lucky that you don't have to handle the largest flag of all—it flies over the George Washington Bridge in New York and requires twenty men to raise it!

When almost dry, press the flag lightly on the wrong side with a moderately hot iron using straight strokes parallel to the stripes. If the stars are appliqued, pad the board with a towel under the blue field. Fold the flag loosely and store it, as required by official regulations of the U. S. Government, in a place where it can't be easily torn, soiled, or damaged. Fly it boastfully clean so that those symbolic colors will always sparkle in the sunlight.

★ It is interesting to note that women have played an important part in the history of our country's flag. Betsy Ross is well known as the creator of the first Stars and Stripes. "'Shoot if you must this old gray head, but spare your country's flag,' she said," is John Greenleaf Whittier's tribute to Barbara Frietchie who proudly flew the Stars and Stripes from her window when Stonewall Jackson's rebel troops marched through Frederickstown. And Mary Pickersgill earned $405.90 for making the huge thirty-two- by forty-foot flag that flew over Fort McHenry during the British bombardment of that stronghold—inspiring Francis Scott Key to write his immortal verse, "The Star Spangled Banner."

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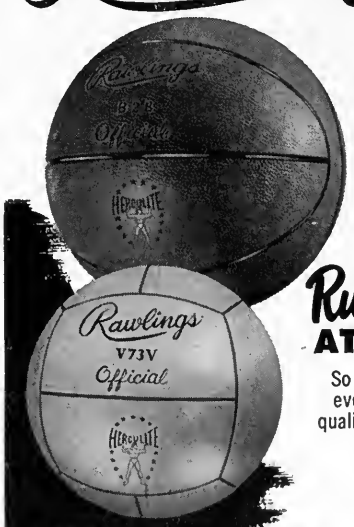

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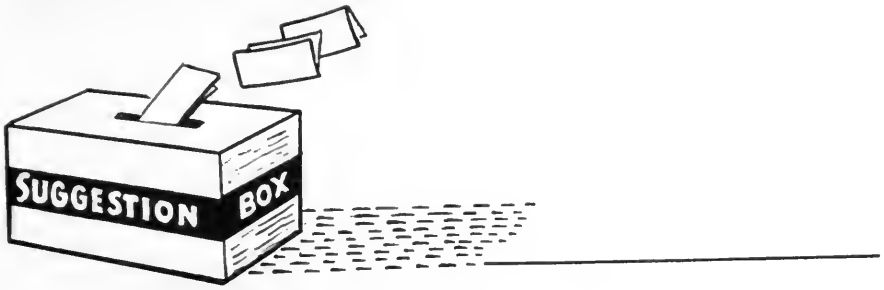

Exploring

The archaeological camps sponsored jointly by Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. and the Museum of New Mexico have shown how well our older girls respond to camping with a challenge.

Girl Scout councils all over the country are learning that they can work out rock collecting projects in cooperation with the museums, colleges, universities, and government conservation offices that are doing an amazing variety of scientific field work. In addition to archaeology, there are surveys of plants, birds, rock formation, minerals, and soils. A Senior Scout Explorer group may function as a separate unit within an established camp, or use the camp as a base of operations, or set up its own primitive camp on the area to be explored.

This kind of senior camping opportunity offers immeasurable values for a girl. She may sample the job of geographer, photographer, first-aider, historian, meteorologist, botanist, geologist, or others, depending on the nature of the expedition. She may make a start at life planning, or discover a hobby.

Look in your own back yard for expert consultants who can help your council start an explorer group.—From *The Girl Scout Leader*, March 1954.

Spare Tire Safety

A unique method of rescuing a drowning person is used by Officer William Garvey, school safety officer of the Natick, Massachusetts, police force. It is so simple that it inspires the beholder to observe, "Why didn't I ever think of that before?" The technique consists of using the spare tire which every motorist carries in his car. First the tire is released from the trunk, then the rescuer rolls or carries it into the water. Tests have shown that it can be removed in sixty seconds. The tire is used to keep the victim or victims afloat.

Outstanding features of this type rescue are that even a woman or a nonswimmer can use the tire effectively since it can be pushed between the rescuer and the victim. It has been proved that the tire can support four men whose weight totals approximately seven hundred and fifty pounds. The method can be used not only for swimmers in summer, but also for ice rescues during ice-skating season. Naturally the tire cannot effect a rescue alone, however; the rescuer should see that the police or fire departments are notified as quickly as possible.

This idea is an excellent illustration of the cooperation which is possible between the recreation and police departments in a town. The police department has demonstrated the method to the director and recreation workers who supervise Natick's swimming and ice-skating programs. Certainly all recreation personnel should be interested in spreading information about this way of saving lives. According to Bert R. Harmon, safety education director of the Massachusetts Safety Council, "There are more than one million potential life savers on the roads today. Any driver can quickly and effectively use his spare tire to save the life of someone struggling in the water." — Jack T. Connors, *Superintendent of Recreation, Natick, Massachusetts.*

Teen Certificates

Certificates or diplomas were issued to our junior teen-agers who, because of their age, were moving into the teen-age bracket for activities. The certificates were presented at a graduation dance by the recreation and parks department. — Selwyn Orcutt, *Superintendent of Recreation and Parks, Fayetteville, North Carolina.*

Movable Fence for Baseball Fields

Binion Parsons, director of parks and recreation in Alice, Texas, has developed a unique feature which provides a movable back fence on his Pony and Little League baseball fields. This fence consists of a series of plywood sections on one-inch pipe legs which fit into one-and-a-half-inch pipe sections set into the ground in the area where the fence may be needed. In this way, the size of the field can be changed by moving the panels forward or backward to make an official size field for either league.—Harold Van Arsdale, *NRA Southwest District Representative.*

More Singing Fireworks

Waldo Hainsworth, NRA New England district representative, tells of a visit with Al Cummings, director of recreation in Millinocket, Maine, during which Mr. Cummings said that one of their best community-wide activities to date was the "singing-fireworks" program. The final number was the singing of "The Lord's Prayer" while a ten-foot cross was lighted in the center of the field—a finale so impressive that people remained in their seats for several minutes after the number without moving or saying a word. More and more communities are using fireworks along with their sings for successful "spectacular" audience-participation shows. (See Recreation, June 1954, pp. 340-341, for "Musical Fireworks" by Nellie Sullivan.)

You Can Take It With You

To the litter-leavers in the back country *The Living Wilderness*, official publication of the Wilderness Society, proposes the slogan: "You CAN take it with you!"

The publication also makes the following points: "Should we not carefully consider the possible effectiveness of an educational habit-forming campaign that would teach us to take *out* of the wilderness all the litter and trash that cannot there be burned and thus destroyed? . . . Why not return it to the urban areas where it was designed and where there are facilities for its disposal? . . . If containers can be carried *into* the wilderness full, they surely can be carried *out* emptied and crushed."

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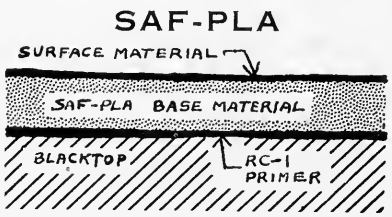

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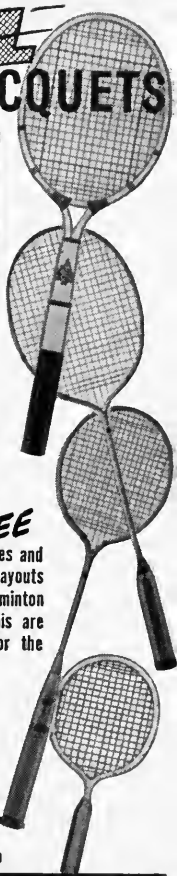

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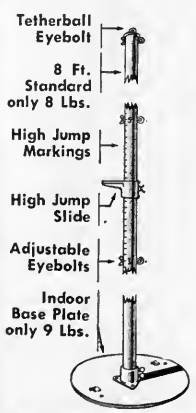

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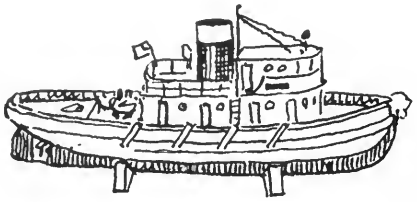
Plastic Construction Kits

An appraisal of their educational and recreational value for adults.



John Carr Duff

ONLY A very thin line separates recreation and education. In appraising materials and methods of adult education, we often find that the ones we rate high have been used successfully in the field of recreation. More than a year ago we set out to discover what values, both educational and recreational, are potential in the plastic construction kits now so popular. We have not conducted scientific research studies that might yield statistical data; rather, we have merely observed the responses of adults given the opportunity to participate in the assembling of the scale models from the plastic kits. We also have held some professional seminars in which we attempted to get the considered judgment of educators. The term "adult" includes a range from sixteen to eighty or more.

The construction kits used in our demonstrations and tests were those which include a wide variety and are those sold throughout the country in department stores, hobby shops, and five-and-ten-cent stores.

We started our study with the realization that such kits probably have some values in recreation and in education but have no inherent magic. We could not, of course, get "clinical" results by the methods we used, but relied on common-sense judgments representing a consensus of those engaged in making the appraisals.

Primary Advantage of Plastic Construction Kits. Careful review of the evidence fully warrants the conclusion that the plastic kits have as their primary advantage the quickness with which they provide a return for the time and effort invested. Airplane and ship-model kits which were popular some years ago consisted of balsa blocks and strips, together with working plans and cement or "dope." To use the kit one shaped the balsa, carefully following designs that showed the exact size and shape of each part, and cemented the finished parts together. For persons who had the necessary time, skill, and patience, these kits were rewarding, but they were never so popular as the plastic kits have become.

Those that provided only the raw materials from which each part had to be shaped were beyond the skill of most beginners. It is likely that a large proportion of the models were never finished, for time ran out, or patience ran short, or some excusable error was difficult or impossible to correct. As a rule, one failure of this kind was so discouraging that no second attempt was made. By contrast, it has been observed in almost all of the tests, that the construction of a model from a plastic kit was successfully accomplished.

It is a familiar principle in occupational therapy that the materials provided should give a high assurance of success and satisfaction within the available working time. This principle applies equally well in education. It is true, of course, that some adult hobbyists cheerfully invest a thousand hours in the completion of some special project. They are persons who have time available and an intense interest in the field represented by the projects they develop. Moreover, they usually have ideal working conditions and the guarantee that their unfinished work will not be disturbed when they must leave it.

But there are millions of persons for whom such conditions are not available. The plastic kits make it possible for these millions to have experiences which allow some of the pleasure and satisfaction that is the principal reward for *making* something. The only accessories required for their assembling are a pocketknife and a tube of cement. No workbench is needed. Lying in a hospital bed, seated in a living room chair, or riding on a railway train, one can construct the model from its prefabricated parts.

Creativity. Some of the educators who appraised the construction kits were of the opinion that the kits do not provide an opportunity for genuinely creative experience. Others maintained that creativity is relative—that a person who used the kit materials to assemble a scale model and obtained some pleasure and a sense of achievement was enjoying a creative experience, even though the creativity was not on a high level. A higher level might be drawing plans for a ship model, shaping the various parts out of appropriate raw materials, and so on. For a beginner, however, or for a person with limited skill or limiting infirmities, it is a creative experience to assemble the parts and to see the model take shape in his hands. The success achieved in an easy project sometimes provides a strong incentive to attempt other projects that are more difficult.

Variety in the Plastic Kits. The value of the kits is greatly enhanced by the wide variety in which they are available. There are now kits for making foreign and American cars, airplanes, ship models. One series includes a stagecoach, a covered wagon, and other vehicles related to the history and development of our country. Another includes the fire apparatus familiar in American cities fifty years ago.

This variety increases their appeal where the individual is free to make a choice in terms of his own active interests.

DR. JOHN CARR DUFF *is professor of education and chairman of Department of Adult Education at New York University.*

However, not only a range of interests but a range of difficulty is represented. The plane models are among the easiest and are preferred by youngsters.

The instructions that come with the kit usually offer suggestions concerning colors, but one is free to use his own imagination, and some persons prefer not to put any paint on them at all because the plastics come in a range of appropriate colors. The instructions also suggest ways in which the completed models may be used for decoration. As might be expected, there are collectors of the models, who seem to be much more interested in *having* them than in *making* them.

Educational Values. Their educational potentials are most obvious when they are used by teachers as a means of motivating classroom learning in the elementary and junior-high schools. It is impossible to assemble one of the automobile models, for example, without having some curiosity about the real car of which it is a miniature. Teachers are alert to capitalize on this curiosity. Most of the early automobiles have a "tiller" instead of a steering wheel. Why? Why did the early cars have no windshield? Such questions sometimes lead into a systematic study of the history of automotive transportation, of the development of roads and highways, and of highway safety.

In most cases the educational values of the plastic kits are different for adults than for children, but there are equivalent values. A man or woman of fifty can remember interesting people, places and events associated with the old automobiles. The millions of men and women who are veterans include many who have an active interest in planes and naval craft and enjoy making models of them. We found that some times whole families are partners in the production of the scale models. Youngsters who know a great deal about the British MG and the Jaguar listen to their grandparents' accounts of driving in the days when headlamps were an "extra" on automobiles.

It is a characteristic of our times that too few parents—fathers especially—find time or opportunity to share enthusiasms with their own children. The construction kits appear to have a great potential here. It is a wise father who knows his own son; and a partnership assemblying project turns out in some cases to be a way of knowing him in terms of his skills, his interests, and other aspects of his personality that come to the surface during a happy hour of working and playing together.

Social Value. While the construction of plastic models is usually an individualized project, we demonstrated that the kits can be used for social entertainment in small groups. We found that at a party for a somewhat sophisticated group of adults there was immediate interest. We made up teams of four and gave each team a plastic kit to assemble. The teams required about half an hour to construct the model, and all members seemed intrigued with the activity and proud of their joint effort.

The Young Adults. We could not find as much evidence as we needed concerning the use of the plastic kits by this age group—youths sixteen and over who are not attending school. There seems to be some reason to believe, however, that youth-serving agencies could use the plastic kits to advantage in recreation activities.

Young men who enlist in the military service at seventeen or eighteen take part eagerly in the recreation and crafts program offered for off-duty hours at most posts, camps, and stations. Many veterans reported that making model planes and ships had been a favorite diversion. The plastic kits are now sold in most post exchanges and are standard items on the recreation supply list for ships and stations.

Therapy. In the hospital wards, where time is not at a premium but where the patients have limited energy or patience, the model kits are widely used as a part of convalescent therapy. Dr. Melvin Weiner, clinical psychologist at Worcester State Hospital, Massachusetts, states that they have been used with mental patients, with excellent results.

Dr. William Menninger of the Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kansas, reports, "Some patients passed through three stages. In the hospital, building models protected them from the ravages of boredom and depression. At home, it took up the slack of growing restlessness. But once they had left their bed and doctor, former patients continued model-making as a legitimate source of pride, satisfaction, and serenity."

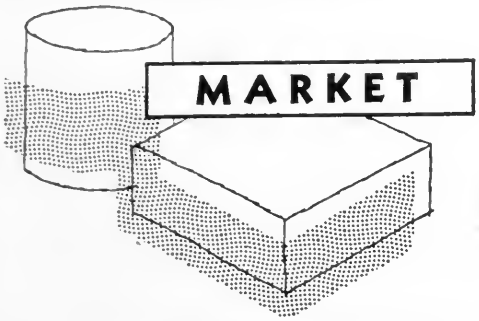
What is good for the patient may be good for the doctor. *The Journal of the American Medical Association,* Volume 154, Number 10 (March 6, 1954), contained this statement about the use of construction kits:

> . . . Most physicians, of course, are skilled in the use of their hands, but time, a commodity especially rare in the life of a doctor, makes it almost impossible for him to devote to the hobby the days and weeks of painstaking effort it takes to create an authentic model . . . With plastic kit modeling, however, the physician or other hobbyist, can, in a matter of hours and minutes, create a perfectly detailed replica at about the cost of a dollar.

Older Adults. The annual hobby show at the American Museum of Natural History in New York is the occasion for the display of hundreds of hobby items skillfully made by men and women sixty-five and over. Scale models are included. Most of the hobbies are of the kind that represent an investment of hundreds of hours, however, and the educator who appraises the hobby show must be impressed by the fact that there are many elderly men and women who are not represented in the exhibit because they have not the skill necessary to fabricate creations comparable to most of these on display.

The plastic construction kits seem to offer an excellent activity for many older adults, especially for older men. In the later years one's fingers get stiff and lose some of their dexterity because one's hands are idle. Finger exercises are valuable, but of greater value are activities which involve the mind and heart and the whole personality.

Conclusion. Our study of the construction kits provided abundant evidence that they are a significant innovation in the list of materials for education and recreation. One cannot arbitrarily assign them any certain value, for in every case this is determined by the needs of the individual who uses them. Their use deserves further study by adult educators and specialists in recreation. ■



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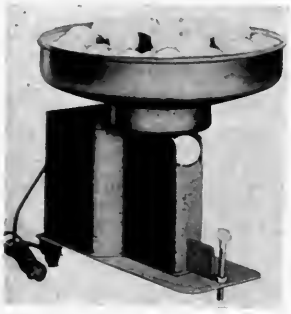

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♦ Brite Cord is a new "lanyard material" for braiding, lacing, square-knotting, weaving, and many other related craft projects. This round, tightly braided cord, made of high luster, continuous filament rayon, is both strong and flexible. It comes in twelve brilliant colors, 12-foot hanks, 80-yard spools, or 480-yard spools. Pepperell Braiding Company, Inc., East Pepperell, Massachusetts.

♦ For golfers, the Par-Kit "guarantees to cut five or more strokes off a player's score." The kit contains: the Gripfinder, to make the player automatically hold the club square to the line of direction; the Golf Swing Gauge a golfer's protractor with a sighting arrow to locate the line of direction and a club pathfinder to measure a player's own angle of swing or "inside-out-line"; and a booklet, *Golf's Inside Secrets* by Frank Strazza. For information write to Golf Research Institute, Inc., Country Road, Westport, Connecticut.

The Institute has also produced a new five-minute, 16mm, sound film, in color or black and white, with the same title, *Golf's Inside Secrets*, starring Frank Strazza.

♦ A new sixteen-page catalog contains detailed information on tapered steel and aluminum Monotube floodlighting poles designed for use in lighting outdoor sports and other activity areas. Easy-to-read diagrams show installation and mounting details; numerous illustrations show a wide range of Monotube applications. Copies of *Union Metal Floodlighting and Area Lighting Poles*, No. 87, are available from The Union Metal Manufacturing Company, Canton 5, Ohio.

♦ Jayfro is now manufacturing another new recreation equipment piece—the Six-Way Multi-Purpose Standard. These aluminum standards feature a cross bar slide and permanently engraved official markings for the high jump; they are drilled for adjustable eyebolts at official heights for volley ball, badminton, tennis, and paddle tennis nets; and the top of each standard is equipped with an eyebolt for tetherball. For indoor installation the standards have aluminum base plates and bronze floor plates; they have ground sleeves and caps for permanent outdoor installation. There is also an interchangeable standard set for indoor and outdoor use. The standards are lightweight, easy to move and to install. Jayfro Athletic Supply Company, Dept. RMN, P.O. Box 1065, New London, Connecticut.

♦ The MacGregor Company recently has made available its annual golf-lesson charts. The 1956 edition features Doug Ford, PGA champion, showing how to putt, and Lew Worsham, U. S. Open champion, showing how to hit a wedge shot. Copies may be obtained without charge from the company at 4861 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati 32, Ohio.

♦ The Satellite is a dome-like concrete play structure which assumes many forms in the eyes of imaginative youngsters. It serves as a cave, a space ship, an igloo, a submarine, a giant beehive; the rigid steel pipe extending through the center opening and down the side becomes a fireman's pole to slide down; the cargo net down the side converts the Satellite into a pirate ship. Challenging but safe, the structure provides maximum safety, minimum maintenance. It is covered with a non-scuff, non-skid epoxy resin and is available in ten colors. Built in a "split" half-dome section, the Satellites are interchangeable and offer a combination of twelve designs. For a descriptive brochure, write to Midwest Pool and Court Company, 1206 North Rock Hill Road, St. Louis 17, Missouri.

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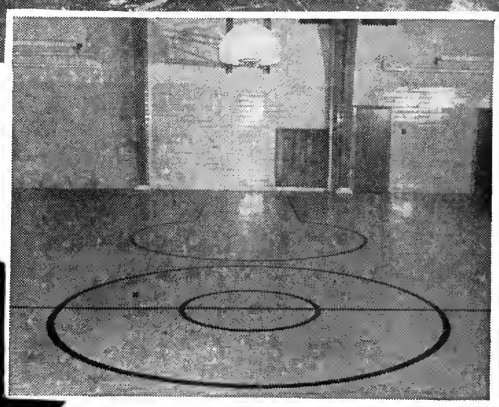

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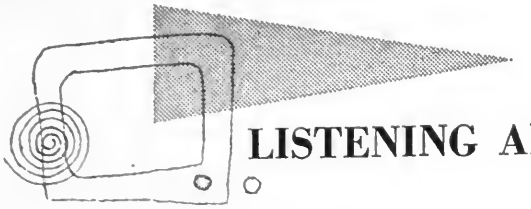

LISTENING AND VIEWING

ACBB Convention

The American Council for Better Broadcasts will hold its annual convention at the Deshler-Hilton Hotel, Columbus, Ohio, on April 20. The public is invited to attend — membership in ACBB is not necessary. A joint meeting of the ACBB and the Institute for Education by Radio and Television will convene to watch kinescopes of live TV programs and discuss them. The climax will be reached at the dinner session with the discussion of "Network Programing for Children." Representatives of the networks will open the discussion, using as points of reference the report of the Senate Subcommittee on Juvenile Delinquency, the report of the NBC Children's Program Review Committee, and programing this year. For further information write to the council at 423 N. Pinckney, Madison, Wisconsin.

School and Recreation Player

A new portable record player, designed for classroom and recreation department use, called the Coloratura (Model C-12), incorporates many advanced electronic features for high fidelity reproduction, yet weighs only twenty-one pounds and is easily carried. The Coloratura is being introduced by Newcomb Audio Products Company, 6824 Lexington Avenue, Hollywood 38, California.

Free Tapes, Scripts and Transcriptions

The *1956 Educators Guide to Free Tapes, Scripts, and Transcriptions* is now available. Reprints of two articles therein, "The Development of Audio Tools for Teaching" and "Bringing Socially Useful Audio Experiences into Your Classroom" will be furnished free upon request. The guide costs $5.75 and is published by Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin.

Tape Recorder Information

The age of the magnetic tape recorder has arrived. While it is considered a "new medium," it is actually very old, even though it has come into general use largely within the last ten years. To help you better understand the uses and operation of tape recorders a new book, *Tape Recorders—How They Work* by Charles G. Westcott, is designed to serve as a guide towards selecting equipment necessary for specialized recording problems and to supply necessary know-how for its best use. It contains many illustrations and diagrams. Published by Howard W. Sams and Company, Indianapolis 5, Indiana, the price is $2.75.

Radio Philatelia

Philately has come a long way from the old-fashioned system of assembling stamps according to countries and issues. The modern format, called "Topical collection," groups stamps based upon a specific theme. A new book, *Radio Philatelia*, by Herbert Rosen is designed for the philatelist as well as the layman and offers a new approach to a most fascinating topical subject—the development of telecommunications. The subject is traced from its inception to the present day, exclusively through the medium of postage stamps. Each page is devoted t oa different phase of radio or broadcasting, listing stamps dedicated to different radio stations, broadcasting buildings, microphones, as well as stamps commemorating radio conferences, congresses and electronic exhibitions. Stamps featuring use of radio in the air, at sea, at war, in the Arctic and Antarctic, radio and meteorology, as well as stamps with a television theme are listed under specific categories. All the famous men who made the medium of radio possible are included. Published by the Audio-Master Corporation, 17 East 45th Street, New York 17, price is $2.00.

Films

• *Softball Rules for Girls*, a set of six filmstrips in full color, with captions, was produced by Gertrude Jacobs under the technical direction of the National Section for Girls and Women's Sports of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. The six strips include: The Game; Pitching Rules; Batting Rules; Baserunning Rules; Baserunning Rules (con't); and Officiating. Available in sets only, at $24 a set, from AAHPER, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

• "Champions on Film" presents two films of demonstrations on every possible swimming technique and over sixty different dives in slow motion by Olympic champions and world record holders on 16mm movie loops. "Champions on Film," 816 South State Street, Ann Arbor Michigan.

• *An ABC for Music* (11 minutes, 16mm, sound) is the first of a series in music and takes a basic approach to music appreciation for young children. The film was made in cooperation with the Mannes College of Music in New York City and is available from Arco Films, 2390 Broadway, New York 24.

• *Cardboard Melodrama* (6 minutes, 16mm, color, sound) is intended to stimulate the imagination of students in designing all kinds of flat materials, use of color, and composition. Available for sale or rental from Bailey Films, 6509 De Longpre Avenue, Hollywood 28, California.

• *Litterbug* (10 minutes, 16mm, color, sound) shows how a little boy learns the lessons of neatness and determines to cease being a litterbug. Avis Films, 904 East Palm Avenue, Burbank, California.

• *Baylor Summer Camp for Boys* (24 minutes, 16mm, color, sound) depicts the recreational and athletic activities of boys at camp. Continental Productions, 539 Vine Street, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

• *The Winged Bequest* (22 minutes, 16mm, color, sound) tells the story of library services to the handicapped, homebound, aged, and chronically ill in a community. Cleveland Public Library, 352 Superior Avenue, Cleveland 14, Ohio.

• *Children's Fantasies* shows the way to channel children's active imaginations; and *Children's Play* traces children's development through make-believe play, constructive play, collections, amusements, games, and sports. Crawley Films Limited, 19 Fairmount Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario, Canada.

Folk Dance Records

It wasn't so long ago that there were so few records available for folk and square dances that the prospective buyer was glad to buy anything, good or bad. Today, there are over one hundred companies producing folk dance recordings. A recent catalogue of the Folk Dancer Record Service, 108 West 16th Street, New York 11, offers a wide selection of folk dances, squares, contras, and play-party songs to suit almost any need. These range from the "Accordion Hambo" to "Zillertaler Landler," from the New England contra dances and polkas of old Russia to the circle dances and kolos of Yugoslavia, from the Irish reel to the Swiss waltz.

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GEORGE D. BUTLER. Discusses the enlarged function of the neighborhood playground; describes revised standards of playground space and leadership. Introduces new and up-to-date programs, and outlines current methods of dealing with a variety of playground problems. *21 ills., 459 pp. Rev. Ed.* $4.75

RECREATION AREAS

—Their Design and Equipment

Also GEORGE D. BUTLER. A complete guide on municipal recreation areas. Covers types of facilities and equipment; details planning of playgrounds, play and athletic fields. Outlines planning principles; gives practical suggestions for design and helpful data on structures. *169 ills., 174 pp. 9 x 12⅛.* $6

PRINCIPLES of RECREATION

JOHN L. HUTCHINSON, *Columbia University.* Fundamental treatment of the key concepts underlying the organization of leisure activity. Discusses social, economic, and cultural changes affecting recreation, and presents an overview of its present status and future trends. Includes suggestions for realizing a community recreation concept. *310 pp.* $3.75

Community Organization for Recreation

GERALD B. FITZGERALD, *University of Minnesota.* Discusses community recreation organization and program plans on local, state, and national levels. Aware of the school's part in any organization move, book points out how a community can benefit by charging a public recreation authority with the responsibility for major public services. *352 pp.* $4

LEADERSHIP in RECREATION

Also GERALD B. FITZGERALD. Emphasizing the principles, techniques, and tools of effective leadership, this book follows the premise that the recreation leader functions primarily in relation to people rather than to activities. Presents the methods used to develop and evaluate leadership ability, citing typical professional standards. Includes job descriptions, salary scales, requirements of public and private organizations. *304 pp.* $4

SPORTS for RECREATION

—and How to Play Them

Edited by ELMER D. MITCHELL, *University of Michigan, et al.* This copiously illustrated book describes the techniques for playing fifty sports. Serves three purposes: extends interest in healthful recreations; assembles needed information on various types of physical recreation: and treats each sport from the point of view of the beginner or average player. *157 ills.; 522 pp. Rev. Ed.* $5

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Books & Pamphlets Received

CIVIL SERVICE ASSEMBLY PUBLICATION: ELEMENTS OF POSITION CLASSIFICATION IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT (P.R. #554), pp. 49; FRINGE BENEFITS FOR SALARIED EMPLOYEES IN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY (P.R. #542), pp. 33; PERSONALITY TESTS —USES AND LIMITATIONS (P. R. #561), pp. 23; PERSONNEL ORDINANCE FOR SMALL COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES, A (P.R. #523), pp. 18; PROCEDURES THAT IMPROVE PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION (P.R. #552), pp. 35; SELECTING SUPERVISORS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE (P.R. #551), pp. 25. Civil Service Assembly, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. $2.00 each ($1.50 to CSA members): ten or more copies $1.00 each.

DIGEST OF LAWS RELATING TO STATE PARKS, Flavel Shurtleff. National Conference on State Parks, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. Pp. 256. $3.00.

DRAWING FOR YOUNG ARTISTS, Mary Black Diller. Pitman Publishing Corp., 2 West 45th Street, New York 36. Unpaged. Paper $1.00.

ENGINEERING OF CONSENT, THE, Edward L. Bernays, Editor. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. Pp. 246. $3.75.

FACTS OF LIFE AND LOVE FOR TEEN-AGERS (Revised Edition), Dr. Evelyn Millis Duvall. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 426. $3.50.*

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GROUP-CENTERED LEADERSHIP, Thomas Gordon. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston 7. Pp. 366. $5.00.*

INN GAMES. Sport Shelf, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 40. $.50.*

KEN LOEFFLER ON BASKETBALL, Ken Loeffler with Ralph Bernstein. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 197. $3.95.*

LUCKY DAYS, Laura Pardee and Elizabeth Young. E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 127. $2.50.*

MYSTERY PLAYS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE—A collection of royalty-free one-act dramas of mystery and suspense, John Murray. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16. Pp. 372. $4.00.

NATIONAL YMCA FITNESS CLINIC. National Council of the Y.M.C.A., 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 30. $2.00 each (limited number available).

NEIGHBORS UNITE FOR BETTER COMMUNITIES. Community Chests and Councils of America, Inc., 345 East 46th Street, New York 17. Pp. 36. $.50 each; ten or more $.40 each.

1000 BEST SHORT GAMES OF CHESS, THE, Irving Chernev. Simon and Schuster, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 555. $5.00.*

RECREATION POLICY, STATE OF CALIFORNIA. Documents Section, State Printing Office, Sacramento, California. Pp. 86. $1.00, plus $.03 tax for California addresses.

ROCKS AND MINERALS, Richard M. Pearl. Barnes & Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 275. $1.95.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CALIFORNIA RECREATION CONFERENCE, PROCEEDINGS, 1955. State Director of Recreation, 721 Capitol Avenue, Room 609, Sacramento 14, California. Pp. 104. Limited number of copies available free.

SIMPLE GYMNASTICS. Sport Shelf, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 40. $.50.*

SOCIAL CASE-WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN, Cherry Morris, Editor. Whiteside, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 231. $4.00.*

TEACH YOURSELF MAGIC, J. Elsden Tuffs. Emerson Books, Inc., 251 West 19th Street, New York 11. Pp. 182. $2.50.

* See footnote on page 199.

SONGS FOR LITTLE CHILDREN, Book I—Twenty-six songs to the Robert Louis Stevenson *Child's Garden of Verse*, with music by Marvin Radnor. Marvin Radnor, Publisher, Caxton Building, Buffalo 3. Pp. 29. $1.50.

VOLLEYBALL—OFFICIAL GUIDE. United States Volleyball Association, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 195. $.75.

Magazine Articles

BEACH & POOL, *December 1955*
- A History of Swimming, II, *S. N. Wilson.*
- A Basic Guide to Better Swimming Pool Operation and Maintenance, *W. O. Baker.*

NATIONAL PARENT-TEACHER, *January 1956*
- Is "Gang-busting" Wise? *Clifford R. Shaw.*

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, *December 12, 1956*
- Scotch on the Rocks (Scottish Curling), *Andrew Crichton.*

YOUTH LEADERS DIGEST, *January 1956*
- Physical Education and/or Recreation, *Ben Solomon.*

CHILDREN'S BOOK AWARDS

National Mass Media Awards in the field of children's books for 1955 were presented in February by the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation.

His Indian Brother by Hazel Wilson, published by Abingdon Press, received the foundation's award as "The Best Children's Book for Character Development" (for younger children). *The Boy Scientist* by John Lewellen, published by Simon and Schuster, won "The Best Children's Science Book" award (for younger children). *The Buffalo Trace* by Virginia S. Eifert, published by Dodd, Mead, and Company, won the award for "The Youth Book Best Portraying America's Past." Scrolls were presented to the winning publishers and authors. In addition, each winning author received a prize of $250.

The children's book awards are part of the Edison Foundation National Mass Media Awards Program, established in cooperation with over fifty national organizations, to encourage more wholesome influences for youth in the mass media as a means of combating juvenile delinquency and to interest boys and girls in science.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

The Book of Games for Home, School, and Playground

William Byron Forbush and Harry R. Allen. John C. Winston Company, 1010 Arch Street, Philadelphia 7. Pp. 358. $2.50.*

Most of us who have been in recreation for any length of time know this book as an excellent collection, prepared with care. Here is the new, revised edition, in which the material is arranged by age groupings, and painstakingly indexed for easy reference.

Special chapters on amusements for convalescent children, things of interest to parents, teachers, and church leaders add special help in selecting games, leading them, and understanding their importance to children and youth.

The directions are simple and informally presented so that, with a little experience, young people could use this book without instruction.

The book contains over four hundred games. A very interesting feature of it is a listing of "games every child should know" — around seventy of them. It might be helpful to make them the backbone of your coming playground game program this summer.—*Virginia Musselman, Program Service, N.R.A.*

Seeing America's Wildlife in Our National Refuges

Devereux Butcher. The Devin-Adair Company, 23 East 26th Street, New York 10. Pp. 338. $5.00.*

Filled with beautiful wildlife photographs, this book has been designed to help you plan your vacation at one of our national wildlife refuges. It not only describes forty-one such refuges and the animals you will see there, but tells you how to get there and where to stay overnight.

Mr. Butcher is a national leader in nature protection, is known for his other beautiful books on national parks, and is editor of *National Parks Magazine.*

Field & Stream Treasury

Hugh Grey and Ross McCluskey, Editors. Henry Holt and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 351. $5.00.

A book filled with exciting outdoor adventure tales of the last one hundred years, as they have appeared in the sportsman's magazine, *Field & Stream* (established in 1895). Dad and granddad, especially, will enjoy its eight pages of four-color reproductions of the quaint magazine covers in the early years, and the half-tone reproductions of old illustrations. Signed by such master storytellers as Zane Grey, James Oliver Curwood, Stewart Edward White, Robert Page Lincoln, these tales of the days when our woods and waters were teeming with game are ideal for telling around the campfire—on the hunting, fishing, trail, or camping trip.

The Real Book About Real Crafts

C. C. Roberts. Garden City Books, Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York. Pp. 223. $1.95.*

Simple instructions are the keynote of this new "how-to-do-it" book which covers: making things with wire and metal; Indian moccasins and beadwork; paper sculpture; dioramas and model theatres; relief maps; and other crafts projects. Miss Roberts teaches and works with 4-H Clubs in New Jersey.

The Best In Magic

Bruce Elliott. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 246. $3.50.*

Over one hundred new tricks are presented by a well-known expert on magic, and illustrated by line drawings. They cover novel effects for close-up performing, conjuring, performances with rings, ropes and silks, card tricks—many of which work themselves—and an explanation of mind-reading tricks. Fun for recreation centers, military service clubs, camps; wonderful club and party entertainment.

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* These publications are available from the National Recreation Association at list price plus fifteen cents for each book ordered to cover postage and handling. *Active Associate and Affiliate Members of the Association receive a ten per cent discount on list price.* Remittances should accompany orders from individuals; organizations and recreation departments will be billed on their official orders. Address orders to Combined Book Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

DICTIONARIES

A publisher of dictionaries, Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York 16, New York, has recently added the following titles to its list:

Dictionary of Arts and Crafts, John L. Stoutenburgh, Jr. Pp. 259. $6.00.

A handy reference book for newcomers to this field and old-timers alike. It would certainly be useful in following some of the arts and crafts instructions that we see occasionally. Do you know what a "hanging creeper" is, by the way, or a "square engraver"? Interpretation of meaning of words often includes details of the techniques involved. New and unexpected ideas therefore jump out from the pages while you are looking up something fairly routine. This fact, of course, makes for interesting reading. Mr. Stoutenburgh is instructor in the deparment of public instruction, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

Dictionary of Magic, Harry E. Wedeck. Pp. 105. $3.00.

Descriptions of occult practices, witchcraft, wizardry, and so on—from early Babylonian times to the present day. This book is basically historical, and primarily for the practitioner who takes his magic seriously.

A Short Dictionary of Weaving, M. E. Pritchard. Pp. 196. $6.00.

This would seem to be a really practical handbook and guide for the beginner. Generously illustrated with diagrams, it also includes spinning, dyeing, and textile terms. It could be a helpful reference for teachers of any of these crafts.

My Hobby is Photography

Don Langer. Hart Publishing Company, Inc., 74 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 128. $2.95.

Just off the press, just in time for the summer vacation, and just the book for the beginner! The reader can start with "How a Camera Works" and go right through to "Photo Tricks" — without getting lost in a maze of technical jargon. Charts and more than one hundred excellent photographs to illustrate the explanations add clarity and make this a really practical handbook. It is to be recommended for those who really want to get started in photography or to improve their picture-taking techniques, and it is certainly a bargain at $2.95.

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CHESS

Improving Your Chess With Pocket Chessboard by Fred Reinfeld. Barnes & Noble, Inc., 105 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 180. $1.25.

Complete with pocket chessboard, chessmen and a pocket in which to keep them. this paperbound book is handy for carrying around and setting up a game at a moment's notice. Compiled from other books of chess by the same author, it is for the established chess player and includes the eight bad moves, how to play the white pieces, how to play the black pieces, combinations, sacrifices, checkmates, and a key to the openings.

The 1000 Best Short Games of Chess by Irving Chernev. Simon & Schuster, Inc., 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 555. $5.00.*

This book should provide a treat for the chess addicts or for those who take their chess seriously. It covers famous games which extend over the entire field of chess literature, arranged in order of length, and even includes a miniature from a world's championship match in 1575.

COUNSELING OF TEEN-AGERS

Facts of Life and Love for Teen-Agers (Revised) by Evelyn Millis Duvall. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 426. $3.50.*

Dr. Duvall, well-known counselor and author of numerous books on marriage counseling, has revised her guidebook for young people. Designed to help them during the growing-up process, it answers with dignity those questions which trouble junior and senior high school youth. Details of the physiology —as well as psychology—of sex are included. Among many fine things said of the first edition of this book: "Sane, reassuring . . . minces no words in its descriptions of growing up and all the attendant problems of sex."—Margaret C. Scoggin, *New York Times Book Review.*

Betty White's Teen-Age Dance Etiquette, illustrated by June Kirkpatrick. David McKay Company, Inc., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Unpaged. $1.95.

Gay sketches on each page combine with a minimum of text to present the do's and don'ts at an informal dance, a prom, or a ball. This book is for the teen-ager personally to help him gain the poise and self assurance which will free him to enjoy social recreation. Betty White has written several books on dancing for both adults and teen-agers, all published by McKay.

Change of Address

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

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Recreation Leadership Courses

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and

Local Recreation Agencies

April, May, and June 1956

HELEN M. DAUNCEY Social and Playground Recreation	Annual Recreation Workshop Natural Bridge, Virginia April 5-7	L. E. Kibler, Assistant Supervisor, Health and Physical Education, Safety and Recreation, State Board of Education, Richmond
	San Antonio, Texas April 10-13	Miss Edith W. Dodds, Community Welfare Council, 114 Auditorium Circle
	Sherman, Texas April 16-19	Mrs. Ralph Day, Assistant Professor, Department of Athletics and Physical Education, Austin College
	Toledo, Ohio June 11-14	Arthur G. Morse, Supervisor of Recreation, 214 Safety Building
	York, Pennsylvania June 18-19	Mrs. Sylvia C. Newcombe, Superintendent, York Recreation Commission
	Westchester County, New York June 21-22	Miss Vivian O. Wills, Assistant Superintendent, Westchester County Recreation Commission, White Plains
RUTH G. EHLERS Social and Playground Recreation	State of Vermont April 16-26	Mrs. A. O. Brungardt, Vermont Director of Recreation, Montpelier
	Fayette County, Kentucky May 7-10	John F. Gettler, Director, Fayette County Playground and Recreation Board, Lexington
	Great Lakes District June 4-14	Robert L. Horney, NRA District Representative, 223 Davis Building, 151 Michigan Street, Toledo, Ohio
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social and Playground Recreation	West Palm Beach, Florida April 9-12	Dr. Robert L. Fairing, Head, Department of Citizenship Training, General Extension Division of Florida, Gainesville, in cooperation with Ben York, Director of Recreation
	Sheboygan, Wisconsin June 11-14	Howard Rich, Director of Public Recreation
MILDRED SCANLON Playground Recreation	Pittsfield, Massachusetts June 18-21	Vincent J. Hebert, Superintendent, Board of Park Commissioners
GRACE WALKER Creative and Playground Recreation	Santa Rosa, California April 2-5	Miss Marjorie Matsushita, Recreation Supervisor, Parks and Recreation Department
	Los Angeles County, California April 9-12	Harold L. Teel, Recreation Superintendent, Department of Parks and Recreation, 834 W. Olympic Blvd., Los Angeles
	Ames, Iowa April 16-17	Miss Esther Whetstone, State Girls 4-H Club Leader, Cooperative Extension Work, Iowa State College
	Institute, West Virginia June 4-7	L. A. Toney, State Leader, Extension Work
	Lancaster, Pennsylvania June 11-12	Albert E. Reese, Director of Recreation, 135 N. Lime Street
FRANK A. STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Toledo, Ohio June 11-14	Arthur G. Morse, Supervisor of Recreation, 214 Safety Building
	Altoona, Pennsylvania June 22-23	David M. Langkammer, Superintendent of Recreation

Helen M. Dauncey will be attending the Southern District Recreation Conference in Roanoke, Virginia, April 3-4.

Miss Dauncey will conduct four recreation leadership training courses for the United States Air Forces in Europe between April 30 and June 4, with emphasis on the Air Force Youth Activities Program.

Grace Walker will attend the Northland Recreation Leaders Laboratory in Minnesota, April 19-26.

Frank A. Staples will be Conducting Arts and Crafts training workshops between April 23 and May 11 at the following Air Bases. If you are interested in further details with reference to his availability for consultation during this period, or in the possibility of participating in these training workshops, please communicate with Howard Beresford, regional representative of the Office of Community Services, Department of the Air Force, at 3055 Bellaire, Denver 7, Colorado.

Holloman Air Force Base, Alamogordo, New Mexico
Walker Air Force Base, Roswell, New Mexico
Clovis Air Force Base, New Mexico

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

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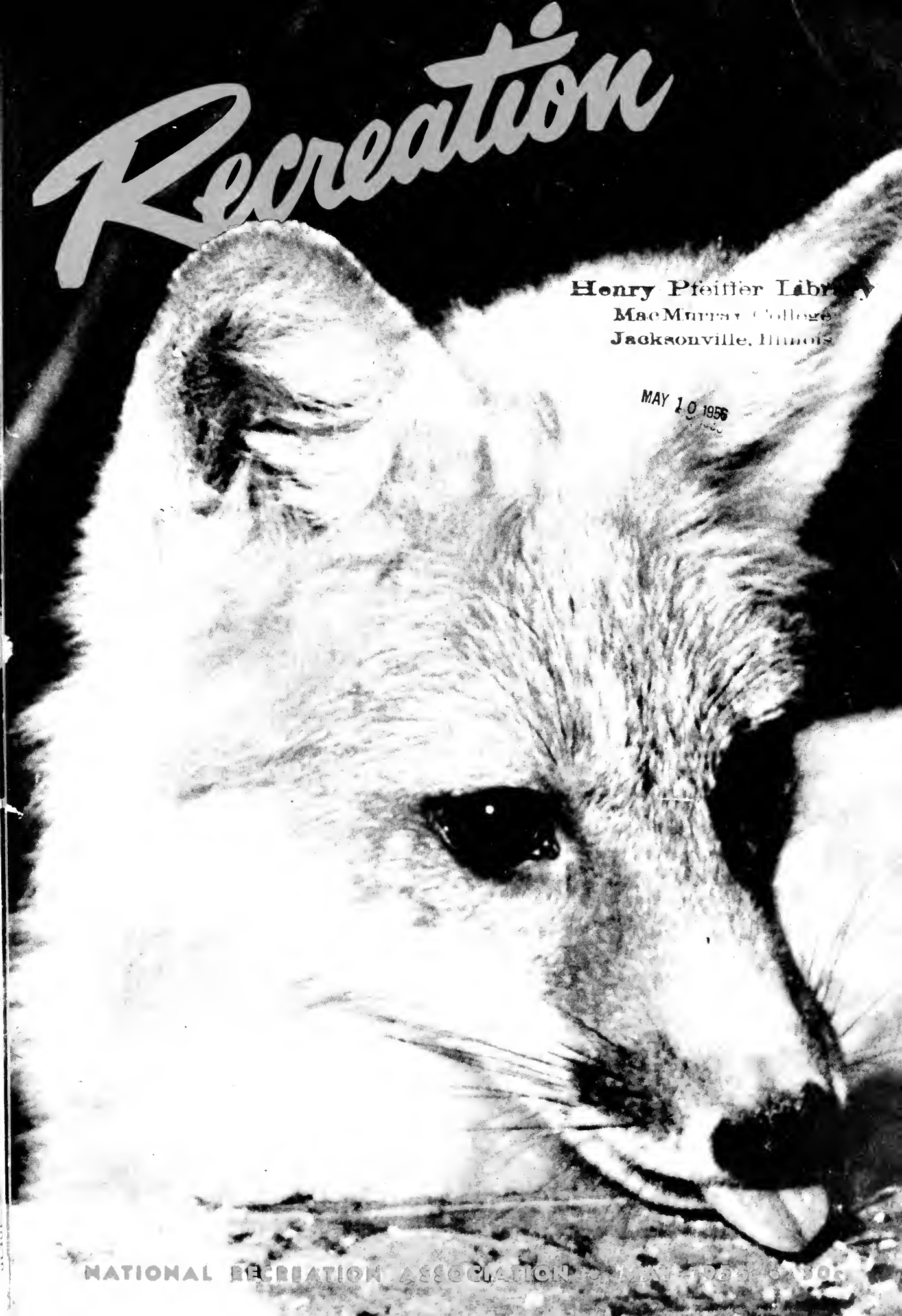

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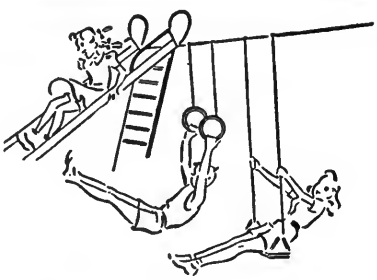

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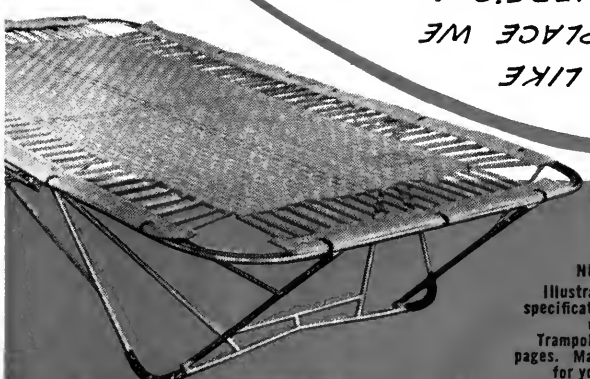

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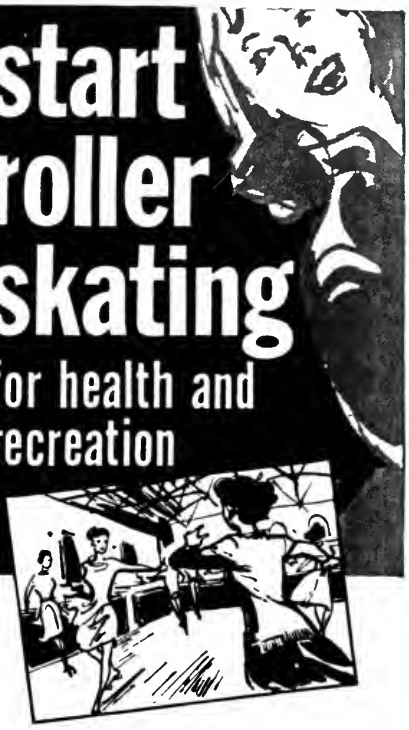

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NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON STATE RECREATION

The National Advisory Committee on State Recreation is composed of state officials concerned with recreation services and programs. The Committee functions in the following ways: to help the National Recreation Association to be a clearing house on the subject of state sponsored recreation services; as a study group to help the Association determine problems and to help in the solution of these problems; to assist the Association in the dissemination of information on state recreation matters; to help coordinate the work of the Association in this phase of the recreation field with the activities of other national, professional and service organizations concerned with this aspect of recreation.

The Committee projects at present include work on the State Section of the Recreation and Park Yearbook for 1955 to be published this fall, identifying problems common to the administration of state recreation services and recommending principles relating to the solution of these problems, formulating and recommending to the National Recreation Association a policy statement on the role of state government in organized recreation.

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MAY 1956

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

1906 50th Anniversary 1956

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ASSOCIATE EDITORS

Recreation Administration, GEORGE BUTLER
Program Activities, VIRGINIA MUSSELMAN

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On the Cover

Young fox, bright-eyed denizen of the wilderness areas now preserved in parks and national forests which offer beauty, inspiration and a precious national heritage. Such areas belong to American tradition and have molded American character. (See editorial, "Why We Need Wild Places," page 204.) Photograph courtesy of L. G. Kesteloo, photographer, Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries, and *Virginia Wildlife* magazine.

Next Month

An especially planned issue marks the Golden Anniversary Year of the National Recreation Association. Old-timers in the recreation field will enjoy reading about familiar names and events in the early days of the recreation movement; young executives can become familiar with the background, early leaders, and philosophy of their chosen field. Every recreation leader, young or old, will want to own a copy for his recreation library. Buy extra copies for your staff and board members. Send in order early as possible!

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Why We Need Wild Places

J. J. Shomon

Not so long ago I met an interesting old man on a lonely moose trail in the wilds of the north country. I was miles from camp and the lateness of the afternoon and the cold scudding snow clouds had me sprinting campward at a fair clip. I didn't think there was a soul for miles around. Suddenly, directly in front of me, there loomed the gray figure of a man. We both froze in our tracks. Our sense returned, we greeted each other and began a friendly conversation.

"Me go trap in deep bush," he said in his broken French-Canadian. "Stay 'til Christmas. Den I come out, get more grub and go back again. This country good for man."

I learned later that Pierre made regular visits to the wilderness bush country to cure himself of a bad drinking habit. Once his three bottles of liquor were gone there was nothing to do but sober up and let the wilderness country do its work. Pierre was sixty-seven and a more rugged trapper there never was. The bush was obviously good for him.

The case in point is that we can all stand the antidote of wild places once in a while, not so much to make us teetotalers but to help us regain a sense of equilibrium, serenity.

In America wild places are a spiritual necessity. We need them to recreate ourselves and to remind us what the primeval glory of our country was like. Every time I go into a wild or wilderness area I am struck by the healing influence of the surroundings. Mental cobwebs disappear; nerves loosen up; contentment returns. No doctor can prescribe a pill that will do that for a body.

Some decades ago certain selfless men like the late Bob Marshall realized the necessity of wild places in our lives and set about the task of getting the federal government and the states to set aside pristine areas dedicated to the spiritual welfare of mankind. The Wilderness Society was born and began and carried on the fight to preserve wild places. The National Park Service, U. S. Forest Service, and several of the states have wisely set aside a few areas classed as "wilderness" and "wild areas," but these places are inadequate for our growing population. More areas—and there are not many wild areas left on the continent—need to be set aside.

Like all worthy conservation endeavors it means a battle. A battle not only to add to the areas we now have but to protect the ones that now exist. Pressures are constantly at work to grab away the last vestiges of our primeval wilderness. This is especially true near and around big centers of population—and yet it is here where wild places are needed most, and surprisingly enough, where opposition is strongest.

In Virginia we don't have any areas that can be classed as truly "wilderness" areas but we do have some wild areas. We need more of them. We need to protect the ones we have.

Just last spring the commission [Virginia Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries], through the noble efforts of I. T. Quinn, executive director, and Senators Robertson and Byrd, waged a valiant fight to help save Parramore Island on Virginia's eastern shore, an undisturbed wild area. The Navy had designs to make the wild and wildlife-rich island a bombing target for off-shore maneuvers. Fortunately the grab was stopped and the island was saved. Conservation emerged victorious.

In this year of 1956 it might be well for us who believe in conservation to look around and see what should be done to safeguard—and add to—our wild places which constitute a precious natural heritage. ■

Reprinted with permission from Virginia Wildlife, *January 1956 issue.* Mr Shomon *is editor of that magazine.*

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Things You Should Know . .

▶ WATCH FOR THE SPECIAL GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY ISSUE OF RECREATION. Don't miss the dramatic story of the development of recreation in this country. Background reading for every recreation leader! Coming in June.

▶ COMMUNITY LEADERS WHO HAVE MADE SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTIONS to the recreation movement through their work with NRA Affiliate Members are eligible for special Fiftieth Anniversary certificates of appreciation and honorary membership in their NRA district. Those who have given long-time board or other volunteer service, park or playground lands, or who have served the community recreation program in an outstanding way are among those who may be honored in this manner.

A nominating form has been sent to affiliate members. Additional copies can be secured by writing to the NRA—but time is almost up.

▶ REPRINTS AVAILABLE FREE UPON REQUEST. The outstanding address, "A Philosophy of Recreation," delivered by Dr. Alexander Reid Martin, noted psychiatrist of New York City, as the keynote address for the Second Southern Regional Conference on Hospital Recreation last year, has just been reprinted by the National Recreation Association. This talk is not for hospital recreation workers only, for it gives the psychiatrist's approach to the whole subject of recreation and points up the need for closer integration between the psychiatrist and recreation leader. Send for a copy! Dr. Martin is chairman of the Standing Committee of the American Psychiatric Association on Cooperation with Leisure Time Agencies.

▶ THE OUTDOOR SWIMMING POOL—A STUDY REPORT is now available. Sponsored by the Conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics, the study was conducted by a committee with George D. Butler of the National Recreation Association as chairman. The American Red Cross assisted in compiling data, but much of the preparation was done by the NRA. It may be secured from the Association for $1.00.

▶ A WORKER IN THE UNITED STATES TODAY can turn out about six times as much as his great grandfather one hundred years ago, according to the *Edpress News Letter*. If this ascending curve continues, his great-grandson, one hundred years from now, will be able to produce in one seven-hour day all that a man produces in the present forty-hour week.

▶ THE NEED FOR A "MISSION 66" FOR NATIONAL FOREST RECREATION FACILITIES (similar to the National Park Service's Mission 66) was introduced into the *Congressional Record* of March 14, by Senator Wallace F. Bennett, following an editorial in the March 5, 1956 issue of *The Salt Lake Tribune*, Salt Lake City, Utah. It said in part: "The 1956 appropriation for national forest recreation facilities amounted to $1,670,000, a mere pittance considering the fact that forty-four million recreational visits were made to the forests last year and that camp and sanitation facilities are steadily deteriorating. . . .

"Recreational use of forests in the Inter-mountain Region jumped from 2,295,000 in 1941 to 6,105,000 last year. The same pattern holds for the National forests throughout Utah. . . .

"Public use in the national forests carries with it a tremendous responsibility in safety and sanitation. . . .

"Efforts are being made to spur favorable interest in Congress in a bill to set aside ten per cent of national forest receipts, up to five and a half million dollars annually, for recreational areas and wildlife improvements. Some observers are not optimistic this bill will be adopted this year." (HR1823—Ed.)

▶ AT THE REQUEST OF THE UNITED STATES AIR FORCE IN EUROPE, *Helen Dauncey*, NRA training specialist, and *Arthur Todd*, on leave from the NRA staff to serve as chief of the Youth Activities Branch, Headquarters, USAFE, will conduct recreation training classes during May for youth leaders in Germany, France, England, and North Africa.

▶ NEED ANY ADDITIONAL COPIES of the April issue of RECREATION? Extra orders and commendations are coming in fast. Readers seem to think this especially valuable and are re-ordering in varying quantities, so—if you want to be sure of finding this issue in stock—don't wait to order. James Glenn Hudson, executive director of the Geneva Youth Bureau, New York, for instance, has just ordered copies for each of his twenty-two summer playground workers. In a letter to Joseph Prendergast, April 11, 1956, he says, "I believe this is the best issue in my experience in the professional field."

▶ HAVE YOU ORDERED YOUR STAMPED 1956 BINDER for RECREATION magazine? Stock is dwindling!

▶ WANTED: Good how-to-do articles on camping-administration, leadership, program planning, nature, and other activities. A special camping issue of RECREATION is being planned for next spring. Send us the sort of thing you would like to see in such an issue. Materials should be in our hands by the end of 1956.

▶ THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE AND EXHIBIT of the National Industrial Recreation Association will be held in New York City, at the Hotel Statler, on June 3-6. A wide range of industrial recreation topics will be covered during the twenty sessions of the conference. A descriptive program outline and application card have been enclosed with the last issue of the NRA Associate Membership Letter.

▶ WHAT IS THE OUTLOOK FOR PARKS AND RECREATION FACILITIES in the United States? George D. Butler, NRA director of research, answers this timely question in an article published in the April issue of the *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*. In an eightieth birthday salute to Harold S. Buttenheim, editor emeritus of *The American City* magazine, twenty of the nation's foremost authorities on municipal appeals have contributed a series of interesting articles on the theme, "Municipal Progress in the Twentieth Century."

▶ ART FOR WORLD FRIENDSHIP is a plan through which groups of children all over the world draw pictures—about their lives, their homes, their friends—to exchange with children of other lands. Every individual child who has sent in a picture to be mailed out to other children receives one in return. This program has been favorably received by the embassies in Washington, U.S. Information Service and UNESCO. For further details write to Mrs. Frederick W. Muller, Friendship, Friendly Acres, Media, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

The "What Do I Get?" Problem

Sirs:

In the past few years there has been an increase in the *reward aspect* of recreation. Emphasis by certain leaders has brought about almost a necessary *prize* for everything that is accomplished or attempted by youth. When competing in games or contests some type of reward is always necessary. I'm not condemning rewards as a possible motivation, but rather the great emphasis which is placed on them from the standpoint of both youth and recreation personnel. The play-for-fun motive has escaped from us and has been replaced by an element of greed.

I imagine this is not a new problem to recreation people in the field, but it indeed is becoming an alarming one. The basic motive of recreation for fun is being deserted for a principle of individualistic self-centerism. Let's bring back the old method of playing the game, just for the fun of it!

RONALD A. HURST, *Recreation Division, Board of Park Commissioners, 325½ City Hall, Minneapolis 15, Minnesota.*

Our Foundations

Sirs:

"Firming the Foundations," by Virginia Musselman in the February RECREATION is one of the most thought provoking articles I have read for some time. Sad to say, the younger directors who really need the admonition in the excellent article will not read it or understand it because they do not know our foundations, through no fault of their own in most cases. Ask any group of young directors of at least five-years' experience who Joseph Lee or Howard Braucher were, or whether they have read *Play and Education* by our founder or *The Child and Play* by Rogers, and I venture to say not more than ten per cent can give you an intelligent answer.

Name any other profession that is so careless in disregarding its early beginnings in the training of its new crop of directors! Our recreation foundations were built by pioneers of great breadth of thought and human understanding who looked upon recreation almost as a religion. Has this zeal been implanted in our new directors? The time could come when Miss Musselman's diagnosis of the trouble as complacency will not satisfy the troubled parent or the questioning city father.

Good planning requires a thorough knowledge of the entire structure, not only what is above the ground and showing, but what is holding up the superstructure. A sound, sane philosophy is essential to future success.

I still thrill to the mention of the names of Joseph Lee, Dr. J. Finley, or Howard Braucher. Young brother- and sister-in-recreation, if your foundations are slipping or your enthusiasm is waning, go back and take a look at our foundations represented by the names I have mentioned.

GRANT D. BRANDON, *818 State Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.*

Reader Interest

Sirs:

I want to tell you how much we appreciate your write-up regarding the new AYH film in the January issue of RECREATION. You may be interested to know that we have already received a number of inquiries, and a number of recreation people have used the film.

JUSTIN J. CLINE, *Executive Director, American Youth Hostels, 14 West Eighth Street, New York 11.*

Statewide Organization

Sirs:

The following proposal has been made to the Wisconsin Recreation Association's Board of Directors. It would be deeply appreciated if this could be printed in RECREATION, so

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there may be a chance to study any comments from recreation people throughout the land. (Please send all letters to Charles H. Odegaard, Director of Parks and Recreation, Marinette, Wisconsin.) Naturally it is realized that there are probably as many types of organizations as there are states.

1. We assume that the purpose of state recreation organizations is manifold, the least of these not being:
—For the members to meet in an effort to exchange ideas, practices, and experiences, so each will become better equipped to do his respective job.
—To promote recreation as a profession and as such to raise our standards and practices.
—To aid communities who at present either do not have organized public recreation or have it in a slipshod manner.

2. Therefore, to aid in the promotion of these and other purposes, the following plan is offered for consideration:

Geographically divide your state into as many districts as the consideration of area and concentrated population will allow. (Wisconsin proposal calls for seven with future allowance for three divisions which will provide ten.) In setting up these districts keep in mind:

Each district should have at least one and preferably two cities where there are full-time departments. In states with large areas this may mean forming two or three large districts. This is not desirable but necessary until future development of program allows a split.

Keep the district to a size where all meetings within the district require no overnight stops.

In each of these districts one director would be responsible for calling the first meeting of key people after which time all would share in the program. The state organization could help with this first meeting.

Each of these districts would have two or three one-day sessions per year with the location rotating so all municipalities would eventually be the host. Of course, the purpose of these districts is to have area one-day meetings so the professional people within the area may help the remainder of the area, in addition to helping each other. Naturally, people need not be members of the state organization in order to participate.

There shall be one state-wide meeting per annum of all recreation people. The length of this meeting may be two to four days depending upon the number of people and the amount of work to be covered.

There shall be two administration meetings per year:
—The fall meeting shall be held at the same time and place as the state meeting. The primary purpose of this meeting shall be to discuss all administration problems (*excluding* athletics and their tournaments — this would eliminate the problem so often found where all of the time is on athletics).
—The spring meeting shall be held in May, shall rotate its location, and shall be a one-day affair with its primary purpose being for the discussion of athletics and their tournaments.

The state's executive board shall attend the winter meeting of the state's park and recreation society (or a like organization) and shall make a report on all events pertaining to the state recreation association at the next annual meeting.

CHARLES H. ODEGAARD, *Director, Parks and Recreation Department, Marinette, Wisconsin.*

Public Recreation and the Schools

Sirs:

If one believes that the future of public recreation lies in the hands and minds of the public school authorities he will find much of value in Mr. Gabrielsen's article appearing in RECREATION for September 1955. But I do not. Nor do I believe that the kinds of recreation services described by Mr. Gabrielsen constitute the most important contribution that the public schools can make to the recreational life of the individual and the community.

Let's start with the nature of recreation experience *per se*. Some things that people do are primarily and often wholly recreational in character; e. g., square dancing, hunting with a camera, listening to music. Many other things that people do are motivated primarily by other than recreational desires but at the same time have important recreation values; e.g., enjoying the drive through the countryside to an appointment or re-living the story of Huck Finn while reading it to quiet down an eight-year-old at bedtime. Certainly not all of recreational value comes from experiences that are organized by someone else. It seems reasonable to say that everyone, at times, seeks recreations all by himself or with his own little group of friends, and to some the chance to read, converse, listen, or contemplate is the very essence of recreation. The recreation leader is there to make it possible for people to enjoy the kinds of recreations they want when they want them. This is an extremely broad and pervasive responsibility.

The educational experiences that people get in school are probably the most prolific source of recreation interests for most people. The school leaves its imprint on almost every individual, giving each the opportunity to develop

his knowledge, skills, and interests in a wide variety of fields—the same fields, incidentally, of music, art, drama, literature, sports, natural science, and social activities which we use in classifying recreations. It seems to me that here is the greatest contribution the school can make to recreation of the individual: to so arrange the learning experience identified with the school curriculum that interests are awakened and skills learned which then and later will provide recreational satisfactions.

It does not follow, in my view, that because the school actually does play such a vital part in providing the means of recreational expression, it should therefore assume the community responsibility for providing public recreation services. Recreation is, by its very nature, an educational function but that does not mean it is or should be a function administered by the schools.

Public recreation is by tradition and present practice a municipal function. Municipal corporations have the authority to exercise not only those powers specifically named in the statutes but also those powers that are necessary to or can reasonably be inferred from the enumerated powers. The diverse services and opportunities that are needed in a public recreation program literally require the freedom of action enjoyed by municipal corporations. School districts, on the other hand, are quasi-municipalities with the authority to exercise only those powers specified in the law. They have only limited freedom to act in recreation matters, as a result of which some essential recreation services, such as those associated with large parks, may not be provided by school systems in the absence of explicit legislative authority.

Should we not, then, as a profession, encourage and aid the school authorities to do better those things they are uniquely in a position to do; namely, nurture, among other things, those interests arising from learning which may have recreation value for the individual? Certainly with increasing enrollments and continually expanding curriculum, here is one highly significant effort the schools can make without assuming the burden of administering an additional function of government.

H. CLIFTON HUTCHINS, *Assistant Professor of Education and Coordinator of Recreation Curriculum, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin.*

Campus—Air Force Training Program

Sirs:

I have been reading your "On The Campus" column with great interest each month in RECREATION magazine, but was particularly interested this month [April]since you mentioned the Air Force Training Program for recreation majors. I was rather surprised to find that you were not aware that we at McGuire are also a part of the field work plan. We have just recently completed a two months intensive training period with a senior year student from Pennsylvania State University. We were very pleased to have her assigned here and hope that we will have future trainees from the same school, since she has obviously received excellent training.

We hope that you will be able to mention our part in the training program in one of your columns, since we are quite proud of our part in it.

LENORE M. WILDSMITH, *Service Club Director, McGuire Air Force Base, Trenton, New Jersey.*

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Editorially Speaking

The Strange Psychology of Writing

There are people who, when they pick up a pen to write, either go into a mental deep freeze and can't think of a thing to say—or who are suddenly overcome with a great formality. In either case, the written result is one of great stiffness, complicated sentences, long words that we never realized we knew. The latter leap from our subconscious to the paper—with demoniacal intent to cloud the issue. "To be academic will be to sound learned," we tell ourselves, gazing at them proudly. Or, perhaps, we imagine that stilted language is expected of us.

But what about the poor reader? Or what about the poor editor who gets lost in our welter of words?

It is interesting that a whole book has been written on this subject, just to tell us that we are too often stiff, unnatural and pompous in our writing and in our speech.. If you are one of the people who are bothered this way, get a copy by all means, and follow its plain and entertaining horse-sense. It is *The Art of Readable Writing*, by Rudolph Flesch.* It is not a new book—but it will be very new to anyone who has missed it so far.

Mr. Flesch says: "Editors spend ninety per cent of their time crossing out words in manuscripts and shifting around those that are left . . . It is hard to remember this when you are your own editor. Those words you liked so well when you wrote them will probably have to be cut in half and completely rearranged." To which we add our own dictum: "No article is so good that it can't be improved by cutting."

Molding Their Future

"The child is a young adult. Patterns of leisure skills are laid during the first dozen years of life. The adjusted worker today was the recreationally skilled child of yesterday.

"Our children will, as adults, probably have a work-week of thirty to thirty-five hours. What is the recreation coordinator in industry doing for his employee's children?

"Facilities today are at a premium. It is the fortunate industry that has provided, for employees and families, indoor and outdoor recreation areas. Nevertheless, by careful survey and scheduling, many areas for a program can be found in churches, city, county and state parks, municipal recreation areas and private agencies.

"By arrangement with private agencies and church groups, industry can sponsor or provide leadership and financial aid to establish Scout troops, Cub Packs, Brownies, Indian Guide, Campfire Girls, Blue Bird groups and the like for employee's children. Such arrangements improve the company's community relations and provide leadership opportunities for employees.

"Employee recreation should accept today's challenge and include programs for children of both sexes from seven to fourteen. We can thus help to fortify the child's future as an industrial worker and as a happy citizen of our country." — From editorial by Dr. Floyd R. Eastwood, in *Industrial Sports and Recreation*, March, 1955.

Keep the Parks

"The park facilities of New York City are not luxuries. They are necessities. They may be described as breathing places, without which, on torrid days such as we have had this summer, many New Yorkers would have nearly suffocated in their crowded apartment houses."—Frank D. Slocum, in a letter to the *New York Herald Tribune*, August 11, 1955.

A Ghost Story

More reasons can be thought up to sway people's vote than you can shake a stick at; for instance, our friend Cap'n Bill Vinal, in Massachusetts, has run into a ghost story in his campaign for a state reservation. "I cannot seem to whip up any opposition," he writes. "The most evil idea brought up so far is that people disappear in the quaking bog . . . The greatest enemies are apathy and imaginary fears."

Cap'n Bill's article about the ghost, in the *Norwell News* is very amusing. The story, used to keep people from voting for the reservation, is that a woman first disappeared into Black Pond many years ago. She was next seen frozen in the ice by some boys who decided to go skating. It took four of them to cut her out. "It is reported that the ghost of the woman comes back in the full of the moon, in winter," he says; and that is why they are saying, "Let's have no state park." He goes on to point out that in the past ten years he has probably led fifty trips to the bog without losing one member of the party. He says, "Anyone wanting to fight for safety had better come out in the open and fight for safety with automobiles, motor boats, and jet planes; also for security against cancer, polio, superstition, ignorance and icy streets. After all, one simple-minded woman in a century is nothing compared with the annual death toll due to autos, toxines and bacteria."

Percentage of Delinquents is Small

According to the *New York Times* of February 23, 1956, Police Commissioner Stephen P. Kennedy of New York recently told two thousand boys and girls that "much of the talk about juvenile delinquency here is of an alarmist nature." In addressing a "Salute to Youth" celebration, he went on to say that he thought the public had a false picture of the situation. "Certainly we have juvenile crime," he commented. "But I can remember my own youth—the days of the bobbed-hair bandit and the generation of flappers carrying hip flasks — when everyone was certain that the younger generation was on the road to ruin.

"Those 'juveniles' are now in their forties and fifties; they are the fathers and mothers of today and for the most part the respectable citizens of our community. As a matter of fact, juvenile delinquents today constitute only a very small percentage of our youths." ■

* Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 237. $3.00.

Let's put the COUNTRY back into the BOY

J. A. Thayer

A plea for nature activities and the teaching of real camping skills—in camping.

A boy needs opportunity to know the world of nature.

To examine its manifold mysterie

To sleep beneath a blanket of star

MANY YEARS ago there was a saying, "You can take the boy out of the country, but you can't take the 'country' out of the boy." This was a matter of the city slicker poking fun at the man or woman raised in the country. And as a matter of fact, many country-raised people in those days seemed to always have a few hayseeds in their hair, no matter what. Now, with the advent of the radio, television, other means of rapid communication — and with the passage of two world wars—the man, woman, or girl raised in the country is hard to distinguish from a city person.

This presents a clear challenge to those engaged in the business of running camps — municipal, private, school, organization, or any other type of camp. The challenge? Let's put some of the "country" back into the boy—and girl.

There is a very good possibility that the camp which merely moves the playground to the mountains or the woods is missing the boat in the matter of service to the camper. Youngsters of all ages show a keen interest, and derive a vast amount of fun, from being taught the facts of rough camping and the "how" of living in true camping situations. There is much more to the teaching of conservation than reading posters and slogans or hearing lectures by experts in the field. The boy or girl who has practiced phases of conservation, from the proper way to clear a campfire site to the reforestation of a burned area, will practice conservation forever. Also, he will have a tendency to preach what has been practiced.

The camp that takes boy and girl campers back to pioneer days and instructs them in the ways of living in those days probably achieves a maximum return in satisfaction and fun for the campers. We have only recently passed beyond the pioneer phase of our country's growth. Our literature for children (and adults), the movies, and television make much of the early settler—Pilgrim, Puritan, and pioneer—the mountain man and scout, and, of course, the Indian; so the desire to learn some of the things the pioneer had to know to survive is quite strong in the average young American.

Take fire, for instance. Building a fire is a thing of mystery to the average city child. The steps entailed in building a safe fire outdoors are unknown to a vast number of America's young citizens—including many who have attended "camp." The processes of clearing a fire site, gathering tinder, building a fuel supply and actually starting a fire with the materials at hand would be fascinating to them—as would oth camping skills.

And again, only a familiarity wi the colorful world of nature will pr duce the future conservationist. For i stance, the practice of killing every re tile encountered because the camp thinks it's a slimy, nasty thing th might bite would stop if camp leade acquainted today's campers with th amazing world of reptiles.

When one stops to consider the tr mendous amount of materials availab in any outdoor situation located awa from urban areas, or, for that matte the natural materials found in the ave age city park, the only problem i volved is how to use as many of the as possible in the short time a boy girl is in camp.

Certainly the camper should go hon with: a rudimentary knowledge of loc trees, ferns, flowers, and other flora;

MR. THAYER *is director of the recreation department, Monterey, California.*

least a few pertinent facts about the local animals, birds and reptiles; and understanding of the methods and reasons for safety and comfort in the rough camp; an introduction to the use of rope and twine in knots, lashings, and perhaps splices; a knowledge of how not to get lost, and what to do if lost: how to sleep comfortably on the ground. He should: be acquainted with local edible plants, roots and berries, actually having gathered, cooked and eaten them as part of a camp meal; have an understanding of the balance of nature, and what happens when that balance is upset; know trails and trail signs, poisonous insects and reptiles and what to do about them. He should have learned: safety at the swimming pool and around the lake, river or pond; the use of materials at hand for crafts; the logical technique and skills of outdoor living; and as much supplementary knowledge as a camper can acquire.

Youngsters are tremendously interested in these things, which can be taught in any camping situation. Their response will be excellent.

The big question, of course, lies in the provision of leadership. Where are the leaders who can teach all these things? The answer is relatively easy. Any leader who has the "stuff" that makes good leaders will find that camp skills are easy to acquire and hard to lose.

For the administrator who may be skeptical, try just a few of the things related to pioneering and watch the response of campers and leaders alike. There is plenty of literature* on the subject — Girl Scout and Boy Scout handbooks are filled with the basic facts of camping, the Boy Scout camping merit badge and pioneering badge booklets are excellent; Bernard Mason has written several fine books on camping and woodcraft; and there are many others in your local library.

So there's the challenge. The effort to meet it will pay big dividends in camper and staff satisfaction, and contribute to an increased awareness of the values of our vast natural resources on the part of campers and others involved. ■

* Send for list of National Recreation Association publications on camping and nature adventuring.

The Program of Creative Music

CREATIVE experience in all artistic media is a valuable and needed part of personal development and pleasure. This has been recognized in certain arts more than in others. Children are encouraged to write "compositions" and even verses in English studies. Crayons and paints are placed in children's hands, and they are encouraged to draw and paint.

Music has been slower in this respect. The old-fashioned music lesson did not consist of making one's own music but of learning the technique of playing that composed by other people on various instruments. There was a strong feeling that only a genius could be a composer and that no others should try; and that, before composing at all, years of study of harmony, counterpoint, and so on, would be required.

The more recent view is that it is part of the natural heritage of every child to have fun fashioning objects from musical sound as much as it is to build houses of blocks, or to draw with colored crayons.

In carrying out this view, instruments easy to play are placed in children's hands—so easy that technical difficulties never stand in the way of successful music-making. The first step is to create rhythms—the primary foundation of all music—on such instruments of rhythm as drums, tom-toms, rattles, triangles, cymbals, and gongs. When a child "makes up" a rhythmic figure, the whole group, with the aid of the instructor, learns the rhythms and plays them together, thus gaining orchestral sense, muscular as well as musical timing, and group coordination.

The next step is to make up tunes or short melodic motives. The instructor aids by limiting the problem enough so that the choice of suitable tones to follow each other is easy to make. He also indicates various ways in which shorter tunes may be extended into a longer melody. In the case of older children, this extends to advice as to how to write down the rhythms and melodies. The children indicate their rhythmic creations on percussion instruments, and their melodies on the piano or xylophone, or by singing. In some cases older children have preferred to write down their own pieces; usually, however, the instructor does this for them. The older children also learn some simple chords.

Most of this music is made up not for the sake of the music alone—although pleasure in purely musical values is encouraged—but for use in association with other projects such as a tune for made-up verses, music to go with made-up plays and dances. There is much discussion as to which sort of music is needed for certain purposes. In the course of such discussions ideas are born concerning the meanings, the aesthetics, and the philosophies of music and the arts, as well as greater insight through creative participation.—HENRY COWELL, *composer, teacher, author.* ■

Victor B. Scheffer and Philip A. DuMont

Wildlife Recreation
a National Need

Two oyster catchers poke from their shells along the South Carolina coast.

Bison at Wichita Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma. Right: Montana whitetail.

IT WOULD be difficult to imagine our national parks and forests without their wildlife. On the national refuges, displays of wildlife reach spectacular proportions—with thousands of geese, ducks, pelicans, deer, bear, buffaloes and other animals attracting more visitors each year.

More than ninety-two million persons visited these recreational areas in 1954. Estimates of the importance of wildlife recreation have been made from time to time, some in terms of dollars and cents and others on a participation basis; but, of course, no economic yardstick can measure such values as clean fresh air and the smell of dawn.

Arthur H. Carhart reported in *Sports Afield*, in 1951, the results of a questionnaire sent to two thousand sportsmen in all walks of life. Some of his major conclusions are: The average sportsman in the sample group spent six hundred dollars a year on his sport. The total expenditures for hunting and fishing in the United States (estimated on the basis of twenty-three million sportsmen in 1950, spending only four hundred dollars each per year) was *nine billion dollars*. Hunting and fishing, "regardless of the blind spot in public news circles as to their importance" are the top sports in the national scene. The total spent on sportsmen's *dogs* in 1950 exceeded what the public paid at the gate to see all professional and amateur football, basketball, and hockey games, horse races and prize fights combined.

In 1955, the Fish and Wildlife Service reported that licensed hunters and sport fishermen now number about thirty-three million, and pay about eighty-five million dollars a year for licenses alone.

Wildlife recreation includes a variety of participant activities— with fishing, hunting, camping, picnicking, swimming, nature photographing and observation the most popular. For instance, in 1954 on the nine million acres of national wildlife refuges in the United States, nearly a third of the five million visitors were fishermen. The forty million visitors on the 181 million acres of national forests during 1954 included 7,403,665 fishermen and 3,687,710 hunters. It has been said that one out of every four deer in the country is in a national forest.

In order to measure the importance of hunting and fishing in our economy the nation's first survey is now being made by Crossley S-D Surveys, Inc. under a contract with the Fish and Wildlife Service. About fifteen thousand households, some in every state, will be visited initially and, in about five thousand of these, interviews will be conducted with hunters and fishermen.

Wildlife recreation has a broad base and concerns many groups. These are indicated in the annual *Directory of Organizations and Officials Concerned with the Protection of Wildlife and Other Natural Resources.**

The Fish and Wildlife Service is concerned at the national level with wild animals of economic importance, with research, with management of wildlife on or near public lands and waters, and

MR. SCHEFFER *is biologist for the Fish and Wildlife Service, Fort Collins, Colorado.* MR. DUMONT *is biologist for the Fish and Wildlife Service, U. S. Department of the Interior, and fish and wildlife consultant for the National Recreation Association's National Advisory Committee on Federal Recreation.*

* National Wildlife Federation, 232 Carroll Street, N. W., Washington 12, D.C. Pp. 62. $.25.

with wildlife species that cross interstate and international boundaries.

For the benefit of the recreationist, it aims to preserve in reasonable numbers those species—whether game animals or simply wild creatures of beauty and interest—that contribute to the enjoyment of man.

Wildlife resources were formerly thought of as having distinct recreational and economic values. Now it is realized that the two are synonymous. Recreation is a vital part of the economy of the free man.

Through a system of 264 national wildlife refuges, the Fish and Wildlife Service now welcomes five million visitors a year.

A federal tax on sporting goods provides funds which are allocated to the individual states for research into problems of fish and game management and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat. About fifteen million dollars are available each year. By imposing certain restrictions on the way the money shall be spent, the service helps to maintain high standards of performance.

The activities of the service in fundamental and applied research have an important, though indirect, effect on wildlife recreation. For example, in each of seventeen land-grant colleges the service has a man whose duties are to train students of wildlife and to supervise investigations of game species. About 250 students a year graduate from these colleges.

From the point of view of the outdoorsman, perhaps the most popular researches are those aimed at maintaining the wildlife habitat in as natural and as productive a state as possible. In this field biologists are finding out how to preserve those islands of living greenery and pattern which contribute so much to the landscape.

The service issues a bimonthly journal of abstracts, *Wildlife Review*, for the benefit of three thousand professional workers. The popular movie, *Seal Island*, Walt Disney's pioneer "true life adventure," was filmed in Alaska in cooperation with the service. Wildlife on many of the refuges have appeared on other Disney films.

The service acts as an attorney for wildlife in the perennial contest for use of the rivers and valleys of America. It operates about ninety fish-cultural stations, or hatcheries, throughout the country. These provide trout and fish for the stocking of waters on federal lands and federally-sponsored water-use projects.

Facing the urban populations and recreation needs of tomorrow, administrators of wildlife should be thinking about the shape of the "wildlife recreation" pyramid. That is, they should be planning to provide not only pondfish for the enjoyment of millions along the base of the pyramid but bighorn sheep as well for the hundreds at the peak. Only thus can administrators relieve pressures on, and preserve, the finest types of wildlife in the American heritage.

Administrators should also be thinking about the over-all size of the recreational pyramid, especially in its relation to the changing needs of the human community. We tend to lose sight of the value of an activity which does not return bread and butter to its participants. It is important that we retain our perspective.

Wildlife recreation has barely been mentioned on past programs of the National Recreation Congress. Fuller consideration should be given to it in the future, as well as to related kinds of outdoor, spontaneous, wildland recreation.

Prominent in the discussions should be the place of wildlife recreation at community and state, as well as national, levels—for all wild species are originally the property of the people, and the state has primary responsibility for managing wildlife populations. Your state conservation officer is qualified to answer questions about wildlife and its place in the local recreation program. ■

What are public parks for? The New York park commissioner offers his answer — both a philosophy and a program for action.

Robert Moses

The Moses Recipe for Better Parks

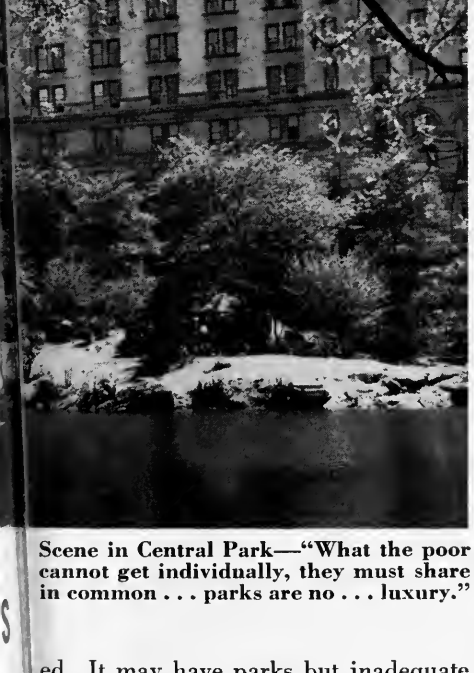
WHAT are parks for? It sounds like a rhetorical question. Who indeed, in principle at least, does not want parks at a time of unprecedented population growth, youth and age problems, increasing urban congestion, rapid expansion of suburban subdivisions, disappearance of natural shorefront, shrinkage of the great outdoors, frantic pushing of car sales, soaring air travel, and water shortages? You might as well ask who doesn't want lungs and fresh air to fill them.

At a hearing before Governor Smith on appropriating, for public park purposes, a private shooting preserve some fifty miles out on Long Island, a club member asked the governor plaintively, "Where can a millionaire go?" That was thirty years ago. The millionaires

have to go still farther now to escape the crowd which is beating at the gates of the one- and two-acre estates and over-running the modest split levels of the new middle-income patricians.

Recreation today is big business. Public recreation occupies a larger and larger slice of the budget pie—of all budget pies, federal, state, municipal. American municipalities, including counties, towns, cities and villages, with few exceptions, have always had inadequate parks and playgrounds. Today when they are bursting their seams we wake up to discover the appalling bill which must be paid to make up for past smugness, stupidity, neglect, selfishness.

Statistics in this field are highly misleading. Acreage is not the measure. A municipality may have a large percentage of so-called green belts and big parks, but these may be in the wrong places or not where they are most needed. It may have parks but inadequate neighborhood playgrounds.



Scene in Central Park—"What the poor cannot get individually, they must share in common . . . parks are no . . . luxury."

Today, sound planning demands both play areas and small parks with facilities for all groups in or near housing subdivisions and slum clearance projects, and athletic fields at new schools shared by the education and park authorities. There must be not only municipal recreation near home, but state recreation on an ever larger scale in the suburbs, and the national government must increasingly save and maintain historical and natural marvels.

We must pay more attention to the several age groups and to passive, as distinguished from active, recreation. Older people must be allowed to relax and read without getting hit on the head by baseballs or jarred out of their wits by Comanche Indians and Hopalong Cassidys, not to speak of gangs of young thugs requiring firm police control. Museums which go with parks must be rebuilt, revivified, expanded and made accessible, attractive and fascinating to hitherto unguessed numbers. Our zoos must be multiplied. Art in parks has been not so much neglected as exploited by dubious talent. We require game refuges in cities as well as in the open country. We need large forest reserves not only to protect our climate and watersheds, but for camping by families who must have at least a rudimentary shelter and cannot live in tents, lean-tos and shacks open to the elements. We need more parkways leading to the open spaces—parkways which are in effect ribbon parks with occasional attractive stopping places on their borders—and expressways open to mixed traffic and built to something like parkway standards.

Now who can possibly be against such a program which is so logical, so indispensable, so popular, so undeniable in principle? I'll tell you.

Everybody with an axe of his own to grind. Every selfish vested interest. Politicians who endorse the program but don't like its application. Special groups and interests *for* this, but *against* that. Taxpayers' organizations which welcome progress if it doesn't cost anything. Real estate boards which concede that parks raise surrounding values generally but not at this particular location. Pessimists who say too little and too late.

Why go on? It remains a fact that no major park acquisition is accomplished except over the dead bodies of obstructionists. Everybody is with you up to the showdown. Nobody will admit indifference to posterity. The angels of light are no doubt in the very long run in the majority, but it's hell to get them organized and keep them lined up.

I do not despair of providing parks to keep pace with the population, in spite of our mistakes and deficiencies. The cost will be burdensome, but there will be more people to pay the bills. We shall have to adopt new and radical devices in the interest of posterity.

There must be some millionaires in the suburbs who will cooperate if not dedicate on reasonable terms. There must be some who don't have subdivision plans tucked away in the safe deposit box showing how Junior can cash in when the old man dies. There must be nearby clubs where the members realize that the tax collector is upon them, places where the neighbor's children are flushing the pheasants and killing the tame ducks with bean shooters. And finally there is, praises be, that last most drastic weapon of the people where a great public purpose can be served in no other way, the power of eminent domain.

As a long-time park man, all I ask is steadier and more reliable support from those who are vocal enough about principles but short on help where it is needed.

I think I can truthfully say that no opportunity to rescue or to create a spot of green in the midst of steel, brick or concrete has been neglected in the New York City park program in the last two decades. The theorists and the perfectionists, of course, say that there has been no comprehensive plan and that ours has been a spotty program. We have indeed taken what we could get in the face of enormous difficulties. We are even leaving to posterity vestiges of the green belts which appear to the dreamers in their verdant visions. What other city has done as much in the same time?

Prosperity without prudent control, physical growth without regulation in the common interest, movement without plan or purpose, pursuit of happiness with no common objective, prolongation of life without cultivation of leisure, this is not civilization. Parks are the outward visible symbols of democracy. That in my book is what they are for. ■

Condensed, and reprinted with permission from an article appearing in the *New York Times Magazine*, January 8, 1956.

The terrace and delightful view of the lake from the dining lodge in popular Lake Hope State Park, Zaleski.

What of Parks

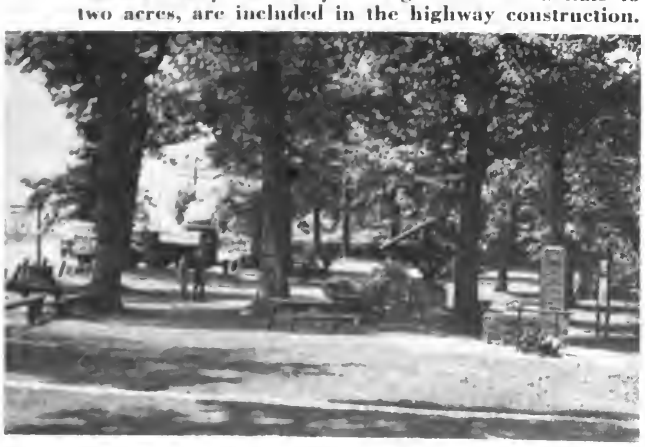
The fine park system in this state is a noted one. Have you ever stopped at an Ohio roadside unit? Try it sometime!

With increasing leisure time the citizens of Ohio are becoming park-minded. Park and recreation facilities in that state are provided by various levels of government ranging from village parks and forests to national monuments. Throughout, there is the basic objective to provide open spaces and facilities for rest and relaxation. Size of these may vary, but each has a relationship to the other in fulfilling the individual needs of the visitor.

With millions following the lure of the out-of-doors, recreation in all its facets is now an important part of our economic and social pattern. In this quest for refreshment of strength, both physical and mental, the following factors will influence the individual in his choice of activity:

1. The distance he will have to travel to avail himself of facilities. It is a proven fact that areas which are close to the family home, with suitable facilities for family use, are the most attractive. When reaching such areas involves travel on crowded highways, there is an inborn reluctance to set forth on an extended trip for a few hours in the open.
2. When an extended stay is contemplated, overnight facilities are a must, in the form of vacation cabins or the increasingly popular camping site. There is an insatiable demand for the latter. In Ohio last year participation in this type of camping doubled.

Ohio's roadside parks such as this served 12,250,000 visitors last year. They average one and a half to two acres, are included in the highway construction.

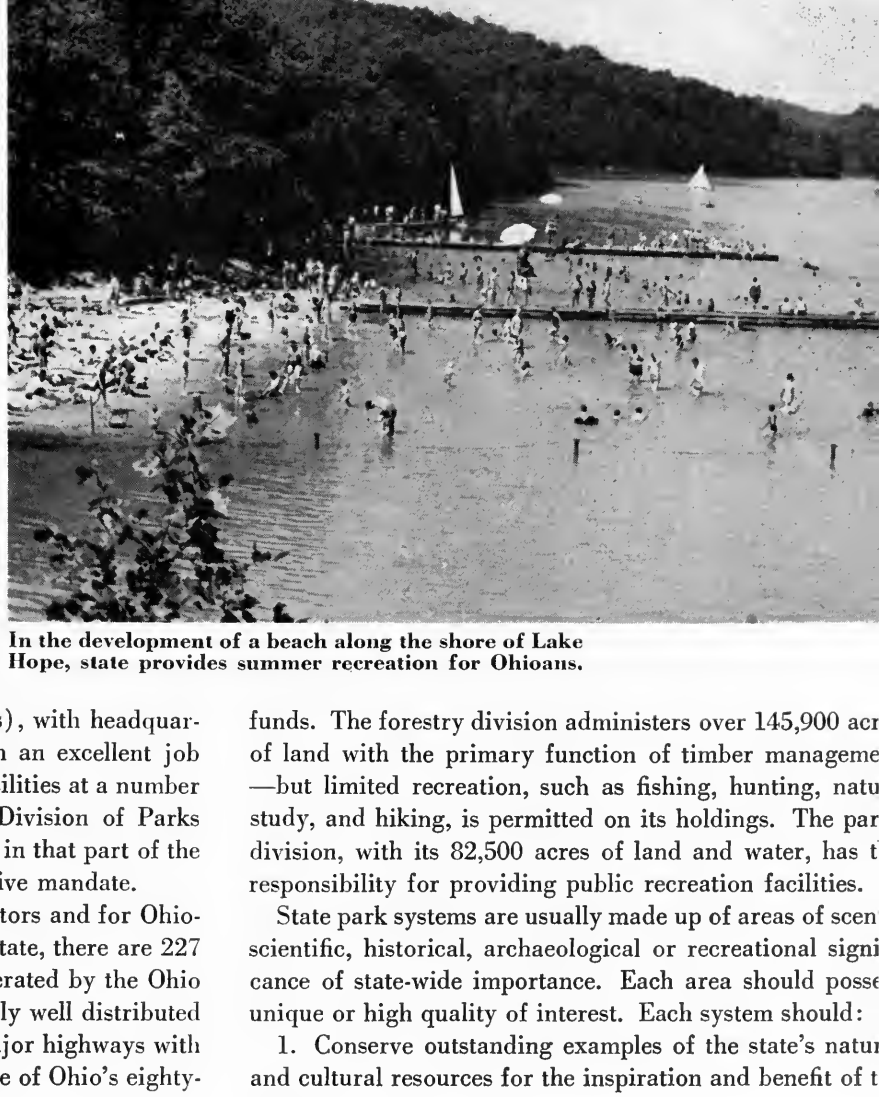


Village and city parks must receive consideration in the planning and development of facilities at all levels. City parks take the initial impact by reason of their easy and quick accessibility. They are primarily for day-use activities. County or metropolitan parks, at the next level, serve this same need with a larger acreage, similar facilities; and they may permit limited overnight use. They serve as buffers and absorb a portion of the load between city and state areas, just as state areas absorb some of the load before it reaches the national parks. State and national parks have similar facilities, greater acreage and, in most instances, overnight accommodations. All park areas, regardless of location, usually provide sanitary facilities, an approved water supply, roads, and parking areas. Other conveniences or activities may be included, as dictated by need or the responsible administering body. No attempt has been made to include, in this article, a discussion of our park areas below the county level.

From July 1, 1954 through June 30, 1955 there were 48,225,000 visitations made to Ohio's public outdoor areas, which provide a total of 352,311 acres of land and water for the visitors' enjoyment. This vast acreage includes six metropolitan park districts, two watershed conservancy districts, and three departments of state government. All of these agencies were created and are operated in accordance with the statutes of Ohio. From a national point of view, the least common are the watershed conservancy districts. The law authorizing the creation of such districts was enacted in 1914, as an outgrowth of the disastrous Dayton flood a year earlier. It was substantially amended about twenty years ago to broaden the scope of the districts' activities.

in Ohio?

V. W. Flickinger



In the development of a beach along the shore of Lake Hope, state provides summer recreation for Ohioans.

The Muskingum District (55,826 acres), with headquarters at New Philadelphia, has done such an excellent job of planning and developing recreation facilities at a number of its impounded lakes, that the Ohio Division of Parks does not plan to develop additional parks in that part of the state unless required to do so by legislative mandate.

For the convenience of out-of-state visitors and for Ohioans as well, while traveling through the state, there are 227 roadside parks or roadside rest stops operated by the Ohio Department of Highways. These are fairly well distributed over the state and are concentrated on major highways with at least one roadside park in all except one of Ohio's eighty-eight counties.

These roadside units, in additon to contributing substantially to safety, have added to Ohio's reputation for fine parks. Once considered as something to enjoy on a highway, they are no longer considered a luxury, but a necessity, for the modern motorist. Provision is made for their construction in highway construction contracts, and as part of the highway. Deceleration or acceleration lanes are added for safety in entering or leaving the rest stop.

While caring for the needs of Ohioans and their visitors, historical interests have not been neglected. The state historical society is the guardian of Ohio's fifty-six historical landmarks, including a recently acquired river tugboat.

The largest single landed agency holding public domain in trust for the people is the Ohio Department of Natural Resources. This is composed of seven divisions, three of which administer lands and related activity.

The wildlife division has acquired and is presently developing 33,900 acres of land and water for hunting and fishing, financed principally by hunting and fishing license funds. The forestry division administers over 145,900 acr of land with the primary function of timber manageme —but limited recreation, such as fishing, hunting, natu study, and hiking, is permitted on its holdings. The par division, with its 82,500 acres of land and water, has t responsibility for providing public recreation facilities.

State park systems are usually made up of areas of scen scientific, historical, archaeological or recreational signi cance of state-wide importance. Each area should posse unique or high quality of interest. Each system should:

1. Conserve outstanding examples of the state's natu and cultural resources for the inspiration and benefit of t public.

2. Provide non-urban recreation opportunities, for t state's citizens and visitors, which are normally beyond t responsibility of the state's political subdivisions.

Evidence that Ohio's state park system is serving in th capacity is substantiated by a 10,600,000-visitor count du ing the year under review. Additional thousands we turned away for lack of facilities to accommodate them.

By birthday reckoning, the Ohio parks division is one the infants in the state park field, having celebrated sixth birthday August 11, 1955. Factually, it had its b ginning in 1824 with the initial acquisition of lands for t Ohio and the Miami-and-Erie Canal systems. These lanc purchased for the purpose of impounding water for can lock operations, are now state lakes in the present syste

Throughout the years until 1949, state parks in Ohio we so-called stepchildren of various departments of the sta government. The responsibility for park acquisition, d velopment, and maintenance was with the conservation a natural resources division of the department of agricultu experiment station (since transferred to the department natural resources) and the department of public wor (state lakes and canals). As may be surmised, each of th above agencies did not have as its major objective the d

MR. FLICKINGER *is chief of the division of parks of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, and a member of the NRA National Advisory Committee on State Recreation.*

Overnight accommodations are available in most state parks. All parks provide sanitary facilities and water.

velopment of state parks. However, credit is due them for their foresight in acquisition and preservation of many natural and historic features which have since been incorporated in the present state park system.

Finally, in 1949, the general assembly created a new department of natural resources with two new divisions—as the result of years of effort on the part of far-sighted citizens interested in the conservation of the state's natural resources. These were the parks division and the lands and soils division. The remaining five divisions were transferred from other state departments.

In creating the parks division, the legislature charged it with a definite responsibility, giving it the "right, power, and duty to create, supervise, operate, protect, and maintain a system of state parks, and to promote the use thereof by the public. Within thirty days after effective date of the act, all state properties, the major function of which is park in nature, are to be so classified and transferred to the Division, except roadside parks of the Department of Highways, and lands of the Historical Society."

The first step was a personal survey to determine liabilities and assets, after which an organization plan was designed and placed in operation. Personnel to staff the division was obtained by transfer from other agencies and employed on the basis of professional qualifications and experience; areas were personally field checked to determine which should be accepted or rejected and were classified; maintenance operations were continued; plans and program were outlined; and the division launched a program of action.

For many years, there has been a lack of a uniformly accepted classification of state park areas, since some states use and apply the term "state park" to all areas regardless of character, use, custom, size, and statutory provisions. Ohio has adopted and is following classifications recommended by the National Conference on State Parks with minor modification to fit its own particular situation.* On this basis Ohio has, as of January 1, 1956, the following state park areas:

17 state parks
2 state beach parks (Lake Erie)
5 state lakes (former canal feeders)
9 state reserves—recreation
10 state reserves—lake (water area predominating)
2 reservoir lakes (operated under license from U. S. Army Engineers)
1 canalway (ten-mile section of Miami Erie Canal)
4 waysides

Since its beginning, the division's program has been based on legislative appropriations for maintenance, operation, and capital improvements, such funds being specifically appropriated to the parks division. A recent act of the general assembly created a state park rotary fund which now permits the return of monies derived from park operations directly to the division, which may expend them in the furtherance of its program, subject to the regular procedure governing all state expenditures.

Progress has been continuous with the division since its inception. Its first appropriation for operation and maintenance was less than $140,000. Recognizing the increased volume of public use and rising maintenance costs, the general assembly at its most recent session voted the division almost $660,000 for such use. To this will be added the money accruing to the division's rotary fund.

For capital improvements the assembly has allotted the division approximately $1,500,000 for each of the past six years. Such investments are reflected in: improved roads; parking areas; additional needed lands; new recreational lakes; picnic areas; overnight facilities, including both cabins and camping areas; new beaches and facilities; additional wells and toilets; a continuing program of dredging in the old canal reservoir lakes; and similar projects.

In 1952, the division submitted to the general assembly a ten-year program which envisioned the spending of $26,000,000 for the development of Ohio's state park system. In 1957, after five years of substantial accomplishment, it is planned to submit a revised long-range program, necessitated by the constantly changing value of the dollar. Master plans have been prepared for the areas involved, with detailed plans to be prepared when the funds are assured.

Although the use of leisure time is a matter of personal choice, its wise use benefits the economic and social structure. Conditions brought about by present-day living, plus industry's recognition of the need for recreation, are affecting the use of existing facilities, as well as influencing the acquisition and development of new areas. Availability of adequate recreation facilities can be an important factor in securing new industry for a community or state.

Ohio, therefore, is planning and building an integrated recreation system at all levels to present the opportunity for such use. ■

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* See *Suggested Criteria for Evaluating Areas Proposed for Inclusion in State Park System*, published by the NCSP, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington 25, D.C.

THE MEETING

A new member of the recreation club for the handicapped tells, in his own words, the story of attending his first meeting.

Ralph Spange

As I haven't many close friends, I was surprised one day when I picked up the telephone and heard the voice of a strange woman asking for me. There was to be a meeting on Thursday evening for handicapped adults—with entertainment and refreshments — and she invited me to come.

I am "handicapped," with a bad right arm and a game right leg. That was the reason that I usually did not like to go any place where I would meet strangers. They generally gush all over a guy . . . a little sympathy goes a long way with me, and too much of it makes me self-conscious.

After giving the invitation a little thought, I dialed the woman's number and accepted. She told me that I would not have to ride in the bus, because she and the other women who were responsible for the party used their own cars to transport guests to and from the meeting place. Very nice, what?

On the night of the meeting, sure enough, she called for me, and introduced another occupant in the car—a young woman—a pretty little thing, with golden-brown hair and eyes that seemed to look right through and beyond you. I tried to start a conversation with her but she did not seem to want to talk.

After driving three or four miles to the community building, we went into a large room. Some of the handicapped were able to enter under their own power, while others walked with canes or crutches. Then some men entered carrying folded-up wheelchairs, while others carried their occupants. People attended that meeting in wheelchairs!

I thought, "What a wonderful thing the ladies of this community are doing, to go to all this trouble and expense to bring joy and happiness into the lives of handicapped people!" I saw reflected in their faces all the kindness and goodness that it takes to make an angel.

An air of congeniality hung over the hall, and there seemed to be only joy and gladness written in the countenances of these handicapped people.

They all were neatly dressed. The women had their hair styled in the latest fashion, and the men in slacks and sportshirts looked as good as any Beau Brummel. It proved that even though handicapped, they still knew how to make themselves attractive. All in all, they were just like other people who are out for a good time.

They talked among themselves, and I joined in the conversation as if I had known them all my life. Never a word was said about afflictions. That subject did not seem to have any place in the talk of these handicapped people. They had the same interests as anyone else.

When old acquaintances had been renewed and new people welcomed, the entertainment got under way. The music was furnished by a four-piece "hillbilly" orchestra.

The boy who strummed the bass viol was quite a character. He kept swinging his instrument over and around his head; then he would rest it on the platform and hop over it from one side to the other, playing it all the while.

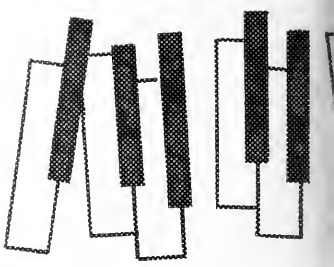
Then there was a man among the guests whose hobby was clay modeling. No matter where this man went, he took his clay with him, and he gave a wad of it to each and every person he met in the hall, handicapped or not. Each re ceiving an allotment was supposed t knead it with his hands, if he was abl (the man never stopped to ask), unti it began to resemble an ashtray. Th only trouble was that the orchestra mu sic was so loud that it conflicted witl the clay-modeler's voice and you couldn't hear what the man was saying The result was a badly mixed-up crowd of people. But to give credit where i is deserved, the clay-modeling mai tried very hard to show everybody a good time; and, as it was, some of th group turned out very nice looking ash trays after all.

When the clay had been cleared awa and everyone had wiped his hands someone suggested a square dance When the orchestra started to play, th people in wheelchairs rolled out to th center of the floor. A caller began t sing out to the tune of *Turkey in th Straw* and the dance was on! Of course they didn't have the rhythm and styl of a regular dance, but I wouldn't b afraid to bet even money that if th participants had practiced enough they could have been almost perfect. Th rest of the people in the hall were get ting a big kick out of watching tha wheelchair dance. It wasn't the dance so much as the spirit the dancers pu into it and the fun they were getting ou of it. They were having a fine time and they hated to quit. But soon the orches tra was playing *Home, Sweet Home* and we knew it was time to leave.

There was considerable handshaking as the handicapped people said, "So long!" to one another. I said good-bye to the girl with the faraway look in her eyes, then climbed into the auto. The driver blew his horn as if to say, "Good night, all," and I was driving away from my first meeting. ■

MR. SPANGE *is a member of the club for the handicapped sponsored by the Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania.*

The World's Largest Piano Class



Every week is music week in Houston, Texas. It would seem that nearly everyone in area is taking piano lessons by television. Read about it in this fascinating story.

At the University of Houston, Texas, there is a professor of music education who, through many years experience in the field of music and education, became acutely aware of the fact that there is an instinctive reaching out on the part of millions of Americans who love music but are uncertain as to how to approach it. With this awareness came action. The result is the largest piano class in the world.

Professor George Stout, formerly supervisor of public schools at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is now at the university which has the distinction of being the first to put an educational television station in operation: Station KUHT, with classes in many fields which offer college credit.

A pioneer in group instruction and classroom piano, Professor Stout makes a slight difference in terms by defining keyboard experience classes as groups, large or small, working together from simple rote in all keys, gradually adding a little harmony or chording, progressing to note reading of easy arrangements of folksongs, classics, Christmas carols, current popular hits, symphonic themes, opera melodies, and cowboy songs.

Class piano lessons, or group instruction used by thousands of private teachers, often in conjunction with one private lesson a week, closely follow the same procedure. Professor Stout's pupils are limitless in number and, with the exception of three or four students with whom he works in his TV studio during the broadcast, they are in the little red light above the studio camera.

Recently, while attending Professor Stout's first piano-TV workshop and taking part both as pupil and teacher, I felt the impact of the possibility of America becoming a nation of amateur musicmakers. When this happens there will be a shortage of private teachers and concert artists, because the demand for both will increase several hundred per cent.

Is this the music teacher's Utopian dream? Not at all. It is the solution to the yen of ninety per cent of our people to learn to "play the piano a little for my own pleasure."

The TV lessons were originally scheduled for the classroom teacher who often finds herself handicapped by her inability to play a tune or chord a melody in any key.

Employing methods and music used by the elementary classroom teacher, songs from state adopted textbooks were played and sung in the TV classes, and simple chord accompaniments were added. This provided the classroom teachers with a vital tool for conducting their public school music programs.

The TV piano class rapidly grew out of its embryonic stage into the lives of persons in every field of endeavor and age group. The prime purpose now is learning to play the piano mostly for fun.

A Houston surgeon had a piano moved into his office so, when detained for late appointments, he wouldn't miss his lesson. Many housewives who "studied piano a little but never did learn to play" have enrolled, as have clerks, stenographers, professors, and teenagers.

College credit is given, although most of those enrolled are taking lessons for their own enjoyment. Those working for credit attend campus classes every two weeks where they are given personal instruction, their progress checked and faults corrected. Those persons who enroll for the home-study courses come to the campus once a month to show their progress and receive personal instruction.

It was through these campus sessions that Professor Stout discovered the calibre of his students. Take the Kriegle family as one of many examples. Mr. Carl P. Kriegle is a tool-and-die maker who loved music but didn't know one note from the other on a piano. He and his daughter Jeanette, aged seven, started their lessons together. Their progress was so wonderful that the two sons and Mrs. Kriegle joined in. Mr. Kriegle performed for our workshop, not only playing arrangements from several books but playing also a melody of his own. Jeanette, whom it was my privilege to teach on a TV closed-circuit demonstration, is now studying with a private teacher and is an outstanding student.

It is estimated that between three and four thousand persons in the area are learning to have a lot of fun with their hitherto silent keyboards, or their newly purchased pianos, as the genial, beloved professor says, "Good evening,

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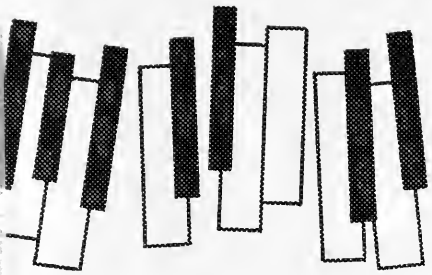


Esther Rennick

Professor George Stout conducts a demonstration with his studio class at the University of Houston. His enthusiasm is contagious, his classes fun.

boys and girls, mother and dad, Uncle Joe, and grandmother. Let's gather around the piano; we're going to learn some new songs."

The spirit of co-operation in this project is amazing. The music stores are open for the sessions and any one may go inside, seat himself at a piano in full view of a large TV screen, and take his piano lesson.

The musical scenery back of these lessons is unique in its own right. The three-octave electric keyboard in the background, operated by a smaller keyboard on the table below, lights the keys to demonstrate the location of single tones, as well as formation of chords, scales, or any combination needed to clarify instruction in rote playing or note reading.

Another keyboard sits on a high table and gives out bell-like tones when Professor Stout accompanies his studio pupils with a melody as they learn their chords. As the studio pupils play, they make the same kind of mistakes, presumably, that the students at home are making. This gives him an opportunity to clarify, correct, and repeat as he goes along with his instructions, thus giving equal opportunity to those who may not catch on as rapidly as the more musical or apt pupil.

Professor Stout has proven that music at any level can be taught efficiently and effectively in groups. The rapid growth of piano classwork and keyboard experience classes is a testament to its value; yet, he often runs into perfectionists who believe that music lessons are for the gifted, and that only the "classics" should be taught.

Professor Stout said, "When I was a youngster my teacher said, 'You must *do something* with your music.' Today the wide-awake, progressive teacher says, 'Your music must do something *for you*.' No longer does the understanding teacher frown through Billy's lesson because he has no talent for music. She knows that music is an integral part of normal living."

Billy needs keyboard experience with no thought of becoming a second Horowitz, just as he needs to play baseball with no idea of becoming a pitcher for the Brooklyn Dodgers. Because of his keyboard experience, Billy will eventually play the piano in his own fashion, buy tickets to concerts and listen to music as a leisure-time activity, just as he will attend ball games and root for his home team.

Professor Stout is like the famous minister who became noted for converting every person he met during his extensive traveling. On a recent trip to Venezuela where Professor Stout was invited to set up a TV program of piano class lessons on a commercial station in Caracas, he carried along his three-octave keyboard and gave the stewardess lessons going over and returning, just as he does when he travels on train, ship, or plane to national meetings of music educators and teachers. He gives free lessons by the wayside to all who will listen, just to show how easy it is to learn and how much enjoyment there is to be had from making one's own music.

His enthusiasm is more contagious than measles, and lasts much longer, because it has an enduring quality. It has touched the lives of many persons, who sense the vibrant quality of his love for music and his even greater love of sharing it with everyone, and they are spurred to great and still greater efforts to learn to play the piano.

A great number of Professor Stout's TV piano class members became so interested that they have started taking private lessons in their own neighborhoods. "They look for teachers," said Professor Stout, "who will continue their class or group instruction because in such groups they lose their timidity and learn a great deal from other members of the class."

The head of a Houston family may be tired from the pressure of a workday and Mother may be weary from the demands of a busy household, but when the cheerful voice and smiling face of Professor Stout comes into the living room, the atmosphere clears as the family gathers around the piano. "Music," says Alice Lee Humphreys,* "should be scattered abroad and gathered up in some way by every creature." Out Texas way, Professor George Stout is scattering music abroad and it is being gathered up by thousands of people. ■

* *Heaven in My Hand*, Alice Lee Humphreys. John Knox Press, 8 North Sixth Street, Richmond 9, Virginia. 1950. $2.50.

International Advisory Committee for the International Recreation Congress

WITH FORMER President of the United States Herbert Hoover as honorary chairman, an outstanding International Advisory Committee is being formed for the International Recreation Congress which will meet in Philadelphia on September 30 - October 5. Distinguished leaders in government, industry, and in youth and recreation movements of fifteen countries have already accepted membership on the committee. Mr. Hoover served as honorary president at the First International Recreation Congress in 1932 at Los Angeles.

Herbert Hoover

Members Who Have Accepted

BRAZIL—Mrs. Ethel Bauzer Madeiros
CEYLON—W. J. A. van Langenberg
EGYPT—His Excellency Staff Major Kamal El-Din Hussein
ENGLAND—The Right Honorable The Lord Luke of Pavenham
FRANCE—Raymond Cortat, Director of the Bureau of Education and Director General of Youth and Sports*
GERMANY—Dr. H. C. Georg von Opel
INDIA—G. D. Sondhi
IRAN—Abolfazl Sadry, General Director of Iranian Physical Education Department, Ministry of Education*
IRAQ—His Excellency Arkan Abadi
ISRAEL — Norman Lourie, Chairman, Israel Playing Fields Association*
ITALY—Dr. Guido Vianello, National Commissioner, National Association for the Welfare of Workers*
JAPAN—Soichi Saito
NORWAY—Rolf Hofmo
THE PHILIPPINES—General Carlos P. Romulo
SWEDEN—Sven Salen
VENEZUELA — Lieutenant Colonel Frank Risquez, National Sports Institute*

Other countries will be represented on the committee. Invitations have been extended to leaders in Australia, Belgium, Canada, Colombia, Denmark, Pakistan, Syria, and Uruguay.

Kamal El-Din Hussein

Georg von Opel

G. D. Sondhi

MRS. ETHEL BAUZER MADEIROS has been working in the field of recreation for the last ten years. She is in charge of the preparation of a manual on recreation for the elementary school teacher which will be printed and distributed by the Government of Brazil. She is a graduate of the University of Brazil and received her M.A. from Northwestern University in the United States. At present she is technical advisor for the Ministry of Education and Culture and is in charge of extension courses and post-graduate lectures in Rio de Janeiro.

W. J. A. VAN LANGENBERG is a member of the committee recently appointed by the Prime Minister of Ceylon to report on the encouragement of sport and recreation in that country. He is a graduate of the University of London and a member of the Order of the British Empire. He has always been interested in sports and has held many executive offices in sports organizations. He is permanent secretary to the Ministry of Posts and Broadcasting in Ceylon.

HIS EXCELLENCY STAFF MAJOR KAMAL EL-DIN HUSSEIN is Minister of Education in Egypt, head of the Supreme Council for Youth Service, and member of the Permanent Council for Public Welfare Services. He is a graduate of the Military College and of the Staff College where he served as a lecturer. He is one of the outstanding young leaders in the new government of Egypt.

THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE LORD LUKE OF PAVENHAM is one of the leading industrialists of England, and his list of directorships is long. He was educated at Eton and Trinity

* Biographical information on these and additional committee members will appear in the June and September issues.

Rolf Hofmo

Soichi Saito

Lord Luke

Carlos Romulo

College, received his M.A. from Cambridge. He is a member of the County Council of Bedfordshire, president of the London Chamber of Commerce, and served on the Area Committee of the British Broadcasting Company. He is also vice-president of the National Federation of Young Farmers Clubs, Eastern Area, and chairman of the National Playing Fields Association of England.

DR. H. C. GEORG VON OPEL is another prominent industialist, from Germany, the owner of several dealerships for the Opel—popular German automobile first manufactured by Dr. Opel's grandfather—and other industrial undertakings. President of the German Olympic Society and chairman of several sports associations, he was active in rowing and won one American and seven German championships between 1928 and 1953.

G. D. SONDHI is the only member of this committee who served also on the committee for the 1932 Congress . Following his education at Punjab University, he won honors in history and economics at Trinity College, Cambridge. He has had a distinguished career in education in India; and, among his many activities in sports and recreation, he organized the Olympic movement, founded the open-air theatre movement, and has served as an executive officer in numerous sports and cultural organizations. He is honorary life president of the Amateur Athletic Federation of India; and he served as honorary advisor on youth welfare to the Indian Ministry of Education from 1953 until his retirement in January 1956.

HIS EXCELLENCY ARKAN ABADI, Member of Parliament in Iraq since 1947, also did graduate work at Cambridge. He has served as vice-president of the Chamber of Deputies, and in two cabinets, first as Minister without Portfolio and later as Minister of Social Affairs. During the devastating floods of Baghdad in 1954, he served as chairman of the committee whose work saved the city and managed the flood relief program afterward. At present he is chairman of the Society for Combating Vagrancy and of the Commission on National Economy. He is especially aware of the importance of recreation for children, youth, and adults at this critical time in Iraq's history.

SOICHI SAITO attended the International Recreation Congress in 1932, and for many years, until just recently, was president of the National Recreation Association of Japan. He has headed the national YMCA movement in Japan since 1953. As head of the Repatriation Bureau, with a staff of twenty thousand, he brought back to Japan more than six million repatriates and helped more than a million foreign nationals to return to their respective countries after the war. He also help rebuild the National Recreation Association in Japan, which he now serves as international advisor.

ROLF HOFMO has been head of the Norwegian State Office for Sport and Youth Work since it was established in 1946. His work has been of great importance in planning and building sport fields and recreation centers throughout his country. On numerous occasions he has been a member of governmental committees working out reports concerning sports and youth problems. He has been chairman of the Committee for Sport since 1934, one of the founders of the Council for Open Areas Surrounding Oslo in 1936 and chairman since 1939. He was chairman of the Construction Committee for the Olympic Games at Oslo in 1952, and has a similar responsibility for the proposed Norwegian University for Sports.

GENERAL CARLOS P. ROMULO is widely known throughout the United States for his service as Ambassador from the Philippines, as one of the leaders in the United Nations, and for his military service in World War II on the staff of General MacArthur. General Romulo has achieved distinctions in many fields. In 1942 he won the Pulitzer Prize in Journalism. He is the author of six books, most recent of which is *Crusade in Asia*. For his tireless efforts for peace he has received many awards and was nominated for the Nobel Peace Prize in 1951 and 1953. For his military service he has been decorated by his own country, by the United States, and by many other countries.

SVEN SALEN visits the United States frequently, both for business and for recreation. In 1927 he won the gold medal in a sailing competition in Oyster Bay, Long Island. He is still active in the sport of sailing—a sport that comes naturally to the owner of many shipping lines—and has added sailing on ice to his interests and skills. He is chairman of the Swedish Shipowners Association, and chairman of the Swedish Merchant Marine Welfare Committee, and chairman of the Modomsdo Mining and Steel Company. He is also chairman and president of the Swedish Ski and Outdoor Sports Society. ■

Recreatio

An experimental equipment center and position, as established by the Los Ange Department, present interesting impli drawn up for civil service examiner

Suggestions are invited from staff, parents, patrons.

Many Halloween carnival games have been developed.

NATURE OF THE PROBLEM: Some recreation equipment or play supply item needs improvement—perhaps an entirely new article must be "invented" to serve a recreation need, or a choice needs to be made from among several manufactured products to be used in the park or on the playground. Does the procedure, or mechanics, exist within your department to solve problems of this type?

Recreation Equipment Improvement Committee

To meet problems of this nature, William Frederickson, Jr., superintendent of recreation for the Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks, conceived the idea of forming a recreation equipment improvement committee. It is the function of this committee to analyze, survey, conduct research, develop, report and recommend ideas or items which contribute to the solution of the problems mentioned above. This group was formed in 1951 and has done a very valuable job to date.

Any recreation and park department, large or small, can form such a committee. In a small department, it may consist of only two or three persons; in a large one, as many as twelve can function effectively. The Los Angeles Recreation Equipment Improvement Committee has drawn members from the planning, maintenance, professional crafts (electrical, carpenter, machinist), recreation leadership, and engineering sections. This group meets approximately every six weeks to consider suggestions which may have come from many sources. Recreation leaders, supervisors, maintenance and construction employees, administrative staff, parents and patrons, are invited to send suggestions or to get in touch with any member of the committee directly.

MR. ORSATTI *is recreation supervisor and* MR. MADEIRA *is personnel officer for the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department.*

How the Committee Operates

Let us see how this group works by considering a specific problem and following the various steps involved.

Problem: To develop a table tennis clamp or bracket which would stand up under the extreme wear given it at public playgrounds and parks.

1. The committee analyzed the weaknesses of the brackets in use and decided to seek one which: (*a*) had an adjustable net-post; (*b*) was heavily constructed so it would withstand abuse; (*c*) had a large-diameter screw which passed through at least one-quarter-inch of metal so threads would not strip (a common fault); and (*d*) was quickly and easily placed into and removed from position so that it could be checked in and out.

2. Ordinarily, the next step would be to survey the commercial field for such a bracket; but this was unnecessary since, over the years, just about every bracket made had been tried, and literature and information on existing designs were known.

3. From the discussion and analysis it was determined that the development of the model could best be done by a committee member. (The assignment might have gone to one of the shop divisions such as paint, cabinet, electrical, or

Equipment Development

ew specialized staff Recreation and Park ons. New duties, as re presented here.

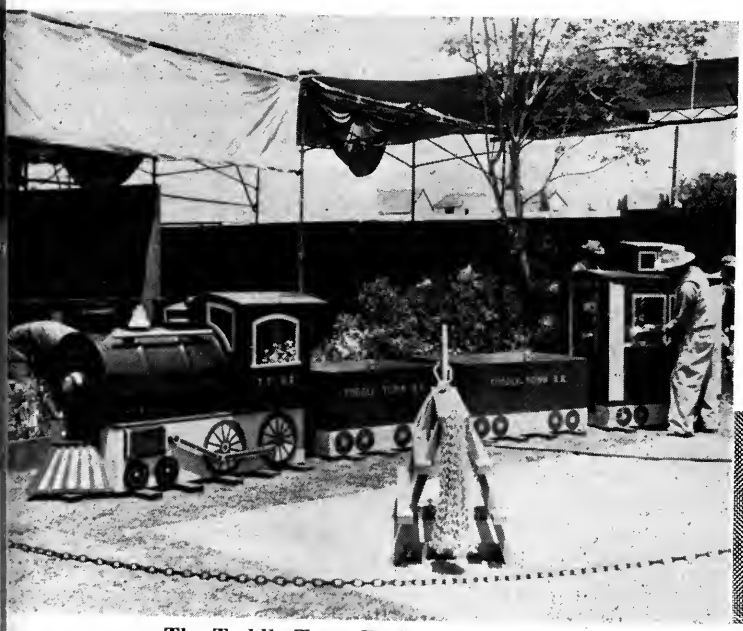
Louis Orsatti and John P. Madeira

machine. In a small recreation and park department, which has no skilled craftsmen, tools, or shops, it might be done by interesting a private concern in the development.)

4. Upon completion of the prototype, it was brought back to the committee which finally prepared a report and recommendations for action.

Solution: In this case the department made its own pattern, had metal molds made from it, and had the brackets made at a foundry.

The procedure outlined above has worked out quite successfully. To review:



The Toddle Town Railroad constructed at the center.

1. Recognize the problem.
2. Analyze the weaknesses and determine the desired features.
3. Develop a working model and test under field conditions wherever practicable. Usually the necessary research is also done at this stage.
4. Report back to the committee and prepare recommendations.

Among Other Projects

The following projects are some that have been worked out successfully by the Los Angeles committee:

1. Bumper mat to be used to absorb impact of basketba players. This mat has a plastic filler of one-inch-thic polyvinyl chloride, canvas covered. It weighs one-third a much as conventional hair-filled mats, is much safer to use and may be washed as the filler is waterproof.

2. Numerous new Halloween carnival games; also, a hig striker which can be easily transported and assembled an has proven extremely popular with teen-age boys.

3. Aluminum carrom-board pockets. These multiply th life of carrom boards at least six times.

4. Plastic coating for handles of flying rings (Roma Rings). This coating—which, especially outdoors, is les expensive and is superior to leather—was developed in co operation with a plastics company.

5. Safety lifeguard-boat cushions. These are made wit a foam-type plastic filler and have at least eight times th buoyancy of kapok. They are used as pillows on boat operated by the department and also serve as life buoys in case the boat capsizes.

6. Folding table-tennis tables. They are made in two sections with a simple, sturdy sliding strap for folding the steel tubular legs.

Work once scattered is now part of a full-time job.

Specialized Jobs Established

The work of this committee has pointed up the need for a specialized job classification. Accordingly, two positions have been created and filled by persons who are titled "recreation equipment developers." Now, whenever the committee decides to proceed with development work, the project is turned over to one of these developers, channeled through the supervisor who is responsible for his work. To our knowledge, this is the first time a department of recreation and parks has formally set up a class of employment and provided the specialized experimental equipment center to do this type of work.

Job Classification and Examination Procedures

Since all full-time positions in this department are subject to civil service procedures, duty statements covering the two positions were submitted to the civil service department for classification. In brief, they included the following:

Duties. To develop ideas for new or for the improvement of existing recreation equipment and facilities: design, fabricate, assemble, and test working models; initiate ideas for the construction of a wide variety of recreation equipment, facilities, tools, exhibits, displays, building and grounds maintenance aids, and publicity projects; conduct research; prepare routine designs and drawings; build patterns and molds; construct displays involving carving, casting figures, and painting; wire displays and exhibits for electric motor operation.

Scope of the Examination. A *good* knowledge of: the characteristics of a wide variety of materials, including wood, metal, plastics, synthetics and rubber; and the operation, together with skill in the use, of a variety of woodworking and metalworking power and hand tools commonly found in a shop. A *general* knowledge of: art work as it pertains to displays and back drops; and pattern and mold making. *Some* knowledge of the fundamentals of electricity. *Skill* in carving wood by either hand or power tools. *Ability* to prepare and work from rough sketches and drawings.

Minimum Requirements for Admission to the Examination. Graduation from high school, plus three years of experience in model making, display construction work, or the development of recreation equipment and facilities.

Instructions to Candidates. Implement the following project—for use on the various playgrounds throughout the city—to develop football skills and to increase the interest in football of children between the ages of eight to fourteen years.

1. Prepare sketches and rough plans for the construction of a life-size figure to serve as a target in the exercise of football passing skills. It is contemplated that it will be moved from playground to playground as desired.
The target figure:

—Should be realistic and represent a football player in position and about to receive a forward pass.
—Should include a circle of outstretched arms or in some way provide a target at which the football may be thrown.
—Should be so constructed that hits and misses will be readily apparent, without any need for interpretation.
—Should not be too difficult to hit, but difficult enough to require some skill.
—Should be readily portable and capable of being set up easily by a director and an assistant in a minimum length of time, using a minimum number of tools.
—Should be sturdy enough to withstand rough handling and remaining outdoors overnight.
—Should be stable and remain upright while being hit by footballs from any angle.

2. You will be given one-half hour to plan how you would construct this figure. Make a rough sketch of your idea showing details of operation, construction, assembly on the playground, and list the various materials required and how they would be used.

3. Be prepared to discuss the details of your plan with the rating board.

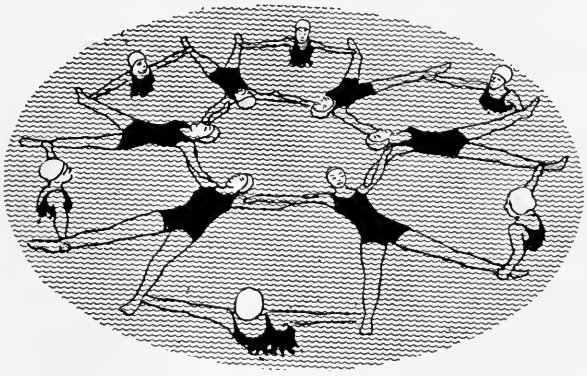
When the candidate returned with his proposed solution to the problem, he was questioned in detail as to the procedure, methods, and problems involved in its execution. In addition to technical details involved, attention was directed toward the creativity and originality of thinking, and to the uniqueness of approach in devising solutions which would provide factors of novelty, new experience, and challenge to patrons using it.

The civil service commission, in preparing and conducting the examination, held a number of conferences with representatives from the recreation and park department in order to gain a thorough understanding of the duties and functions of this job. They decided that the examination should consist entirely of a job demonstration and an evaluation of personal qualifications. Accordingly, the commission secured the following three individuals to serve as raters: two directors of recreation from municipal recreation departments in adjacent cities; one supervisor of properties from a major motion picture studio. The examination proper was held at our experimental equipment center, where the raters were given full orientation as to our shop equipment and productions.

We are especially appreciative of the cooperation shown by the Los Angeles City Civil Service Commission in the classification and examination processes. This position, being unique, presented problems requiring deviation from routine examining procedures. By a thorough understanding of job requirements and by careful orientation of the raters, the civil service staff was able to conduct a practical and meaningful examination. Qualified personnel were appointed and are now serving satisfactorily.

Although this work has been previously carried out informally by employees serving in other classifications, its present importance warranted assignment on a full-time basis. The ever-growing demand for adequate recreation services to meet the leisure needs of all age groups in times of rapid technological expansion and cultural evolution is a challenge to our profession. This new classification is one example of our efforts to keep pace with changing recreation needs. ■

AQUATIC TRAINING PROGRAM



The Topeka Recreation Commission conducts a Saturday aquatic training program at Washburn Swimming Pool during the winter and spring. The success of last year's program meant much to the total aquatic program of Topeka. This year we hope to enlarge and advance the quantity and quality of that program. Training is divided into three sessions: synchronized swimming; competitive swimming; and staff aid and instructor training.

Synchronized swimming is divided into three groups:

Group 1—Advanced. Individuals invited to join this group have had synchronized swimming experience or enough swimming ability for advanced synchronized swimming work.

Group 2—Intermediate. Individuals invited to this group are those who have had synchronized swimming experience or swimming ability of a quality that will permit them to do work required of this group.

Group 3—Beginners. Individuals invited to join this group will be those who have passed their American Red Cross advanced swimming, senior life saving, or have proven by demonstration that they have the swimming ability to do synchronized swimming work; and who are interested in advancing in their ability as a swimmer.

Competitive swimming classes are divided into two groups:

Group A. Individuals who are interested in improving their ability as speed swimmers in one or more strokes and have passed at least the American Red Cross swimmers' requirements and/or at least junior life saving. All individuals in this group will be ages thirteen and over.

Group B. Individuals who are interested in improving their ability as speed-swimmers in one or more strokes and who have passed the American Red Cross swimmers' requirements and are junior life savers. This group is composed of individuals twelve years of age and under.

Staff aid and instructor training program started early in March along with a re-scheduling of classes. The water safety instructors course and a staff aid course began at this time. These courses terminate in time for the five-night Water Safety Instructors Course, May 14-18, which will be taught by a representative of the American Red Cross Area Office.

The following schedule of Saturday classes went into effect November 26 and will end May 26.

Group	*Class*	*Time*
1	Intermediate synchronized	9:00—10:30 A.M.
2	Advanced synchronized	10:30—12:00 M
3	Beginners synchronized	2:00— 3:00 P.M.
A	Senior competitive	3:00— 4:30 P.M.
B	Junior competitive	4:30— 6:00 P.M.

Individuals are advanced when their ability and performance merits moving to a higher skill group.

Regular attendance is important as our limited time for the use of the pool does not permit us to take all who are eligible. We maintain a waiting list for all of the classes and persons may be asked to drop out if their irregular attendance is keeping out someone who could attend regularly. There are no registration fees; but each person must furnish his/her own suit, and all girls must wear bathing caps.—R. FOSTER BLAISDELL, *Superintendent, Topeka Recreation Commission, Kansas.*

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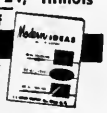

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SKIN and SCUBA DIVING

From the report of a survey conducted by Water Safety Service, American National Red Cross, with the cooperation of skin and SCUBA diving clubs throughout America.*

SKIN DIVING

The objective of this phase of the study was to secure some basic information concerning the skill ability of the individual participating in skin diving, some of the personal practices that cause people to get into trouble, some of the essential information a person should have in order to be safe and, last but not least, some factors of safety that should be stressed by those responsible for educating others in skin diving.

Revealed by the Study

• *What are the minimum standards of personal skill a person should have before participating?*

There was unanimous feeling that a person should be able to swim well before becoming a skin diver. However, the term "well" has different meanings for different individuals. For example, the distance that a person should be able to swim ranged from fifty feet to one thousand yards. The average is in the neighborhood of four hundred and forty yards. There was general accord that the ability to swim underwater should be learned before attempting skin diving, but again the distance varied—the minimum being thirty feet and the maximum forty yards. Seventy-five feet is about the average distance.

People should also be able to surface dive. The distance ran from merely diving below the surface to a maximum depth of eighteen feet. No average could be calculated, but it is significant that this skill was mentioned by the majority of those reporting.

The ability to sustain oneself at the surface is another skill which prospective skin divers should master.

A significant number of reports indicated that a knowledge of life saving is also desirable, with special emphasis on some of the carries. A knowledge of first aid was deemed important by a number, with special emphasis on artificial respiration. For those who plan to skin dive in the ocean it is essential to know how to swim in surf, have knowledge of rip currents and how to swim through them.

Many pointed out that a skin diver should be in excellent health, both physically and mentally.

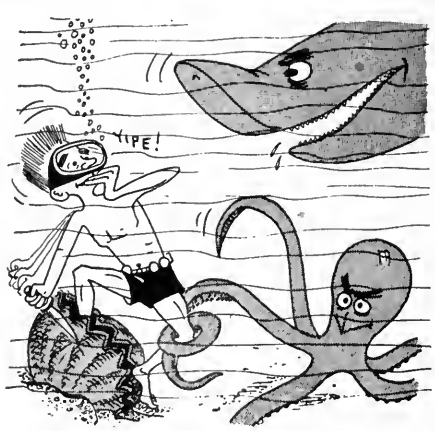
• *What personal practices are the cause of most accidents?*

In the opinion of almost everyone, the major cause is *diving alone.* Other factors, such as over-confidence, carelessness, overexertion, lack of good safety practices, showing off, horseplay, and panic, were also high on the list of reasons why people get into trouble when skin diving.

Specific reasons mentioned often enough to indicate a trend are poor knowledge of local conditions, lack of flotation gear on the swimmer or on the surface, unsafe practices with guns, going too deep, inexperience in using equipment, lack of knowledge or basic swimming skills, diving too soon after eating or drinking, diving into water while wearing mask or goggles, staying in the water too long.

• *If the life of an individual depended upon what you told him, what are the ten things you would tell a skin diver?*

Again there was no doubt as to the best advice any skin



diver should have: *never dive alone.* Other extremely important bits of advice are: always have some surface flotation device, treat spear guns as dangerous weapons, don't panic, try to remain calm, be familiar with the equipment you plan to use, choose your equipment carefully and wisely, know first aid, be in good physical condition, know and stay within your limitations, don't drink alcoholic beverages before diving, don't venture too far away from the surface support, carry a knife, leave the water when cut or bleeding, be familiar with the area in which you are diving, develop emergency procedures.

Other suggestions include: leave the water when cold, never dive with a cold or sinus condition, don't dive in murky water, be alert to moving objects underwater, stay out where surf is heavy, avoid overfatigue, look up before ascending to see if surface is clear, don't become too curious, avoid horseplay, know location of your partner at all

* Self Contained Underwater Breathing Apparatus.

times, don't try to impress others, don't attempt to dive too deep.

• *Name ten rules you would suggest for skin diving.*

These paralleled the above. *Additional* rules listed often enough to establish a pattern: avoid the combination of surf and rocks; practice self-control; be in good physical condition; learn how to use your equipment; avoid overeating or use of carbonated liquids before diving; know and respect the condition of the area in which you are diving; think—don't take chances; use a quick release belt if weights are used; learn how to give artificial respiration; stay away from piers or pilings; stay close to boat on surface; learn first aid; give dangerous fish a wide berth, unless experienced and well equipped; avoid diving into the water while wearing a mask; avoid a deep dive—thirty feet should be deep enough; stay away from rip tides; stay up-current from boat; never enter a hole unless you know you can get out.

Conclusions

Before participating in skin diving a person's skills ability should include better than average swimming, distance swimming, staying afloat with a minimum of effort, underwater swimming, surface diving, life saving—especially the carries—and first aid with emphasis on artificial respiration. Most accidents to skin divers are caused by unsafe acts of the diver, rather than the equipment used. Most of these can be prevented if the individual assumes personal responsibility for his own safety and for that of a buddy.

Because of the rapid growth of this activity, coupled with the comparatively limited and uncoordinated opportunities for leadership training, it is imperative that something be done in this field.

SCUBA DIVING

The objective of this phase of the study was the same as that for skin diving.

Revealed by the Study

• *What are the minimum standards of skill a person should have before participating in SCUBA diving?*

Among varied suggestions, a definite trend was observed in the direction of those standards set forth for skin divers. A person should be a better than average swimmer. His skills should include the ability to distance swim four hundred and forty yards, to swim underwater about seventy-five feet, to surface dive, to tow a victim, and to remain afloat with a minimum of trouble. He should have a knowledge of first aid, especially artificial respiration. *In addition, and probably of great significance, a person should have had experience in skin diving before going into SCUBA diving.* Again, not in the category of a skill but nevertheless important, were the many suggestions that the person be in good physical and mental condition.

• *What are the personal practices that cause most accidents to SCUBA divers?*

As in skin diving, *diving alone* is the one personal practice, mentioned by almost all who reported, that causes most people to get into trouble. Other major causes are overconfidence, panic, carelessness, disregard for safety rules, surfacing too quickly, overexertion, showing off, overimmersion, diving too deep, failure to recognize personal limitations, drinking alcoholic beverages before diving, and diving too soon after eating.

• *What are the ten things you would tell a SCUBA diver in order to save his life?*

Once again the most important factor indicated was: *always dive with a partner.* Others of extreme importance are: learn to use your equipment, learn to know how the equipment works, use good equipment, keep the equipment in good repair, examine your equipment before each dive, use pure compressed air, always wear flotation gear or have flotation gear on the surface, continue to exhale as you ascend, ascend slowly, be in good physical condition, use a quick release buckle for body weights, remain calm, develop emergency procedures, don't use goggles or ear plugs.

Other factors mentioned are: leave the water when cold, don't dive with a cold or sinus condition, carry a knife, leave the water when cut or bleeding, avoid rough water,

know first aid, develop hand signals, avoid overfatigue, know and follow decompression table, don't try for records, know life saving, be able to remove equipment quickly.

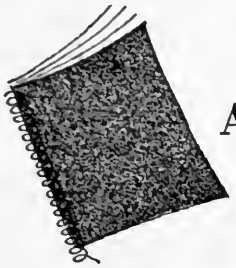
• *Name ten safety rules for SCUBA diving.*

In addition to the warnings above, some specific rules mentioned are: avoid deep dives; be in good physical and mental condition; learn about the area in which you plan to dive; know and respect your limitations; avoid exhaustion; avoid filling tanks beyond rated pressure; avoid dropping air tanks; avoid diving at night.

Conclusions

All SCUBA divers should have the prerequisites of a skin diver and in addition be experienced in skin diving. Most accidents to SCUBA divers are caused by their failure to dive with a buddy and to fully understand the operations and limitations of the equipment they are using.

Most accidents can be prevented if the individual observes the generally accepted practices of safe watermanship and in addition learns to know and use the equipment. (See review of *Underwater Recreation*, page 248. Sketches illustrating this article are used from it with permission. —Ed.) ■



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Psychiatry Enters Camping

Program at a recent conference for the camp directors of Palisades Interstate Park (New York and New Jersey) included an address, "A Psychiatrist Looks at Camping," by Major William Hausman, chief of medical research at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York. Other excellent features of the meeting attested to careful planning and a trend among these progressive directors toward an increasing concern for the individual camper (as well as for the group) and a creative approach to all activities. Among them, two that were especially outstanding: a workshop on creative dramatics and their relation to camps, led by Grace Stanistreet, of Adelphi College Children's Theatre; and a talk on staff relations and training by Lois Goodrich, director of Trail Blazer Camps of St. John's Guild. We are trying to get copies of both of these, for a possible camping issue of RECREATION early next year.

The camping set-up in Palisades Interstate Park is an interesting one. Organizations engaged in social, charitable or philanthropic work, such as Girl and Boy Scouts, YM and YWCA's, churches, settlements, and so on, rent a camp through the superintendent of the camp department, Joseph K. McManus. All camps have been built with gift money from friends of the park. At the present time, sixty-two camps are in operation. Coordination and instruction of camp directors and staffs on park policies and procedures is in the hands of Mr. McManus' assistant and supervisor of group camps, Alma Fleck.

Keeping Company

The Cooper Parent-Teacher Association in Eastchester, New York, went outside its ranks to honor the local town superintendent of recreation, Vincent D. Bellew. He has been presented with a life membership in the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers for his outstanding recreation program for Eastchester children and his industry and application of talent to that job.

Mr. Bellew, in his acceptance, remarked, "The schools and the local municipal recreation department should always work together in a coordinated and integrated program for the best interests of the children. But," he cautioned, "at top level the school authority and the recreation authority should be separate." In humor, he concluded, "It is all right for us to keep company, but don't let us ever get married. The job is bigger than both of us."

Duke of Edinburgh at Track Opening

During the opening of the Woodside running track and sports arena in Watford, Hartfordshire, this group of girls chatted with His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, who, as president of the National Playing Fields Association, officiated at the opening ceremonies.

The Duke toured the arena and track, visited informally with athletes and fired the pistol for the start of an interschools cross-country run. He also inspected the dressing rooms at Woodside House and saw some of the netball, hockey, and football pitches of the ground.

In an address, His Highness pointed out the need for more running tracks, such as the one in Watford.

Blue Chip Investment

"Developers of home colonies covering tracts of fifty acres or larger have been encouraged to set aside space for recreation facilities by Allan V. Rose, builder, active in Long Island and Westchester County (New York).

"Mr. Rose explained that such a policy is important not only to the full enjoyment of suburban living but also to the retention of resale value by the dwellings that include such facilities. He mentioned tennis courts, swimming pools, and a complete set of playground paraphernalia as essentials in setting up a recreation area.

"To implement such a program, Mr. Rose suggested that one and one-half acres be allocated for every fifty acres developed with housing. The cost of maintaining these facilities would be borne by the residents and could be expected to be negligible when distributed among them. He said that a home bought in a colony that provides this advantage is a 'blue chip' investment." —From *The New York Times*, March 25, 1956.

Outdoor Education Project

To speed development of outdoor education programs, a five-year project has been set up by the American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation in cooperation with manufacturers of fishing tackle, sporting arms, and ammunition. Designed primarily for schools and colleges, the program will emphasize casting and fishing, shooting and firearms safety, camping, boating, and other related outdoor activities. Conservation, safety, and outdoor living will be of primary concern. A cooperative arrangement with Michigan State University has made the project staff available.

AAHPER recently made a survey of outdoor education programs in 28,000 secondary schools and 2,000 colleges.

Returns show a wide variety of outdoor activities already being offered, such as camping, casting, shooting and firearms safety, boating and water sports, archery, skiing, orienteering, and many others. Twelve per cent of the high schools and a quarter of the colleges reporting have casting and/or shooting in their programs.

A series of regional state workshops and clinics are being planned in sections of the country where survey returns revealed the greatest amount of interest. For further information write to the project's director, Julian W. Smith, College of Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing.

Golf Course Construction Aid

Quality with Economy in Golf Construction by Geoffrey S. Cornish is a leaflet "outlining factors involved from earliest planning stages to opening day." It has been prepared "to assist individuals, clubs, and other groups contemplating new courses to bring their projects to successful conclusions without exorbitant costs and waste arising from inadequate planning and natural errors." (Mr. Cornish, golf course architect, wrote "Short Golf for Community Recreation Centers," in the June 1954 issue of RECREATION.) Copies of the leaflet may be obtained free of charge from Mr. Cornish, Fiddler's Green, South Amherst, Massachusetts.

Facts and Figures

Las Vegas, Nevada—Bond issue passed, by four to one majority, to construct a $4,000,000 convention hall and to provide $500,000 for recreation facilities including four swimming pools for the county, and the development of three park-playground areas.

Staten Island, New York—An organized effort to raise $3,000,000 for the restoration of Richmondtown is under way. Sponsored by the Staten Island Historical Society and the New York Department of Parks, the project would provide an historical reconstruction second only to Williamsburg, Virginia, and Sturbridge, Massachusetts. Park Commissioner Robert Moses has promised that the city will put up half of the sum if the society can raise the remaining amount.

Like Father

Poet Blohm

Nine-year-old Jack Blohm, son of Ernest V. Blohm, executive secretary of the Michigan Inter-Agency Council for Recreation, wrote this poem expressing his feelings about recreation.

RECREATION

Recreation is about the best
And still a great deal better
Of play and games and fun,
All added in together.

A lot of games and fun and things
All added in together,
It's heavier than a cannonball
And lighter than a feather!

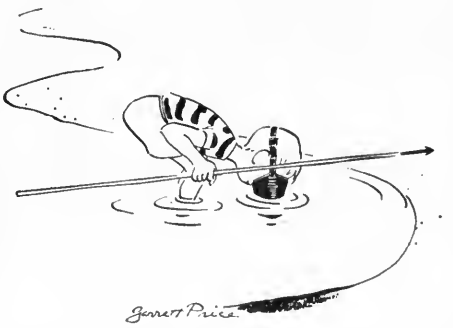
It's loaded down with fun and joy
That makes the world go 'round;
It can be as quiet as a little mouse
Or be the loudest sound.

Recreation makes folks happy,
And joyful as can be,
As cheerful as a singing lark,
And on the happiest key.

Jottings . . .

✔ Melville Hodge, superintendent of recreation in Rock Island, Illinois, retired in April after more than thirty years of service.

✔ The National Public Parks Tennis Tournament for Seniors will be held in Cincinnati August 19 through 26 at the Airport Playfield Tennis Courts. Information may be obtained from Robert E. Coady, Supervisor of Tennis and Special Activities, Public Recreation Commission, 1100 Sycamore Street, Cincinnati 2.



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✔ The March 1956 issue of *Town Journal* featured an article, "This Teen Center Really Works," profusely illustrated with beautifully color photos. It is the story of the Wel-Com-Inn at Fremont, Nebraska. Readers who remember our story about this center, "Who Says Teen-Agers Won't Work?" in June 1953, will be interested to see how it has progressed in the three years since that time. For those thinking of starting a teen center, a list of "do's" and "dont's" may be obtained by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Mrs. Sammie Niehus, Director, Wel-Com-Inn, Fremont, Nebraska.

Quotations

From chapter eight, these lines I quote,
"For losing weight play tennis,
For extra pounds, all men please note!
Are to man's charms, a menace."

With longing look flung at TV—
Each Saturday found me swatting.
My evening hours were never free
Of leaping, thumping, trotting.

I'd love to say this exercise
Took fat from off around me,
But Hark ye! Hopefuls and be wise
Each day no thinner found me.

I quoted them from chapter eight,
"Pounds to man's charms, a menace."
Now, you quote me, "I gained *more* weight,
From chasing balls at tennis."

MIRABEL LEE
Narberth, Pennsylvania

Sitting Tight

As we go to press, a group of embattled mothers in New York's Central Park are fighting a bulldozer and the city park department in an effort to save a half-acre of unofficial play area from being transformed into additional parking space for the park restaurant, Tavern-on-the-Green. The park users are trying to preserve this rocky half-acre as a "Wild West" playground for the children. The mothers are taking turns sitting on camp stools blocking the bulldozer's path.

Park Commissioner Robert Moses stated that the area had never been designated as a play space, and that parking facilities for the tavern were to be much smaller than in most cities where there are restaurants in parks. The commissioner is noted for sitting tight once he makes up his mind but these minutemen mothers may outsit him. We'll let you know who sat tightest next month!

NOTES *for the Administrator*

The importance of providing adequate areas for recreation in our growing communities and of advance cooperative planning to assure proper location and development is receiving increased recognition from many sources. A number of illustrations follow.

Neighborhood Plans

In its 1954 report the Midland, Michigan, Planning Department, states: "Due to the many acres of undeveloped land within the annexed area there is an opportunity for the finest of residential, park and school site developments. During the year, the department prepared preliminary plans for eight square miles. Each square mile is proposed to be a neighborhood with a centrally located, fifteen-acre school site, parks totaling about ten per cent of the gross area, one or two neighborhood shopping areas and about 1,000 to 1,200 residential lots."

Values Rise in Pittsburgh

Mr. Donald Robinson writing in the *National Municipal Review* on the subject "Slum Clearance Pays Off" cited how values zoomed in Pittsburgh after a drive was launched to rehabilitate sixty slum acres. "The state ripped down every building in one half of the area and made it into a park. Simultaneously, the city's Urban Redevelopment Authority built a housing project on the remaining land." He further stated that six years later, "despite the fact that thirty acres had been taken off the tax rolls, land values alone in that rehabilitated district had soared $10,500,000."

Planning for Good Living

In a series of articles appearing in *The New Yorker,* dealing with New York City's traffic problems, Lewis Mumford, noted authority on housing and city planning, decried the increasing tendency toward excessive population densities. He wrote: "Instead of maximizing facilities for motorcars, we should maximize the advantages of urban life. Parks, playgrounds, and schools, theatres, universities, and concert halls, to say nothing of a quiet night's sleep and a sunny outlook when one wakes up, are more important than any benefits to be derived from the constant use of the automobile. To accomplish this improvement, we must devise a fundamental change in the city's whole pattern. The plain fact is that the high-density city is obsolete. If the city is to become livable again, and if its traffic is to be reduced to dimensions that can be handled, the city will have to bring all its powers to bear upon the problem of creating a new metropolitan pattern, not just unintegrated segments of such a pattern."

Recreation an Essential to Integrated Planning

The New York Times in a recent article quoted Howard J. Teas, land planner, on the necessity of integrated planning to assure orderly development of communities on Long Island, New York: "The attracting of new industrial and commercial enterprise to Long Island and the establishment of an additional number of convenient recreation facilities are all-important prerequisites to the continuance of a prosperous housing picture, a stable economy and healthy and secure family units." He further stated that Long Island communities would have to plan now for additional play facilities in anticipation of a large influx of new families during the coming few years.

Joint Planning With Housing Authorities

Planning for recreation facilities and services to meet needs of project tenants in low-rent housing developments is a basic responsibility of the local community, according to the Public Housing Administration. It states: "Where necessary facilities are not provided by the local community and are not in prospect, the local authority shall provide outdoor play spaces and may provide indoor space" . . . in accordance with standards developed by the administration.

Appropriate local agencies should be consulted in the preliminary planning of recreation facilities: "Where on-site facilities are determined to be required, the local authority is responsible for planning and developing working relationships, preferably written, with appropriate local agencies, public or private, or both. These agreements should provide for project tenants to receive the educational, recreational, health, and welfare services and programs which are customarily provided in the community. The arrangements should be made prior to the layout of plans for on-site activity space.

"The appropriate local agencies which will conduct the programs should be invited by local authorities to participate in planning space and the layout of equipment; such space must be in conformity with established standards."

The statement further outlines the requirements under which the local housing authority "may, with prior Public Housing Authority approval, transfer project development funds to a local agency for the cost of a new facility off-site or to expand an existing facility constructed by the local agency."

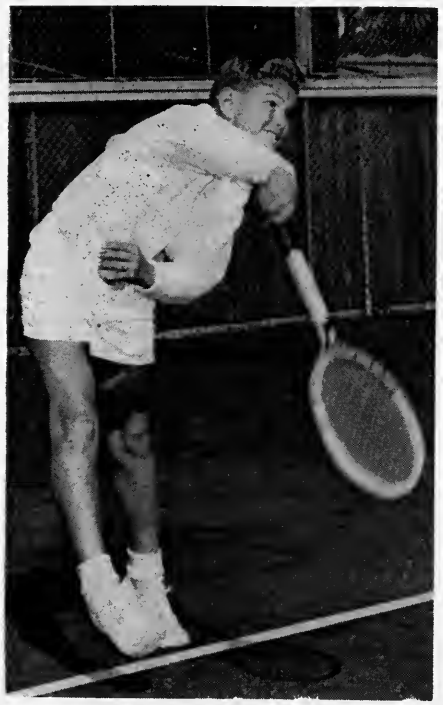
The preceding regulations make it clear that the provision of recreation facilities in low-rent public housing projects is a matter of joint concern on the part of the housing authority and other appropriate local agencies. (See "Shelter and Recreation," January 1956 issue of RECREATION.)

Planning Schools as Neighborhood Centers

In one of his monthly television programs, Mayor Wagner of New York City discussed plans for expanding New York's use of public school buildings as neighborhood centers. He pointed out that a school building designed for such use "should have at least one comfortably furnished living-room type lounge with a kitchenette attached." He called also for "a small club room where a group of neighbors can hold a committee meeting in a congenial, friendly atmosphere." ■

Promoting Tennis Requires a Sustained Rally

George Diestelmeier



Eleven-year-old Steve Myerson discovered a new interest when he took part in the community tennis program in Santa Monica, California.

Here it is, at last—a factual account of what it takes to start a good tennis program, and to keep it going.

Tennis is such a wonderful game. It has everything — excitement, drama, skill, action, color, discipline, rules of conduct, and tremendous carry-over value into adult life. It's fun to play, and fun to watch.

We recommend that our readers read carefully and underscore the last sentence in this fine article. It's well worth considering.

TENNIS in Waterloo, Iowa, reached an all-time "low" about five years ago. The same courts that have been used rather extensively prior to World War II were almost entirely idle; the tennis association was a memory only; there was no source of instruction for beginners; and local tournaments were abandoned because of lack of interest.

Now, at the close of a deliberate "five-year" promotional plan sponsored by the recreation commission, a rather encouraging progress report can be made. However, we have not "arrived" because it has become obvious that there can be no end to a tennis promotion in a growing community. Our tennis movement is like a snowball rolling downhill—collecting more youngsters, more facilities, and more general interest with every turn.

Major Gains

Following is a list of some major gains during the past five years: (1) registrations have increased to the point where we will need three full-time instructors this coming summer; (2) the defunct tennis association has been reorganized and now includes one hundred fifty members; (3) community interest has been such that the park board added six new courts and the school board added eight new courts, making available a total of thirty-two hard-surfaced courts; (4) a series of major tournaments is conducted regularly and gaining momentum; and (5) co-incidentally, our high school tennis squads have risen from the bottom to near the top in state competition.

Experiences and Learnings

Perhaps a brief sketch of some of our experiences in rebuilding and expanding our tennis program may be of value to other communities.

Generally speaking, we can report that we did not encounter any magic formulas, and there were times when we debated whether it wouldn't be better to invest our resources in other activities that might prove more attractive. Frankly, we had our periods of discouragement in the early stages when only a handful of participants responded. Even now our tennis program is not conspicuous by great numbers of players, but rather by the enthusiasm of a good cross section of citizens of all ages.

Through trial and error we have convinced ourselves that large, mass-type instruction programs may make good newspaper copy, but they don't produce widespread, lasting interest in tennis. We have come to rely upon instruction through small groups, with as much individual guidance as possible because we learned that there are no shortcuts. The broad base of a tennis program is built gradually upon the day-to-day contact of the enthusiastic instructor and his pupils.

We feel that a long range program such as ours requires a corps of paid, persevering leadership. This paid leadership can in turn mobilize numbers of volunteers to serve as assistants. The advantages in having the same instruction staff return from year to year are quite obvious.

We felt in the beginning, and still do, that most of our efforts should be concentrated upon beginning and intermediate players. Last year, for example, we had twenty-four different one-hour instruction classes devoted to novices of various age groups. These classes met twice each week for a two-

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MR. DIESTELMEIER *is assistant principal at Logan Junior High School in Waterloo, Iowa. He has served as tennis supervisor for the recreation commission summer program since its inception five years ago.*

month period. Classes have a top limit of fifteen pupils. A very nominal registration fee is charged.

Procedures

When we began our instruction program five years ago, too much of our time on the court was spent on "correct" stroke techniques. Today, while we endeavor to establish sound patterns, our primary goal is to get all beginners actually playing within the first month, even if the game has to start with the "server" moved up to the service line rather than on the baseline. We discovered that our drop-outs were minimized when we postponed emphasis on form and inserted more opportunities for fun.

We have become very dependent upon practice boards in our instruction program. We find they speed up skill development immeasurably and they offer many opportunities for motivation contests such as longest rally, most backhands, most forehands, and so forth. It is not unusual for some beginners to rally over one hundred times after the first two or three weeks. Practice boards at every major battery of courts have been one of our best investments.

Our summer program includes standard tournaments for all ages, but our most exciting events are the annual novice tournament and our inter-park and inter-city play days. The only requirement for play day is that the youngster be able to serve, be able to keep score, and want to play. Our novelty activities include handicap tournaments, special double elimination tourneys for beginners, and ladder tourneys.

Our more advanced players are not neglected. Each year we schedule several "name" clinics. We feel that these short, intensive instruction programs do the most good for players beyond the beginning stages because they are in a better position to comprehend and utilize more technical aspects. We offer group instruction, and operate a twilight league for advanced players.

The foregoing sketch of tennis in our town is intended to accentuate the fact that community tennis programs will not sprout and grow accidentally, nor will they endure without persistent and unrelenting leadership. Tennis will never become a sport for the masses, but given commensurate recognition such as we give to baseball, playgrounds, and other activities, it can become one of the brighter facets of community recreation. ■

Summer Music

Edward H. Watson

The amazing story of how a community offers free music lessons and has interested 1,200 children in taking them. Use National Music Week to launch such programs.

It's the latter part of April and hundreds of attractively printed application forms are being carried home by boys and girls all over Wilmington, Delaware, and the surrounding areas. For it's summer-music time again!

"Summer music"—a term that means free music lessons and music instruction books to hundreds of children in and around Wilmington for a period of six weeks during the summer.

This program was started in the summer of 1954, with the idea of giving more children a chance to study music. That first year there were five centers—three in Wilmington itself, one to the north, and one to the south of the city. Applications were distributed about the end of April so that children could be assigned to the various centers and teaching schedules planned.

There were eight teachers for the six hundred children entered that year, including a coordinator who went from center to center to iron out what kinks there were.

MR. WATSON, *head of the music department at Oak Grove Elementary and Junior High School, Elsmere, Delaware, is in charge of music promotion for Wilmington Recreation Promotion and Service.*

From comments that came back to the sponsors from teachers, pupils and parents, it was apparent that the program had caught on and that greater facilities were needed for the second summer. Plans were made accordingly, and resulted in some twelve hundred children being enrolled, twelve centers opened, and eighteen teachers employed, including two coordinators.

Reasons for Success

1. There is no competition from academic subjects during summer vacation. This means more time can be given to practicing, insuring greater and more rapid progress.

2. More teaching time can be allowed per pupil, in most cases, which means that individual difficulties can be dealt with more readily.

3. Pupils of equal ability can be scheduled together. In this way a slower pupil isn't discouraged by being in a faster advancing group or vice versa.

4. Pupils are there because they want to be there, not because they have to be —as in school. This means a great degree of enthusiasm and want-to-do-itness. It is amazing (or is it) what results are attained because of this attitude.

The Physical Set Up

Using the previous enrollment as a scale, the planning for the coming season is increased by, let us say, six hundred more. Then various schools are asked for permission for use as possible centers, keeping in mind pupil distribution as to area. Also, judging from previous enrollment, the number of teachers needed, is determined, as well as how many to teach strings, brass, woodwinds, or percussion. Some will have a full teaching load at a single center, while others will go from one center to another, depending upon instrument enrollment. Most school music teachers can teach any of the instruments, but their placement depends upon whatever is best for the program. Then schedules must be made out and all pupils notified as to their lesson times.

The hours are from nine to twelve, Monday through Friday, beginning the last week of June and running through the first week in August. In most cases, pupils get two lessons per week; in some centers, beginners are given three lessons per week. Scheduling differs in each center, depending upon the pupil load, instruments studied, and pupil ability. In other centers advanced pupils are scheduled for one lesson and one ensemble per week, be it band, orchestra, or small group. Only band and orchestra instruments are taught.

During the six-week period, groups of equal ability are taken by bus from several centers to one center to play together. This provides a keener interest not only in the playing but in seeing what other groups are accomplishing. At the close of the summer session, evening programs are held in each area to which parents are invited. At these, all beginners perform together, intermediate, advanced, and so on.

Tie-in your music programs with special events during music week ..... May 6-13

Availability of enough instruments for such an extensive program has been no problem at all. Many are privately owned, of course. In those schools where school-owned instruments are available, the pupil is allowed to keep for the summer the instrument which he has been using during the school year. For those who do not come within either of these categories, instruments are available to rent. One of the music stores has cooperated to the extent of giving a special rental price to anyone studying in the program.

This rental idea is a boon to many parents. Not only do the children receive free lessons, but in many cases the questions, "Does my child have any talent?" or "Will my children take to music if given the chance?" are answered—at the expense of only a small rental fee. In schools where no school-owned instruments are available and there is a large family, the parents cannot afford to rent instruments for several children during the winter months. With the lower rental fees and more time for the children to earn money during the summer, these problems are often solved. The rentals also help the music stores during a slack season.

Also because of "Summer Music," private teachers get more pupils. After six weeks of attention and practice, Johnny finds he can get some real music out of that horn, so he wants to become even better.

The teachers for the program are chosen first from the ranks of the school music instructors. As the program has expanded and more have been needed, private teachers have also been recruited. Several are specialists in a particular field and, as such, are invaluable for the more advanced pupils in the program.

One of the most effective phases of the program was the daily checkup of absentees. Each day the center leader reported the names of those absent to the secretary of the program who then called each parent to find out why Johnny or Sally was absent. In some cases it was because the child was confused as to lesson time, or Johnny went off to play baseball unknown to Mama. In few cases was there outright indifference. This calling seemed to make both parents and pupils realize that, even though the lessons were free, there was a personal interest in each child to see that he or she got the most out of the program.

Last, but by no means least, is the financial setup. The first year the program was underwritten by several interested citizens. The pay rate for employees was set at five dollars per hour for each teacher and for the program secretary. The secretary not only calls the absentees, but handles the payroll and pays the bills. This rate is for actual hours taught.

The second year some of the schools paid a portion of the teachers' salaries —in most cases half of it—the money coming out of whatever fund the individual school thought best. In other cases the school paid part and the Lions Club part. Whatever portion remained to make up the full salary was taken care of by those same interested citizens who underwrote the first year's program.

Plans are being made this year for a bigger and, if possible, better program. So here's to "Summer Music" because it means so much to so many children. ■

Footlights and Greasepaint

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Richard M. Samson

MEMO TO towns of less than five thousand population: You can have legitimate theatre! Eureka, Kansas, did it, and Eureka numbers less than four thousand. Last summer local residents attended six plays and a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, and all — from the proscenium back — were produced by local talent.

To critics of democracy: The summer theatre in Eureka was a cross section of the "American way of life."

The blueprint for a summer theatre includes a general chairman who coordinates all committees, and chairmen for: personnel casting and stagehands; play reading and direction; choosing plays and assigning directors; properties; make-up; publicity and art; and stage construction and maintenance.

These thespians, tyros all, after receiving the blessing and assistance of our city summer recreation committee, utilized telephones and the county weekly. In May, 1954, a group of forty met and the Eureka Summer Theatre was born. The moving force, to whom the first meeting and the ultimate success of the group must be credited, is the wife of a local physician. The first series of plays was scheduled for the last Saturday in June, forty-five days away. Subsequent dates were to be the last Saturday of each of the summer months.

All labor and routine service were donated; make-up was furnished, gratis, by a local druggist; lumber, paint, and wiring were furnished at cost. Any expense incurred by this group was underwritten by the summer recreation board.

The stage, designed and constructed by a local rancher who has a degree in engineering, was made of two-by-eights, in six-foot sections. When assembled it was twelve-feet deep and thirty-six feet wide. Mounted on fifty-five-gallon oil drums borrowed from a local oil distributor, it was set up on the day the productions were to be presented and was knocked down after the show. Cartage was furnished by the National Guard and storage space was in the armory.

The site for the stage was the softball diamond. Known as one of the best softball diamonds in the state, this location has permanent concrete bleachers with seating for two thousand people. The ball park is in a natural depression which lends itself to reclining on the grass or enjoying the comforts of a car while watching the entertainment.

Rehearsals were not too much of a chore. No one objected to spending several evenings for several weeks repeating lines and scenes. This wasn't the acid test—that came on the day when the shows were to be presented....

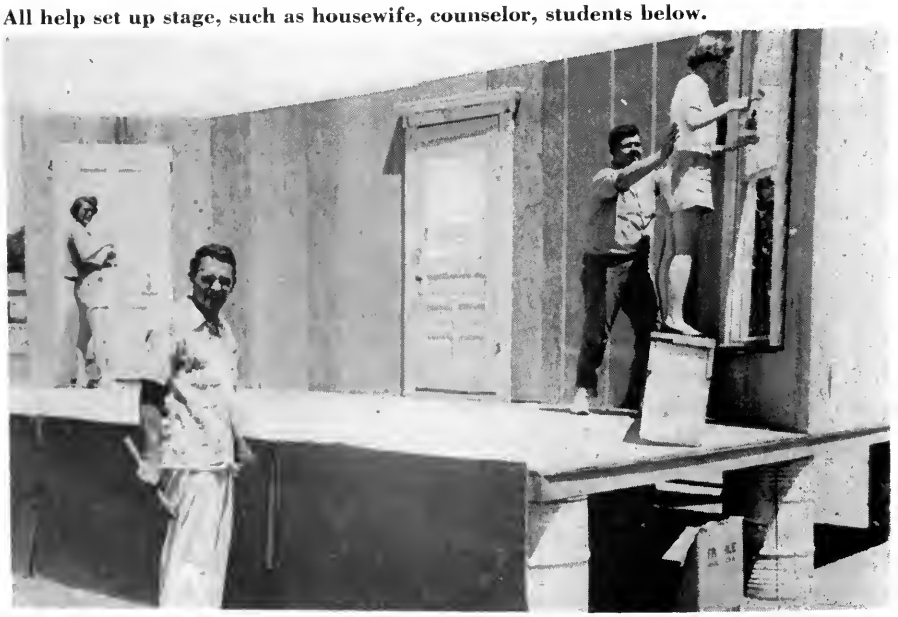
It began with an all-day session at the ballpark, setting up the stage, lights, and public address system, and so forth, until 7 P.M. when the cast assembled to become wards of the make-up committee.

To the day's accumulation of perspiration and dust, therefore, were added several ounces of warm greasy theatrical make-up, mixed with the several hundred assorted insects that dearly love footlights.

The final curtain call didn't release the Ethel Barrymores and Maurice Evanses either. The stage had to be knocked down and stored, props returned, and the ball diamond restored to its original condition; but *it was fun!*

On the twenty-eighth of June, approximately thirty-five hundred people gathered to see the first play, which was directed by the science teacher and counselor from the local high school. Included in this cast were five housewives, an attorney, a rancher, a teacher, and three business women. The next play, directed by the high school librarian, included three teachers, a secretary, a cowboy, an architect, the president of the local business and professional women's club, and an engineering student. A speech teacher directed the third, and so on, throughout the series, each play was directed, produced, and acted by a similarly mixed

All help set up stage, such as housewife, counselor, students below.



MR. SAMSON, *a public school language instructor, has done feature writing for several Kansas newspapers.*

group. In addition, forty-five more people worked backstage on props, music, make-up, and carpentry.

No sooner was this series over than preparations were begun for the next, and personnel chairmen began the quest for new cast members.

The second series, reduced to two plays, drew an equally large audience on the night of July 31, as well as a goodwill offering of more than eighty dollars. Again each play called upon the talents of an assorted group of citizens.

Dresses that were heirlooms were borrowed in Fall River, twenty miles away. Antique chairs were brought in from the Norwegian farms up around Teterville. Attics were ransacked for umbrellas, and an appliance dealer loaned a television set.

The final presentations, the Gilbert and Sullivan operetta, *Trial by Jury*, and a comedy written and directed by an engineering student home from Kansas University were given on the last Saturday in August. Attendance and collections remained constant.

All of these performances were scheduled for nine o'clock Saturday night, late enough not to interfere with Saturday night shoppers. Each time, arrangements were made to use the high school auditorium in case of rain; but this part of Kansas had a dry summer.

Among interesting sidelights: (1) the summer recreation board guaranteed to underwrite the expenses of this group and, after collections plus one expense check, the board realized a profit of fifty dollars; and (2) an invitation was extended to present two plays at the annual Fourth of July celebration at Lyndon, for which the summer theatre group was paid one hundred dollars.

From a community standpoint, this was a worthwhile project in that more than a hundred people, plus the usual behind-the-scenes group of fifty, had entertained three thousand five hundred people in a town that barely exceeds that figure. It was an example of complete cooperation, from the borrowed props to the free publicity in the *Eureka Herald*. And it was an example of "democracy in action." It could only happen in the United States. ■

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

This month, Madison Dunn, recreation director at Riverside Hospital for Juvenile Drug Addicts, tells of his recreation program.

Riverside Hospital on North Brother Island, New York City, is a hospital for adolescent narcotic users who range from fourteen to twenty-one years of age. Although most of the 128 patients are boys, similar treatment is given to both sexes. Its patients come from different types of agencies, the courts, and through the recommendations of parents. A few ask to be admitted.

A boy will first be examined by the doctor, have his clothing checked for concealed drugs, and then be sent to the withdrawal ward, where he is gradually taken off the drug by the use of proper medication. He must remain on this ward for three weeks, during which time he is observed, interviewed, tested and examined by the psychiatrist, psychologist, psychiatric social worker, recreational therapist, occupational therapist, nurse, and the chaplain.

At the end of this time he is brought to the diagnostic clinic, where staff members compare notes and decide whether he stays, is sent home or, in some cases, returned to the court. For those who stay, this is the day when their own clothing is returned and they are accorded the same privileges as the regular patients.

His daily program includes a half-day of school, a half-day of work, and regular appointments with his doctors and other members of the rehabilitation team. As the entire program is aimed towards the patient's return to the community, we in recreation conduct our programs as close to community-type recreation as possible.

Our program is conducted from 2:45 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. Monday through Friday; 10:00 A.M. to 10:00 P.M. on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. Some of the activities are: games, movies, music, dancing, discussion groups, sports, dramatics, outings, and field trips. The recreation staff has to be extremely careful not to over-supervise the patient but still carefully protect him from the dangers of his weakness.

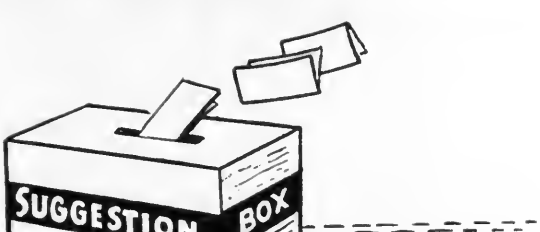
In an effort to reach and understand the patient, there are several media the recreational therapist utilizes. One of these is the hospital team. The patient population is divided into six teams; and members of the staffs of all departments are assigned to the various teams —to handle their problems and help with their treatment. Each recreational therapist is responsible to one team and for reporting its progress, keeping records of the patients, and entering his notes on the medical charts.

When a patient first arrives he is given an orientation by a member of the recreation department. Even while he is on withdrawal, recreation of a passive nature is brought to him.

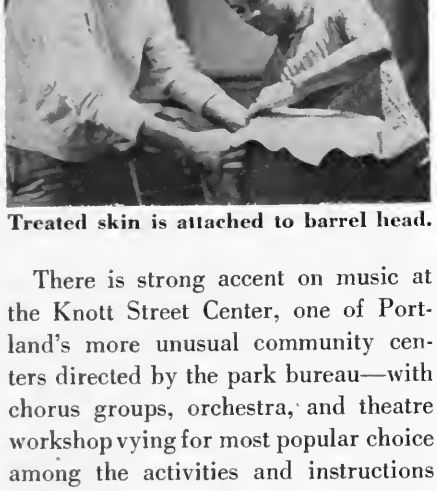
A Recreation Patient Council, which consists of two *elected* representatives of the six teams, meets each Friday with the medical superintendent, recreational therapist, and school teacher. Once a week, also, there are separate meetings for each of the six teams, during which the patients are free to discuss problems that the recreational therapist may be able to help solve. Out of these meetings come sound group therapy, good ideas which can be incorporated into the recreation program, and a chance to talk over health habits and grooming.

Doctors and psychiatrists feel that the informal non-compulsive type of relationship which we establish with a patient, in a game or activity, is advantageous because the patient finds it easier to talk when there is not the formal "across-the-desk" type of interview. We very often are in the favorable position of being able to report a great deal about how the patient feels regarding people and life in general. At Riverside, we feel the addiction of the patient is secondary and the mental maladjustment is the main factor to be treated. Our youngsters want and need direction. They must be shown what society expects from them and taught how to get along with it. ■

MRS. HILL *is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.*



Bongo Drums



Treated skin is attached to barrel head.

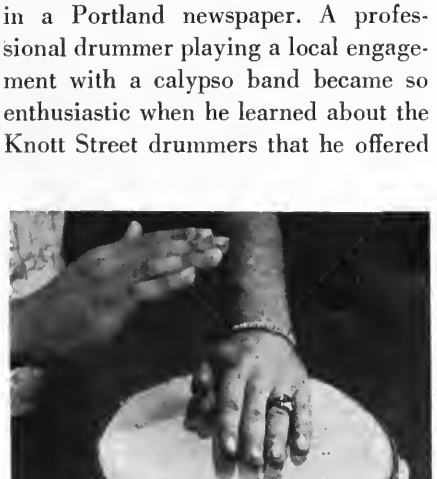
There is strong accent on music at the Knott Street Center, one of Portland's more unusual community centers directed by the park bureau—with chorus groups, orchestra, and theatre workshop vying for most popular choice among the activities and instructions offered. The center is a popular play spot in the neighborhood it serves, and the lusty voices and capers of the youngsters had been annoying those engrossed in the music and drama programs.

Therefore, working on the theory that there is an urge in everyone to "make music" and to tap out rhythm, and convinced that this urge can be translated into purposeful music-making, the director of the center's choral and orchestra groups decided to put his theory to test. He also has craftwork know-how, so he rounded up some wooden kegs and rawhide and suggested to some of the more boisterous boys that they join him in making some drums — tom-tom, congo, bongo, and other calypso types designed for varying resonance.

Drum-making calls for craftsmanship in treating skins for use as drumheads, fitting and tightening them for resonance, and attaching them to the kegs. It also offers an opportunity for the instructor, a composer of ability with a fund of musical knowledge, to talk casually about the history of drums —which are among the oldest in the instrument family—their employment by native medicine men, their use by tribesmen for conveying messages, and their more aesthetic role as percussion instruments in an orchestra or other musical assemblage.

The boys are intrigued by the possibilities of pounding out some lusty "noise" on the drums, but it is a quick trick for the instructor to channel this into rhythmic pattern making. Indeed, the boys are eager to acquire the knowledge and skill that will take them beyond the "just noise" making stage to meaningful development of rhythm and melody. The workshop has produced drums in assorted sizes and of varied construction. They make exciting ensemble playing and the drummers "send" themselves in improvising.

Interest in the drum project has been heightened by guest appearances of the boys on local television and as the result of a feature story about the drums in a Portland newspaper. A professional drummer playing a local engagement with a calypso band became so enthusiastic when he learned about the Knott Street drummers that he offered his services as volunteer instructor.



Hands beat out rhythm on bongo drum.

The drums have added a new and strong beat to orchestra playing at the center. The earnest, the show-offs, and the "just curious" are getting an exciting and absorbing experience — unaware that the drums are giving them far more than just the fun they are getting out of making and beating them. It isn't exactly quiet at the Knott Street Center now, but the noise is far more musical and rhythmic.—Ruth Strode, *Park Bureau, Portland, Oregon.*

Easy-To-Make Shakers and Rattles

Box Rattles

Materials:

- Box of any shape or size such as kitchen-matchbox, oatmeal carton saltbox.
- Wooden stick about one-half-inch in diameter and one-foot long.
- Bottle caps, nails, pebbles, or beans
- Poster paint.
- Wheat flour paste.
- Newspapers and paper toweling.
- Tape.
- Shellac (optional).

Steps in making: Put several bottle caps, nails, pebbles, or beans into the box and then seal it with tape. (Adhesive tape works well.) Make an opening in one end just large enough to insert the stick, which will serve as the handle. Tape stick securely in place. Cut enough one-inch-wide strips of newspaper to completely cover box and handle, twice. Mix wheat flour paste

with water to form a thick paste (about one cup).

Cover strips of newspaper with paste and apply smoothly to rattle, overlapping strips slightly, until both box and handle are completely covered. Add second layer. Cut and apply strips of paper toweling in the same manner for the third layer.

Set the box in a warm place for one day to dry. When thoroughly dry, paint as desired. Shellac may be used as a final coat to protect and preserve the paint.

Each rattle can be made to sound differently by varying the types of containers and the particles inside.

Light Bulb Shakers

Materials:

Large burned-out light bulb.
Newspapers and paper toweling.
Wheat flour paste.
Poster paint.
Shellac.

Steps in making: Cover light bulb with strips of newspaper and paste as for shakers described above. Add final layer of paper toweling.

When the paper has dried, break bulb inside by gently hitting shaker against a table. A rattle results from the pieces of broken glass inside the paper form. Paint and shellac.

Caution: Because broken glass is involved in this project, it should not be used with very young children.—Pat Friedland and Susan Cooley, *Students, Oregon State College, Corvallis.*

Sports Show Booth

The Cincinnati Recreation Commission was given complimentary space at the recent Sports, Vacation, and Travel Show at the Cincinnati Gardens. For the occasion, their booth—decorated with pictures of the commission's activities and novel sports figures— was manned completely by volunteer help. Almost 2,400 people participated in the free game the booth offered, in which each person was given three tries to throw a Ping-pong ball into a cup five feet away. Prizes were passes to the Airport Playfield activities. Literature on "Where to Play in Cincinnati" was also distributed.

Disposable Trash Containers

The Oakland, California, Park Department, working with a paper and fibreboard company, has developed a disposable trash container which is lightweight, colorful, fire resistant, and water repellent.

Even in inclement weather the cardboard container, which is treated with a sizing material and adhesive to make it water resistant, will last three to four weeks. As soon as the container becomes soiled or damaged it is replaced. A metal holder fixes the location of the cardboard receptacle and prevents it from blowing away.

Oakland's disposable trash containers.

It can be printed in various colors with whatever information is desired. For its initial program, the Oakland department chose chartreuse and white, with a simple design planned to fit the design of the metal holder.

Another advantage of these containers is that they come flat from the mill — which simplifies storage — and are quickly and easily assembled with special adhesive tape to seal the bottom flaps.

The Oakland department has found that its regular metal trash cans last a maximum of eight to ten years. The cost of the disposable ones, even if discarded as often as every two weeks, compares favorably with the cost of the metal ones amortized over a seven-year period.

"Christmas in July"

More than three hundred children in Flint, Michigan, participated in the recreation department's annual pageant last summer. Presented at Atwood Stadium, "Christmas in July" was an original story about three boys who, on a hot July day, wished for Christmas and suddenly found themselves visiting the North Pole. The several scenes ranged from a summer playground to Santa's workshop and Disneyland — with dances, songs, and skits performed by groups from each of the city's twenty-two playgrounds.

Santa and elves take time out to chat.

All of the costumes were made from crepe paper and the total cost did not exceed twenty-five dollars. They were colorful and the children enjoyed making them. Screens, approximately five feet high and nine feet wide were made from cardboard boxes that mattresses are packed in, which can be picked up at local furniture stores. Pictures were painted on these by the children with the help of the craft instructor.

Because of the size of the stadium, the narration was done from the press box, rather than using field mikes, with the children doing the acting and dancing as the narration was carried on.

We had fun doing the pageant, and the youngsters welcomed an opportunity to participate in the activities.
—Lina W. Tyler, *Director of Recreation, Flint, Michigan.*

Mattress-box prop beguiles wee folk.

On the Campus

Alfred B. Jensen

Students Make Long-Range Plan

Long-range planning for a recreation area in Wildwood, Florida, has been completed by Dr. Roy E. Leilich's class in "Conduct of Playgrounds and Indoor Centers" at the University of Florida. The study was undertaken at the request of the Wildwood Improvement Commission.

Thirty class members gave 459 man-hours to the assignment. Seniors from the college of architecture added another 510 hours with sketches and plans for a recreation center recommended for the eight-acre plot.

The first step in planning was the

Wildwood model makers, students Carolyn Luck and Marion Spaulding, discuss layout for proposed playground with Dr. Roy Leilich.

conduct of an interest survey. The recreation class analyzed results and in committee planned the area. Work included a field trip to the area and actual rough layout of the various facilities on the ground.

Dr. Leilich points out, "My class is composed of both young students, who have had no experience, and older graduate students, who have been leaders in school and community undertakings. The result of their endeavors is the best that could be done in the short amount of time spent on the project."

Five class members made the final oral report to the Wildwood commission, with Dean D. K. Stanley, Professor B. K. Stevens, and Dr. Leilich. They presented the group with a model of the site and detailed plans for ten-year development.

Students in State-District Conference

"Students and Recreation Jobs" was the topic of a special session of the 1956 California State-NRA Pacific Southwest District Conference. John R. Sexton, the session chairman, and Janet H. Pritchard, recorder, are students at San Diego State College.

Panel members discussed student and part-time situations, recreation job opportunities with the Armed Forces and Red Cross, and the types of beginning jobs available today. Factors to consider in choosing a job were grouped in three areas: yourself, the job, and the community.

In another session, delegates discussed "Field Experience in the Recreation Curriculum," under the chairmanship of Dr. Mary S. Wiley, recreation curriculum supervisor at San Jose State College. The importance of this experience to the college, the student, and the agency was outlined.

Recreation Gets a New Look

Social recreation at Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah, has acquired a new look with the appointment of a woman faculty member from the college of recreation, health, and physical education to spend about a third of her time as recreation consultant, with an office at one of the Heritage Halls, a woman's dormitory group housing nearly fifteen hundred girls.

Individual halls conduct activities with the cooperation of the consultant and their own social chairman. This program is supplemented by open-air programs at centrally located patios featuring fireplaces, lights, and courts for badminton, shuffleboard, and volleyball. Exchange parties feature dancing and mixers and active games. Popular coed activities have been get-acquainted parties, seasonal get-togethers, and birthday parties.

National Recreation Month is Graduation Month

National Recreation Month will be celebrated in June this year. Recreation students who graduate will be in the unique position of arriving on the scene during a month dedicated to the recognition of the importance of recreation in the American way of life.

All recreation students have a fine opportunity to serve their profession, their college, and their community by putting their skills in leadership and organization to work to insure that National Recreation Month is widely recognized in their own sphere. It is a class, group, or organization project with real meaning.

Illinois Requires More Field Work, Adds Supervisors to Faculty

Preliminary non-credit field work in recreation is now required of sophomore and junior recreation majors at the University of Illinois. Each student must give at least three hours per week.

Charles K. Brightbill, professor of recreation, calls the new program valuable for two reasons. He says, "This is an excellent way of making an early determination of the student's capacity and interest in the profession. It also is a fine preparatory move for field work done later for credit."

Cooperating agency field-work supervisors at Illinois now receive regular university appointments to the position and become eligible for certain staff privileges. This step is expected to strengthen further the field experience program.

Notes in Margin

University of Georgia reports a B.S. in education with recreation major . . . Purdue welcomed Dr. Harry D. Edgren as professor of recreation in April . . . Look up *campus* in dictionary—means *playground* in Latin, every student knows . . . Write "On the Campus" about any honors to recreation students or faculty . . . National Recreation Internship Program is moving . . . Over one thousand students have had information about new NRA Student Associate and Affiliate Membership plan in April. . . . ■

Vacancy at Wisconsin

A graduate assistantship in recreation at the University of Wisconsin is available for the school year 1956-57. Compensation has been set at $1,400. The graduate assistant will spend approximately twenty hours per week supervising senior recreation students doing field work.

Applicants should be eligible to work for a graduate degree and should have had from three to five years experience in recreation. Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. H. C. Hutchins, Coordinator of Recreation Curriculum, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6.

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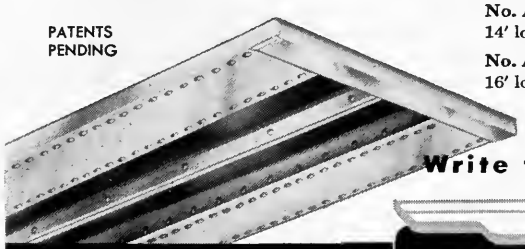

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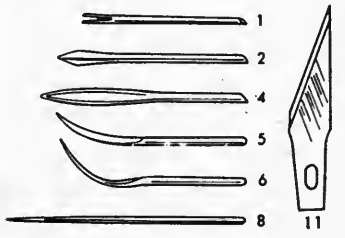

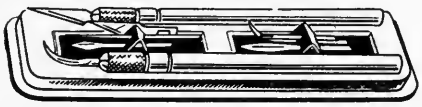

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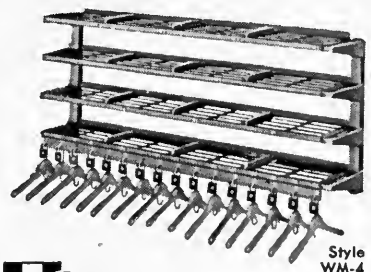

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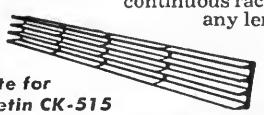

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PERSONNEL

Qualities of a Leader

Life does not give its choicest blessings and satisfactions to those who withhold helpfulness and usefulness, or to those who try too hard to save themselves and to get more than they give. The willing persons, for every useful service they perform, are somehow richly rewarded. Beyond all else, they feel good inside. Every good, every virtue, is somehow rewarded with growth and satisfaction.

Everything has its price. It is not possible to get something for nothing. There is a reward or penalty for everything we do or fail to do. There is compensation in the very makeup of life. We judge, appraise, and classify ourselves constantly by the things we do. With or against our will we draw a portrait for others to see by every word, action, and deed.

Those who play it straight and clean, with honesty and honor, do not have to face the question as to whether they are fit to live with themselves. They are efficient for they are not distracted by conversation with their conscience. Little compromises with honesty, small infractions of personal and professional standards, have a tendency to grow larger. In matters of performance, character, and conduct, as well as in mathematics, a straight line is the shortest distance between two points and the best one to follow.

Honesty and willingness consist of communicating the truth and doing the right thing. No one has told the truth if he deliberately leaves a false impression no matter what his words or actions. The most insidious form of dishonesty is telling a half-truth and withholding the other half—or misleading others by the inflection of voice, insinuation, innuendo, by gesture, or suggestion or by what is left unsaid. There is no more disgraceful behavior than in pretending to do, to act, to support or to accomplish something when inside just the opposite is felt and when the heart is cold or unsympathetic.

Those who rely upon the letter of the law, but violate the spirit and ignore every intention of honesty, do not make good leaders. Intent is the important thing—mere appearance of truthfulness or willingness is not enough.

Of all the good qualities that can be listed, and the list is a long one, willingness to be helpful, plus honesty and absolute integrity, are the most important to leaders who desire to secure the confidence of others. Without these qualities in large measure there can be no unified strength, no continued effort, no orderly long-range accomplishment.—W. C. SUTHERLAND, *Director, NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

Volunteers in the Recreation Program

All of us should review the following ways of obtaining and giving recognition to volunteers, as brought out in the 8th Annual New Hampshire-Vermont Recreation Weekend Meeting, 1956:

Recruiting

• Publicize need for volunteers and make contacts personally to learn other people's interests and abilities.

• High schools are often good sources of youth leaders. Work with school officials in selecting youngsters from each class who are interested in helping with the recreation program. In this way continuity is established and as the older ones move along, the younger ones replace them as leaders.

• Use a newcomers' club as a source of volunteers. These new people in town are usually glad to have an opportunity to meet others in this way and are willing to devote time to the program.

• Military recruiters are urged to participate in community activities where they are stationed and this is another possible source.

• Claremont, New Hampshire, has an organized group of high school boys and girls called the Volunteer Service Corps, who give time at the community center, leading story-telling, lifesaving, riflery, and so on. Interested students fill out volunteer forms, showing preference for special activities and mentioning any special talent.

• In approaching and recruiting volunteers, try to impress upon them the importance of the job and that each one has the qualifications to do his specific job. In working with adult volunteers, do not ask for too much time. Once the volunteer is sold upon the aims, ideals, and importance of your program and is interested, he is glad to help.

• Use public speaking engagements to put across the need for volunteers and recruit help in this way.

Recognition

It is most important that volunteers receive recognition for their work. A volunteer activity can well be a form of recreation. There are a great many compensations, other than monetary, for those making such contributions.

• Recognition may be accomplished through newspaper and radio publicity, or some other form of public acclaim.

• With younger volunteers, recognition can be given by awarding arm-patches and special privileges at the center.

• Volunteers may be awarded certificates at a banquet to show appreciation for their services.

• High school credit sometimes can be arranged for volunteer service on playgrounds and in community centers. This must be worked out with school authorities and have their cooperation and approval.

• "Thank you" letters should be written for all volunteer services, no matter how small. ■

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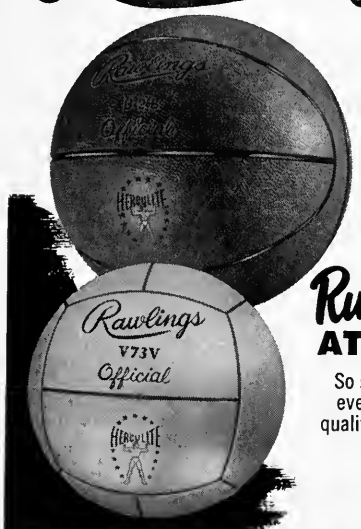

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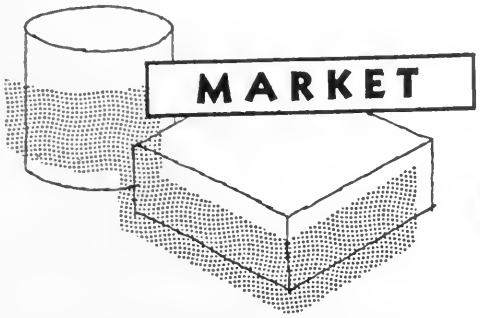
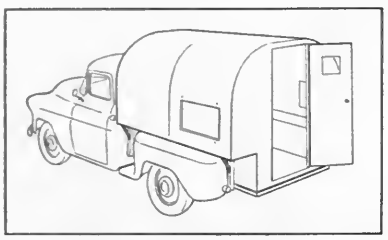


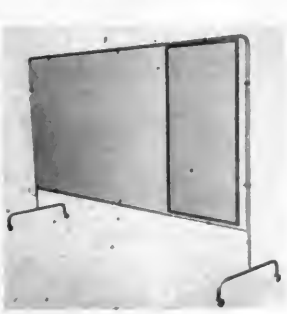
NEWS

If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE *mention that you read about it on* RECREATION *magazine's Market News page.*

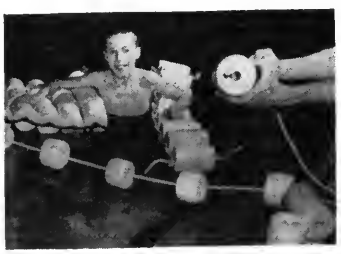


♦ A free plan for a demountable pick-up-truck cover has been designed by the engineering department of Masonite Corporation. The portable cover provides a snug temporary shelter, ideal for sportsmen, which can be built at low cost. It has a floor, an entry door with a window, and three plexiglass windows—and a bench on each side if desired. The curved top is formed of Tempered Presdwood bent over ribs of metal conduit. For a copy of the plan, No. AE-321, write to the Home Service Bureau, Masonite Corporation, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago 2, Illinois.

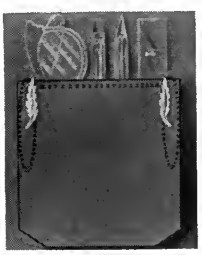
♦ The Selleck Catamaran is a non-sinkable, twin-hull water craft that is well suited for camps and other recreation areas where instructions in basic paddling and rowing are given; and it is also outstanding for lifeguard work. The self-balancing twin-float construction affords unusual stability and freedom from tipping and rocking. It is convenient to launch and beach as one man can stand between the floats, pick up the craft, and easily carry it in or out of the water. Available in two sizes: the standard and the larger crew-size model. Selleck Watercycle Company, Inc., Catamaran Division, Boca Raton, Florida.



♦ Foldcraft Portable Partitions offer a quick and easy solution to the problem of accommodating different classes, meetings or other groups in limited space. They are light in weight, move easily on heavy-duty swivel casters, and can be used in combinations to form as many separate cubicles as desired. The panels of these partitions are made of smooth, tempered hardboard framed in heavy-gauge tubular steel for extra strength. One side of the panel is treated for use as a chalk board; a handy bulletin or tack board which can be moved from one end of the panel to the other is an added feature. The partitions are available in four- to ten-foot lengths, and the height is adjustable from five to six feet. They nest and store compactly when not in use. Foldcraft, Mendota, Minnesota.



♦ Handi-Floats, made of cellular plastic, are an answer to many beach and pool needs: for lifelines, markers, buoys, playthings, and other uses. They are available in three sizes, all permanently buoyant, lightweight but tough, resistant to marine growth and rot. They cannot absorb water and they air dry rapidly. B. F. Goodrich Sponge Products Division, Shelton, Connecticut.



♦ Marvel Clip prevents pencils, glasses, and other objects from falling out of shirt pockets when the wearer bends over. This new pocket clip applies steady tension to pocket sides through the spring action of a special phosphor wire. It is automatically adjustable to any pocket size and is easily attached. The clip ends are sealed by small ornaments which may be replaced with initials, trade or other identification symbols. Popular Products Company, Sussex 1, New Jersey.

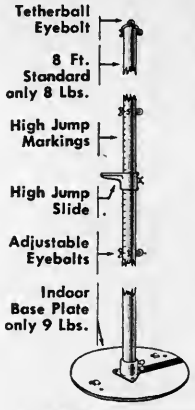
Booklets and Brochures

● *Improving Athletic Fields* by Dr. Fred V. Grau is a twenty-four page informational booklet available free of charge from the West Point Products Corporation, West Point, Pennsylvania.

● "Why Shuffleboard Should be a Part of Your Recreation Program" is a colorful and interesting little brochure on table shuffleboard. Free from the American Shuffleboard Company, Union City, New Jersey.

● *Official Softball Rules* and *1956 Famous Slugger Yearbook*, the two popular editions offered annually by Hillerich & Bradsby, are now available from local sporting goods dealers or from the company, 434-436 Finzer Street, Louisville 2, Kentucky.

● Swimming pool equipment and supplies are featured in Catalog AB, which is available with a color chart for pool paint from Ocean Pool Supply Company, Inc., 866 Sixth Avenue, New York 1, New York.



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Camping • A Guide to Outdoor Safety and Comfort

Arthur H. DesGrey. Based on the experience of seasoned campers, this book shows how outdoor living can be made comfortable and reasonably free from hazard . . . with minimum effort and expense. Discusses sanitation, water supply, recreational activities, fishing, food supply, camp cookery, storm protection, insect repellents, etc. *53 ills., 171 pp.* **$3**

The THEORY of CAMPING

Frank L. Irwin. This book shows how camping can have an important role in the elementary or secondary school program. It explains the educational aspects of organized camping, the part camping plays in achieving the goals of American education, and the specific methods by which camping can be used to attain these goals. *178 pp.* **$3.25**

BOY'S BOOK of SNAKES

Percy A. Morris. Here are the true, interesting facts about snakes. Book shows how useful many of them are, how to tell one kind from another, and how to catch the useful ones for pets. There is information on the poisonous snakes, too, including first aid for snake bite. A fine introduction to the reptile world, and a highly popular one.
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James G. Needham. An easy way to become acquainted with the beauty and infinite variety of common insects. Clearly and simply, the book relates the story of the insect world, revealing what insects are like, where they are found, and what they do in the world. Designed especially for the beginner.
85 ills., 129 pp. **$2.25**

The SEASHORE PARADE

Muriel Lewin Guberlet. This delightful book makes a visit to the seashore a new and rewarding experience. Combining line drawings with its descriptions, the book gives colorful and curious facts about plankton, sponges, jellyfish, sea angels, starfish, and many kinds of shellfish—all the myriad sea life that inhabits the salty waters of our coast.
64 ills., 197 pp. **$2.00**

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Nash—PHILOSOPHY of RECREATION and LEISURE

This book deals with the leisure time activities of adolescents and adults. Education as a process is discussed only as it lays the foundation for a wide range of leisure pursuits. It is a study of what men do with time made captive through the development of the machine. This book presents a philosophy. The treatment is accumulative but each chapter is, in a sense, a unit presentation of the problem of the use of leisure. Illustrations in support of each chapter's theme are intended, first, to elaborate the part and, second, to throw light on the total concept of man's striving for a fullness of life through leisure. **By JAY B. NASH. 222 pages, illustrated. PRICE, $2.50.**

Fielder—THE RHYTHMIC PROGRAM for ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

This book is planned and produced for classroom teachers and supervisors in elementary schools; it is intended to serve as a textbook in colleges and universities for such courses as methods of teaching rhythms in elementary schools. It embodies the various phases of a well-rounded program of rhythmic activities. It suggests time for each phase and shows the interdependence of all. It also demonstrates the possibilities of continuity and the relatedness of previous learnings with new learnings which grow in complexity as children develop greater insights. **By GRACE FIELDER. 244 pages, illustrated. PRICE, $3.50.**

Larson-Yocum—MEASUREMENT and EVALUATION in PHYSICAL HEALTH and RECREATION EDUCATION

This book may be used for both elementary and advanced courses in measurement and evaluation—and as a measurement and evaluation reference book. It is so detailed and complete that it makes the purchase of a work on tests and measurements unnecessary. It also can be used as a text on statistics—and there is no other dual purpose text and workbook combined in one book. One of its most practical features is the use of the "Photo-code" technique on the presentation of individual tests and also the statistical procedures. **By LEONARD A. LARSON and RACHAEL DUNAVEN YOCUM. 512 pages, 164 illustrations, charts and tables. PRICE, $4.25.**

O'Keefe-Aldrich—EDUCATION THROUGH PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

This book is unique in that it not only presents the activities that should be included in the elementary school physical education program, but clearly shows how the program can be organized and conducted in the many school situations throughout the country in which facilities, equipment, and available space often affect the nature of the program.

The authors present in a practical and logical way the bases for selecting activities, the fundamental principles underlying the program, the objectives of a program, the desirable amount of time to devote to the total program, and the numerous activities and criteria for evaluating the activities. **By PATTRIC RUTH O'KEEFE and ANITA ALDRICH. 331 pages, 154 illustrations. PRICE, $4.50.**

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Books & Pamphlets Received

ADVENTURES OF A SLUM FIGHTER, Charles F. Palmer. Tupper and Love, Inc., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 272. $4.00.

AGE OF AUTOMATION, THE—Its Effect on Human Welfare, Warner Bloomberg, Jr. League for Industrial Democracy, 112 E. 19th Street, New York. Pp. 39. $.35.

AQUATICS, SYNCHRONIZED SWIMMING, WINTER SPORTS AND OUTING ACTIVITIES GUIDE, July 1955-July 1957, with Official Rules. Doris Bullock and Louise Roloff, Editors. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 60. $.75.

ART AND PLAY THERAPY, Emery I. Gondor, Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York. Pp. 61. $.95.*

ART FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN, Arne W. Randall. The College Bookstore, Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas. Pp. 104 (mimeographed). $2.50.

BACK TO WHAT WOODSHED? (#232—Delinquency), Justine Wise Polier. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

BOOK OF BADMINTON, THE, Eddy Choong and Fred Brundle. Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York 16. Pp. 128. $3.75.

COMMUNITY PROGRAMS FOR MENTAL HEALTH, Ruth Kotinsky and Helen L. Witmer, Editors. Published for the Commonwealth Fund by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge 38. Pp. 362. $5.00.

EDUCATION FOR LATER MATURITY, compiled by Dr. Wilma Donahue for the Adult Education Association Committee on Education for the Aging. Whiteside, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 338. $4.50.*

FOLK DANCE GUIDE—6th Annual Edition, 1956. Paul Schwartz, Publisher, Box 342, Cooper Station, New York 3. Pp. 24. $1.00.

HOW TO CHOOSE A CAMP FOR YOUR CHILD (#231), Ernest Osborne. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

JUNGLE PRIZE—A one-act play of Malaya, Marion Holmes. Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 32. $.50.*

LEADERSHIP AND MORALE and LEADERSHIP IN ACTION, Daniel R. Davies and Kenneth F. Herrold. Arthur C. Croft Publications, 100 Garfield Avenue, New London, Connecticut. Pp. 55 and pp. 54. $2.50 each.

MASTER DIVER AND UNDERWATER SPORTSMAN, THE, Captain T. A. Hampton. John de Graff, Inc., 64 West 23rd Street, New York. Pp. 208. $3.50.

MASTER STUNT BOOK, THE, Lawrence M. Brings. T. S. Denison & Company, 321 Fifth Avenue South, Minneapolis 15. Pp. 431. $3.95.

NATIONAL-FOREST VACATIONS. Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 64. $.25.

OBJECTIVES OF THE MENTAL HEALTH PROJECT FOR THE DEAF, Dr. Franz J. Kallmann. American Annals of the Deaf, Gallaudet College, Washington 2, D. C. Pp. 15. $.25.

PACK YOUR LEISURE WITH PROFIT AND PLEASURE, Corinne Updegraff Wells. Prentice-Hall, Inc., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 367. $3.95.*

PREHISTORIC PEOPLE OF THE NORTHERN SOUTHWEST, Joe Ben Wheat. Grand Canyon Natural History Association, Box 219, Grand Canyon, Arizona. Pp. 38. $.50 plus $.08 postage.

RIDE WITH THE SUN—An Anthology of Folk Tales and Stories from the United Nations, Harold Courlander, Editor. Juvenile Books, Whittlesey House, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36, Pp. 296. $3.50.*

SENIOR CITIZEN IN OUR COMMUNITY, THE (A community study of the living conditions and needs of the persons sixty-five and over in Long Beach.) Community Welfare Council, 1213 Cedar Avenue, Long Beach, California. Pp. 59. $1.00.

SKIN DIVING AND EXPLORING UNDERWATER, John Sweeney. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 176. $3.50.*

SOCIOLOGY OF URBANIZATION: A STUDY IN RURBAN SOCIETY, Dr. T. Earl Sullenger. Braun-Brumfield, Inc., Ann Arbor, Michigan. Pp. 269. $3.50.

SUMMER JOB GUIDE FOR STUDENTS AND COUNSELORS, 1956 Edition. Big Brother Movement, 33 Union Square West, New York 3. Pp. 4. $.10.

TOOLS FOR SPEAKING AND SINGING, Gertrude Wheeler Beckman. G. Schirmer, Inc., 3 East 43rd Street, New York. Pp. 157. $4.00.

* These publications are available from the National Recreation Association at list price plus fifteen cents for each book ordered to cover postage and handling. *Active Associate and Affiliate Members of the Association receive a ten per cent discount on list price.* Remittances should accompany orders from individuals; organizations and recreation departments will be billed on their official orders. Address orders to Combined Book Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

Magazine Articles

THE EDUCATION DIGEST, *March 1956*
- How Can We Get Enough Good Teachers—And Keep Them?
- Using Tests for Evaluation, *Robert L. Ebel.*

JOURNAL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, RECREATION, *March 1956*
- A Winter Vacation Camp, *Leslie S. Clark.*
- Lumey Sticks, *Joy Garrison and Milly Doren.*

———, *April 1956*
- Summer Fun for Teen-Agers, *Louis E. Means.*
- Adventures in Nature Study, *Bettye Breeser.*
- Softball Play Situations, *Marjorie Kelly.*

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Underwater Recreation

Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation. Underwater Recreation, 834 West Olympic, Los Angeles 15. Pp. 62. $1.15.

An excellent and instructive manual on new developments not only in safety, but in improvement of skills, communications, and organized program activities in underwater recreation. This is about the most practical for use by a recreation department that we have seen on the subject. The two major sections of the book are, again, skin diving and scuba diving (see article page 228), and most of the principles stated pertain to both.

The Los Angeles County Department of Parks and Recreation is one of the public recreation departments taking the lead in this new type of recreation. as revealed in "Recreation Goes Underwater," by Al Tillman, underwater recreation coordinator, in the February 1955 issue of RECREATION. Al is one of the editors of this book, the other is William E. Starr.

Information is well organized for easy reference, and its style of presentation makes for interesting reading. The sense of humor displayed by Jess Gruel's illustrations adds an entertaining element without in the least detracting from the seriousness of the subject. A reading list is appended.

Recommended for any recreation agency considering these sports as a program activity.

Program Handbook for Army Service Club Personnel

Department of the Army Pamphlet 28-1. Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Pp. 230. Paper, $1.25.

This 230-page booklet is written primarily, of course, for Army Service Club personnel. It is reviewed here, however, in the hope that those who work with teen-agers and adults will order a copy and use it for its excellent program content.

The sections on social recreation (themes for special days, carnivals, ballroom dances, and so on), creative activities—including crafts and music, and the section on intellectual pursuits, including quiz programs, discussion groups, hobby and interest groups, are all carefully prepared and contain excellent program ideas.

The material is beautifully organized, carefully detailed, and is an excellent resource for program activities. Don't let the title throw you off. If you do, you're missing a very fine, inexpensive book geared to young adults—and such books are hard to find.—*Virginia Musselman, Program Service, NRA.*

Community Organization—Theory and Principles

Murray G. Ross. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 239. $3.00.*

The purpose of this book, as stated by the author in the preface, is "to set forth a conception of the community organization process, to describe its nature, and to outline the principles which facilitate its development." He does not contend it is the only approach or the most useful in all situations, yet lay and professional leaders familiar with community forces will readily realize the worth of this particular process.

Discussions of the basic principles of community organization and the basic factors which influence organization methods explain and emphasize the uniting of people in common action as the essential task of community organization.

As evidences of today's need for wider understanding and use of the best in community organization processes, the author cites the results of the present mobility of population and modern technology in terms of weakening the sense of "belonging to the community," of the lack of "sinking of roots" and of the establishment of "neighborly relations."

Any lay or professional person actively engaged in community welfare efforts, be he social case worker, recreation and group worker or community organization worker, will find in the final chapter on "The Role of the Professional Worker," a series of valuable principles and suggestions to guide him in his working relationships with the various forces which constitute the total community setting.—*Charles E. Reed*, Director, NRA Field Services.

A Saw Screams at Midnight (The Whodunit-Yourself Book)

G. A. Mills. E. P. Dutton & Company, Inc., 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 96. $2.50.*

If you are a do-it-yourselfer and want to have fun, take a look at this delightfully zany book which kids the home craftsman and offers him a fare of how-to-do-it ideas with a frankly nutty flavor. It is a book for the craft fans who do not take themselves too seriously—or for anyone with a sense of humor. Try it out on the craftsman in your own home, you know, "the guy with a cellar full of tools and sawdust in his hair."

The author has a field day with such topics as "How to Speak Hardwarese," "Wiring — The Baseboard Jungle," "How to Cut Down on Your Hammer Strokes," and so on. He, further, gives specific instructions for a collection of mad projects, among them: How to Hang a Door; The Home With the Homemade Look; Teakettle That Whistles Dixie; A Modern Ivy Planter From That Old Stradivarius; Plaques for Walls Slightly Cracked. Fully illustrated with drawings and pictures of these whacky projects—most of which were actually constructed by the author—and many photographs posed by Carl Reiner, TV comedian.

Planning School-Community Swimming Pools

Louis E. Means and Charles D. Gibson. California State Department of Education, Sacramento, California. Pp. 58. $.60.

This profusely illustrated booklet is a valuable addition to the growing literature on the subject of swimming pools. Prepared under the direction of The Bureau of Health. Physical Education. and Recreation, after consultation with a large number of local authorities, it contains excellent suggestions with reference to cooperative pool planning and the development of a comprehensive aquatics program. It affords much valuable information with reference to space and facility requirements and the suitability of various types of pools for aquatic activities. Some pool types, however, receive rather casual consideration, and no mention is made of the fan-shape pool, a type that is gaining in favor in many sections of the country. —*George D. Butler*, NRA Research Department.

* See footnote on page 247.

Recreation Leadership Courses

Sponsored by the National Recreation Association
and
Local Recreation Agencies

May, June and July, 1956

HELEN M. DAUNCEY Social and Playground Recreation	Altoona, Pennsylvania June 7-8	David M. Langkammer, Superintendent of Recreation
	Toledo, Ohio June 11-14	Arthur G. Morse, Supervisor of Recreation, 214 Safety Building
	York, Pennsylvania June 18-19	Mrs. Sylvia C. Newcombe, Superintendent, York Recreation Commission
	Westchester County, New York June 21	Miss Vivian O. Wills, Assistant Superintendent, Westchester County Recreation Commission, White Plains
	State of Rhode Island June 28-29	William H. Cotter, Jr., Chief, Bureau of Recreation, State Office Building, Providence
	Whitinsville, Massachusetts July 2-3	Roscoe Marker, Superintendent, Northbridge Playground and Recreation Commission
RUTH G. EHLERS Playground Recreation	Fayette County, Kentucky May 7-10	John F. Gettler, Director, Fayette County Playground and Recreation Board, Lexington
	Mankato, Minnesota June 4-5	Robert L. Horney, NRA District Representative, 223 Davis Building, 151 Michigan Street, Toledo, Ohio
	St. Cloud, Minnesota June 6-8	
	Virginia, Minnesota June 12-13	
	Superior, Wisconsin June 15-16	
	Shepherdstown, West Virginia July 9-12	Dr. Oliver S. Ikenberry, President, Shepherd College
ANNE LIVINGSTON Playground Recreation	Sheboygan, Wisconsin June 12-15	Howard Rich, Director of Public Recreation
MILDRED SCANLON Playground Recreation	Pittsfield, Massachusetts June 18-21	Vincent J. Herbert, Superintendent, Board of Park Commissioners
GRACE WALKER Creative and Playground Recreation	Clifftop, West Virginia June 6-8	L. A. Toney, State Leader, Extension Work, Institute
	Lancaster, Pennsylvania June 11-12	Albert E. Reese, Director of Recreation, 135 N. Lime Street
FRANK A. STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Toledo, Ohio June 11-14	Arthur G. Morse, Supervisor of Recreation, 214 Safety Building
	Altoona, Pennsylvania June 22-23	David M. Langkammer, Superintendent of Recreation

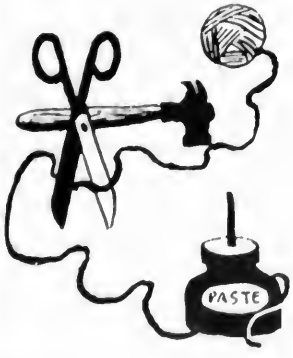
Miss Dauncey will conduct four recreation leadership training courses for the United States Air Forces in Europe between May 1 and June 4, with emphasis on the Air Force Youth Activities Program.

Frank A. Staples will be conducting Arts and Crafts training workshops between May 14 and June 7 at Air Bases at the following locations: Abilene, Texas; Ardmore, Oklahoma; Little Rock, Arkansas; Blytheville, Arkansas. If you are interested in further details with reference to his availability for consultation during this period, or in the possibility of participating in these training workshops, please communicate with Raymond Morrison, regional representative of the Office of Community Services, Department of the Air Force, at 248 Casa Blanca, Fort Worth 7, Texas.

A two-day statewide summer playground training course for New Hampshire will be held at Bristol on June 15 and 16. Members of the Association's leadership training staff will be assisted by Waldo Hainsworth, NRA district representative, and Richard A. (Wink) Tapply, director of recreation, Bristol. For further information or to register please write to Mr. Hainsworth, Fowler Road, Northbridge, Massachusetts.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of the course, registration, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

JUNE is National Recreation Month



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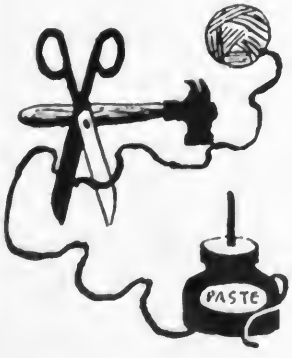

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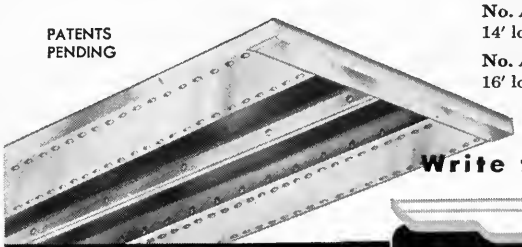

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NEXT ISSUE

The next issue, our Congress Issue, of RECREATION, will be published in September and will carry detailed last-minute information about the international meeting. Great plans are afoot, so don't miss it. . . . This issue will also carry, free to subscribers and members, a supplementary catalog of over seven-hundred recreation books, *The Guide to Recreation Reading*. (See page 284 of this issue for further details.) A happy summer holiday to our readers. We will see you in the fall!

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Active associate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or part-time employed basis or as volunteers in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization and whose cooperation in the work of the association would, in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

Contributors

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

The First Half Century is the Hardest

A short lifetime ago—fifty years—the National Recreation Association was born, welcomed by President Theodore Roosevelt at a White House meeting of the Association's board of directors. Twenty-five years later President Herbert Hoover again made the White House a sounding board for the recreation needs of the American people by holding a meeting of the board of directors.

For fifty years the NRA has been a part of the persistent conscience of the American people, whispering what ought to be. When the whispers went unheeded a little shouting cleared the lungs.

The idea that play was a part of normal growth was then a novel idea. The NRA asserted that city life was ill-suited for children. In the planning of our cities the children had been left out. I was one of those children who tried to play football on an alley paved with cobblestones. I also tried to roller skate on brick sidewalks. *Then* only a handful of cities provided playgrounds of any sort; *now* there are few that do not. *Then* there were no trained play leaders; *now* the play leader is a member of a respected profession taught by many colleges whose graduates make the playgrounds hum.

Among NRA's honored presidents was Joseph Lee, philosopher of play, who wrote *Play and Education*, John H. Finley, college president and editor of *The New York Times*, and Howard Braucher, idealist turned executive, statesman in social work.

Joseph Lee, John Finley, and Howard Braucher left indelible impressions, not only on the NRA but on their times. They, and many unknown soldiers in the ranks, have made it possible for the NRA in its fiftieth year to strive with increasing success to make the profession of recreation leadership one of the most outstanding influences in the American way of life. By games, sports, and carry-over skills in arts and crafts and other cultural interests, recreation leaders are equal partners with school teachers in molding incentive and character. The NRA will always be fighting the battles of the recreation leader against political pressure and for the highest professional standards.

The ultimate strength of the National Recreation Association lies in the devotion and civic spirit of thousands of laymen and women on boards, committees, and foundations who steadily hold the line and keep advancing it.

NRA's Fiftieth Anniversary is marked by three outstanding events: Our new home headquarters, a building of charm and adequacy—the reconditioned former Whitney Art Museum—is in full swing. The first nation-wide drive for resources to permit the NRA to meet ever-increasing demands upon its staff, publications, and services is being planned. The final great event will be the International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, September 30 to October 5, the first in twenty years and the most far-reaching ever attempted, with participants from many lands.

The NRA persuaded the International Educational Exchange Service of the State Department to invite a number of recreation leaders from different countries. Fifty or more American communities have been organized to receive these overseas leaders into their recreation and civic lives for varying periods—weeks or months.

The International Recreation Congress has grown out of two missions undertaken by the International Recreation Service of the NRA when Mr. and Mrs. Thomas E. Rivers visited thirteen countries in 1952, and twenty-two countries on a second trip in 1955.

We are fortunate to have Joseph Prendergast as executive director. His zeal, devotion, and ability find a keen response in the enthusiastic cooperation of a staff second to that of no other civic organization.

The workers of fifty years ago, including myself, did not foresee the scope, the widening horizons of activities, or the potent influence NRA and recreation would come to wield. May the next fifty years be even more fruitful in the pursuit of happiness, through a sound mind in a sound body, both mind and body more and more engaged in creative leisure-time activities satisfying to the deepest needs of men.

Chairman, National Recreation Association Board of Directors.

Things You Should Know . .

▶ MANY THANKS TO OUR GOOD FRIENDS, for the warm Golden Anniversary congratulations which are still pouring into National Recreation Association headquarters. They now number in the hundreds and include many interesting and distinguished names.

▶ IF YOU HAVE MISSED DETAILS OF THE NEW NATIONAL RECREATION INTERNSHIP PROGRAM, write to NRA's Recreation Personnel Service for further information. Association *Membership Letters* have been carrying the full story.

▶ THE 58TH ANNUAL CONFERENCE of the American Institute of Park Executives will be held in Seattle, Washington, September 9 to 14.

▶ AS WE GO TO PRESS, proclamations setting aside June as *National Recreation Month* have been received from thirty of the forty-eight governors of the United States, and from the governor of Hawaii. Many other exciting events are popping. Civic leaders in thirty-seven states are receiving special 50th Anniversary certificates of appreciation from the National Recreation Association, for outstanding contributions to the recreation program in their own communities. One hundred and forty-nine people and forty-four clubs or civic groups in one hundred and two cities are being honored. Many other special events have been arranged in communities across the country; and national and local publicity will give an added boost to recreation in America.

▶ THE JUNE ISSUE of the *Tennessee Town and City* is devoted to National Recreation Month and the subject of recreation.

▶ A NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE for India's teen-agers, *Sunshine*, has been recently established by its editor, G. H. Krishnayya, according to the April issue of the *NEA Journal*. The publication will feature science and nature stories, tales of India and how-to-do-it articles, and will be printed in both English and Hindi. Yearly two-dollar subscriptions may be ordered from: Manager, Sunshine Publishing House, 5556 Shivajinagar, Poona 5, India, with checks payable to the *Sunshine* account at the National City Bank of New York in Bombay, India.

▶ ABOVE, TENLEY ALBRIGHT (RIGHT), AND ADELAIDE BALL, at the 50th Anniversary reception of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association in New York, May 23. Miss Albright is U. S. Olympic Champion figure skater and Miss Ball is alderman of Newton, Massachusetts.

▶ A BILL TO PUNISH PARENTS for failing to act in cases of juvenile delinquency has been approved by Governor Averell Harriman of New York. The new law, effective in July, will make parents liable to fines of up to two hundred and fifty dollars and jail sentences up to thirty days, if they are judged delinquent in their handling of their children. "I am skeptical of the results," stated the governor dubiously. He feels, however, that it is worth a fair trial.

▶ THE 1956 CONFERENCE of State Inter-Agencies Committees for Recreation was held May 1 and 2 at Lake Hope State Park, Ohio, with representatives from the following states and organizations: Michigan, Missouri, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Virginia, the Federal Inter-Agency Committee for Recreation, and the NRA. The 1957 conference is scheduled to be held in Missouri.

▶ THE GIRL SCOUT SENIOR ROUNDUP will be the first large scale encampment by the Girl Scouts and is being held June 29 to July 11 at the Highland State Recreation Area, Milford, Michigan. It is estimated that over five thousand teen-age girls will participate. For further information write Girl Scouts National Headquarters, 155 East 44th Street, New York 17.

▶ PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S MEETING ON THE PHYSICAL FITNESS of American youth is scheduled for June 18 and 19 at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis. Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the NRA, has been invited to attend.

▶ TRAIL RIDER TRIPS are announced again this year by the American Forestry Association. Fifteen pack trips, by horse or canoe into America's remaining wilderness areas, will rally in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. They vary from ten to twelve days in length, and costs, ranging from $200 to $250 per person are shared by the riders. For more information, write to American Forestry Association, 919 Seventeenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.

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Additional Information

The announcement in our May 1956 issue—of available reprints of Dr. Alexander Reid Martin's address, "A Philosophy of Recreation," delivered at the Second Southern Regional Conference for Hospital Recreation, at the University of North Carolina—neglected to state that this address was printed by the university and distributed by the North Carolina Recreation Commission. Reprint permission was granted to the NRA by the commission.

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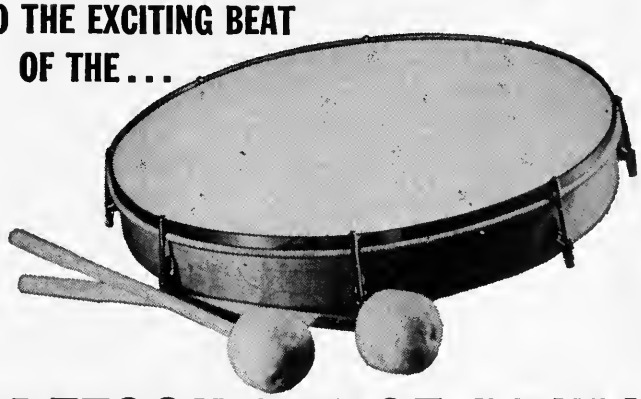

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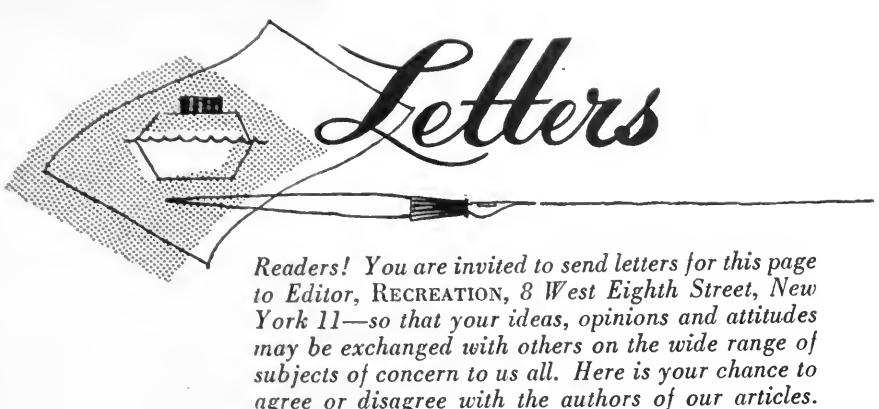

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

Do You Need Extras?

Sirs:

I should like to compliment you and your staff on a most excellent playground issue of RECREATION. I believe it is the best such issue in my experience in the professional field. It is so good, in fact, that I am ordering copies for each of my twenty-two summer playground workers.

JAMES GLENN HUDSON, *Executive Director, Geneva Youth Bureau, Geneva, New York.*

* * * *

Sirs:

Your April issue of RECREATION is a real beauty. I'm sure you are getting many fine comments on it, so let me add mine too. The issue has a superb balance of recreation and playground maintenance material, and it's going to sit on my desk for some time as an inspiration to pour over for ideas for handling playground material for *The American City.*

DOUGLAS S. POWELL, *Associate Editor,* American City Magazine, *New York City.*

A Rose Is A Rose

Sirs:

In "On The Campus," in your April issue, our football player is John Witte, not John White, but a rose is a rose is a rose.

A while back Jimmy Rogers spent two days on the campus during which time he addressed the professional recreation majors, the regular meeting of the Oregon State College section of the AAHPER, and a dinner meeting of the combined physical education, health, and recreation staffs of Oregon State College and the University of Oregon. His trip was sponsored jointly by the college and the AAHPER chapter.

I have just been informed that two of our senior girls are having an article published on arts and crafts in the May issue of RECREATION. Contribution of an article to a professional magazine was a class assignment in my community recreation class last term. This printing will provide great incentive to future classes and perhaps the groans on next assignment day will not be nearly so vociferous.

MORTIMER MORRIS, *Associate Professor of Recreation, Oregon State College, Corvallis, Oregon.*

"Only a Play Leader"

Sirs:

Who can ever forget Howard Braucher's editorial on "Mere Play"? The phrase "only a play leader" is unforgettable, and it is as timely now as it was when first published, over two decades ago. I am delighted to see it reprinted in the April issue. Braucher had a very unique way of writing concise, stimulating, and highly valuable editorials—a rare gift.

The National Recreation Association, of which he was foremost leader for so many years, has done more than any other organization to make America conscious of the importance of wholesome recreation. Fifty years of continuous service is indeed a great accomplishment. Congratulations!

MARTIN H. NEUMEYER, *Head, Department of Sociology, University of Southern California, Los Angeles.*

What's in a Name?

Sirs:

Apropos of Mr. Charles Odegaard's letter, in the March issue, about standardization of names: while we are at it, why don't we also try to do something about a name for our profession rather than a description of what we do?

We call ourselves "recreation worker" or "recreation leader" or "recreation supervisor" or "recreation administrator," but why not a single word which everyone would come to recognize as the label of the profession? Perhaps a manufactured word would do the trick—a word based on the word "recreation" such as "recreationist" or "recreationalist." Undoubtedly it would sound strange at first—but probably so did chemist or psychologist or optometrist or all the other truly professional names that were so evolved and which are now part of everyone's vocabulary.

We are not the only profession in this situation, I know—witness the "social worker" for example—but that is no reason for not attempting to correct it. We like to think of ourselves as a profession—why not do something about getting a professional name? We don't call a teacher "an education worker" or an attorney "a law worker"— why do it in our field?

Perhaps this letter will "start the ball rolling." I'd like to see some comments from the field in your columns.

M. C. THILTGEN, *Superintendent, Recreation Department, San Mateo, California.*

Further Congratulations

Among many thoughtful letters and telegrams from organizations, municipal recreation departments, and individuals, congratulating the National Recreation Association on its Golden Anniversary are the following. We wish we had the space in which to share every one of them. However, we herewith extend our sincere appreciation and thanks to all of our good friends.

This Friday our thoughts turn back to April 13, 1906, when in Washington, D. C., a galaxy of national leaders, under the honorary presidency of the President of the United States, brought into being the Playground Association of America. Fifty years have seen dramatic changes. It is as far from that Playground Association to the present National Recreation Association as it is from the Republicanism of Teddy Roosevelt to that of President Eisenhower.

Your history and ours are closely linked in the colorful person of Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, founder of the Association, and for thirteen years a member of the faculty of Springfield College. Since that day the interests and activities of the new movement, now known as the National Recreation Association, and the college have been intertwined, and we look forward to another half-century of cooperation.

So it is with particular warmth that we now congratulate you and the National Recreation Association upon this Golden Anniversary and wish you both many long years of continuing public service.—DONALD C. STONE, *President, Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.*

* * * *

On behalf of the Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., I am happy to extend greetings

for National Recreation Month and the Golden Anniversary of the National Recreation Association.

We know that Scouting for girls has benefited through the years by the development of increasing opportunities and facilities for recreation, and that our common objectives are supported by active cooperation in communities.

Many of the professional workers in Girl Scouting also belong to your organization, and we work together on the national level as fellow-members of the National Social Welfare Assembly.

The contribution which the National Recreation Association is making to the welfare of the public gains in importance from year to year, as people of all ages seek ways of using leisure time that are both creative and rewarding. We are most happy to express the best wishes of our entire membership for many more years of useful service, and to pledge our continued cooperation.—MRS. ROY F. LAYTON, *President, Girl Scouts of the United States of America.*

* * * *

Camp Fire Girls, founded by Luther Halsey Gulick, who was also an organizer and the first president of the Playground Association of America, extends heartiest congratulations on the fiftieth anniversary of the National Recreation Association.—MARTHA F. ALLEN, *National Director, Camp Fire Girls, Inc.* (Telegram)

* * * *

Congratulations on fifty years of service involving incalculable contributions to growth of recreation for wellbeing of of all people. — GUY L. SHIPPS, *Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan.* (Telegram)

* * * *

The Playground and Recreation Board of Decatur, Illinois, has asked me to extend congratulations to the National Recreation Association on its Golden Anniversary, and also to wish you well in your new home.

The Decatur Recreation Board has many reasons to wish the National Recreation Association well. The history of Decatur shows that as far back as 1907, we have had relationship with the Playground Association of America and later, of course, the National Recreation Association. Members of the staff have done much to help us develop the program that we have today.

Knowing so well what the National Recreation Association has meant to Decatur gives us a fair idea of the tremendous amount of good that your Association has done throughout the country and now the world.

All of us extend our greetings and wish you continued success.—RUSSELL J. FOVAL, *Superintendent of Recreation, Decatur, Illinois.*

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Editorially Speaking

Dedication: To those thousands of people from all walks of life who have contributed in so many ways to the furthering of recreation as a part of community-life, we dedicate this issue of RECREATION, on the Golden Anniversary of the National Recreation Association.

A New Crusade

As the National Recreation Association begins its second half-century of service, America is ready for a new crusade for recreation. It is a crusade, not by proclamation, but by the facts and needs of the times. There are many hundreds of communities with populations of five thousand or more which have not yet established the framework for a community recreation program. In the next few years these communities will be moving ahead. Recreation is on the march. During last year alone, more than one hundred communities for the first time began year-round recreation programs under professional leadership.

We are in the midst of a crusade which is bringing organized, planned, community-sponsored recreation to every community in the United States. Your National Recreation Association is pledged to give every possible support to this new movement.

But the campaign—the crusade, if you will—must carry us far beyond the initial establishment of new recreation departments and organizations. We must seek to lead the recreation movement into a new quality of program, of leadership, of facilities, of organization. America needs and seeks new leisure opportunities and experiences. The time is now for all-out effort by everyone in the recreation movement to meet the challenge of the new leisure. —JOSEPH PRENDERGAST.

The Age of Enjoyment

Our age bears many titles. To W. H. Auden it is "the age of anxiety." Howard Mumford Jones sees it as "the age of violence"—one dark century of increasing horror. Professor Arnold Toynbee classifies it as "the age of militarism." Winston Churchill calls it "the age of coexistence"—or coextinction, as you prefer. Shannon and Weaver recognize our times as "the age of automation," rooted in a matured theory of mathematical communication. To J. Robert Oppenheimer we live in "the age of the atom." James B. Conant sees us as standing on the threshold of "the age of solar energy." Russell Davenport names our era as "the age of fine phrases." Aldous Huxley calls it "the age of idolatries." Our age has been variously described as "the age of apathy," devoid of burning commitments which once made life a crusade; as "the age of the neurotic self"; as "the age of faith," with a return to the church.

I propose our era as "the age of enjoyment." In the closing decades of our century our pace quickens as we advance toward the fulfillment of the ideals of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, the trinity of values once asserted only as philosophical goals in the Declaration of Independence.—DR. PAUL F. DOUGLASS, *in an address at the L. H. Weir Recreation Banquet, April 1955, Indiana University.*

Joseph Lee Speaks

On Space for Recreation: "The setting aside of parks for camping and recreation generally is of vital importance and will become vastly more so as America becomes filled up. We ought even, if necessary, to use for park and beauty purposes land that could be used for food.

"It is not a misfortune to Switzerland that the Lord or somebody has so made their country that it is impossible to reduce it wholly to utilitarian ends, though the railroads up the Jungfrau, etc., are doing their best. The greatest asset of mankind is the unconquerable sea. Some practical man will some day come along to show how it can be made to produce corn or oil or some other means of living miserably in an uninteresting world."

On Recreation as Prevention: "Football and similar dangerous sports give expression to the fighting or knight-errant instinct in every boy, turning it into the proper channel instead of leaving it overflow over the surrounding country. The alternative to a boy in a playless world is break the law or die, and to his everlasting credit he chooses the former alternative.

"I do not believe, however, that the main object of play is prevention of lawlessness or of anything else. It is the expression of the nature that the Lord put into human beings, and its function is positive."—*From Private Letters.*

And To Those We Serve . . .

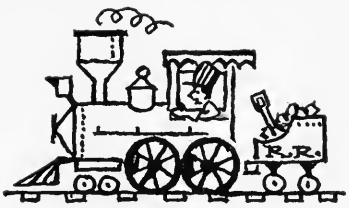
Edna V. Braucher

Edna Braucher has voiced the feelings of all friends of recreation in her prayer written for the dedication of the National Recreation Association's new home. Wife of Howard Braucher, late leader of the recreation movement and head of the National Recreation Association, Mrs. Braucher has contributed generously of her time and her services to the Association during his lifetime and since his death.

A Prayer

"O Thou great Giver of every good and perfect gift, we thank Thee for this moment of culmination. We rejoice in the onward progress of our great movement. May the sense of exaltation and dedication we feel today glow brightly within us. May we in our new and beautiful surroundings be able to relate ourselves ever more closely to the human needs of those we serve. May no machinery or pattern of procedure dim in us the deep and abiding sense that we are working for enlarged and satisfying life experience for our brothers. As we press forward in this pioneer adventure of the human spirit, help us to see clearly and act nobly."

The National Scene
1 9 0 6



★ The American flag had only forty-five stars in 1906.

Probably the greatest news story of that year was the San Francisco earthquake at 5:13 A.M. on April 18. Only a week after the calamity the *Boston Transcript* could print these lines:

> "Some San Francisco folks intend
> This summer to foresake her;
> Because the earth is not a Friend
> Although it is a Quaker."

Two days after the earthquake, bread sold for a dollar a loaf in San Francisco—and wealthy citizens whose money had been in banks were borrowing from those whose bank was a pocket.

In New York, at the other end of the country and under more normal conditions, strictly fresh eggs were seventeen for a quarter and butter was twenty-three cents a pound. The classified advertisements listed a six-room housekeeping apartment on West 69th Street, furnished and with bath, at ten dollars a week; or a nine-room steam-heated apartment, also with bath, in a two-family house in Brookline, Massachusetts, could be rented for thirty-five dollars a month.

Grade school teachers in Boston received increases in salaries that year by vote of the Peabody School Committee; thereafter they were to receive up to a maximum of five-hundred dollars a year. Neat "cash girls" were wanted in New York department stores for three dollars a week with one day off.

Four-cylinder Pope-Hartfords cost twenty-five hundred dollars. This automobile "takes all the hills on the high gear" and runs "five to fifty miles an hour on the level without changing gears." One person in eight hundred owned a car—an Ardsley, Cadillac, Peerless, or Packard; a Studebaker, Oldsmobile or Pope-Hartford.

The Pennsylvania Railroad advertised "eighteen hours from New York to Chicago."

The "aeroplane" was three years old and already "the problem of the century, mechanical flight," was solved. The Wrights had made one hundred and sixty flights, averaging a mile each, and the machine had attained a speed of slightly more than thirty-eight miles per hour.

The *Literary Digest* had an article about the effect of the telephone on our American dialects. "The use of the telephone is bringing about greater similarity in different parts of the country," asserted the president of Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The *San Francisco Examiner* for April 16, 1906, in a front page story, reported telephone communication between that city and New York: "The long distance telephone would seem to have been perfected." Three days earlier the mayors of San Francisco and Oakland were reported as having exchanged wireless telegrams, the first such messages transmitted between those cities.

The *Ladies Home Journal* carried an article by Jane Addams, "The First Five Years at Hull House." *Munsey's Magazine* for September stated that "all told, New York City is spending three hundred thousand dollars a year for school playgrounds."

In 1906 people were singing "Waltz Me Around Again Willie," "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway," "The Good Old Summer Time," and "Everybody Works But Father."

All three Barrymores were appearing on Broadway in the same play, Sir James M. Barrie's latest, *Alice-Sit-by-the-Fire. Charley's Aunt*, the "greatest of comedy successes," was playing; and there were *The Girl of the Golden West* with Blanche Bates, *George Washington, Jr.* with George M. Cohan, and Maude Adams in *Peter Pan.* (Maude Adams was the favorite actress of Yale's class of 1906, Ethel Barrymore was second and Julia Marlowe was third.) Emma Eames, Geraldine Farrar, Madam Schumann-Heink, and Caruso were singing at the Metropolitan.

In Boston, *Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch* was playing; and the great Sarah Bernhardt was promised "late in the season" for a single performance in one act from each of four plays.

Dancing schools taught the glide-waltz, two-step, schottische, polka, half-time, and lanciers. Fashions were affected by the automobile—tourist coats had the "auto-cut", were made of silk and mohair of "dust-shedding qualities." Bathing suits could be had of either mohair or serge with "high or open neck, sailor collar, and with bishop or short sleeves."

There was considerable speculation among editors in 1906 as to presidential candidates for 1908. "Who knows," asked the *Washington Post*, "that the exigency will not arise that shall make it imperative for Mr. Roosevelt to enter the lists? He was drafted in 1900. What has been, may be." Beginning in early 1906, George Harvey, editor of *Harpers Weekly*, carried on a vigorous campaign for Woodrow Wilson's nomination as the Democratic candidate for 1908.

President Theodore Roosevelt was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1906 for his success in bringing about peace between Russia and Japan.

This was the general national scene when the *Boston Transcript* for April 13, 1906, reported the formation, in Washington, D.C., on April 12, of the Playground Association of America. ■

Arthur Williams

An Organization is Born

RAW MATERIAL FOR PLAYGROUNDS. Rubbish pile is not a spot for children; but "where shall they play?"

An understanding of our past is essential to understanding the present and planning intelligently for the future.

THE NEED "to collect and distribute knowledge of and promote interest in playgrounds throughout the country," as brought to the attention of socially conscious citizens, resulted in the birth of the Playground Association of America in Washington, D.C. This purpose was so phrased in the first draft of the Association's constitution. City children were playing in the streets in those days, in vacant lots, railroad yards, on construction projects, or wherever they could find an open space. Traffic accidents were high, and the police were busy arresting young offenders. The big problem before the new organization, then, was: "Where shall they play?"

The idea of starting a playground organization had first been suggested by Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick of New York City to Dr. Henry S. Curtis in November 1905; and it became a reality just one year later. Even before this date, steps had been taken toward providing play spaces for America's children, and Joseph Lee—fighting for playgrounds for the slum children of Boston—already had gone a long way toward earning the title, "Godfather of Play." As Clark W. Hetherington was to write in 1931, "Broadly speaking, it is safe to say that previous to 1906 America had no positive philosophy about the social or educational values of play or recreation. There were recreation activities, but no recreation ideals. . . ."

One of the first meetings of the new Association, arranged by Charles F. Weller of Washington, D. C., was held with President Theodore Roosevelt at the White House. Mr. Roosevelt gave the organization his blessing, agreed to serve as honorary president, and urged that in all its activities an effort be made to keep freedom for the children. (This became a central theme in recreation thinking—"To make it easy for each person to do what he likes best to do, to give him a chance to find others with like interests.") Jacob Riis of New York, nationally known crusader against slums, agreed to serve as honorary vice-president.

At the first organization meeting, Dr. Gulick became president, Dr. Curtis of New York, secretary and assistant treasurer, Henry B. F. Macfarland of Washington, first vice-president, Jane Addams of Chicago, second vice-president, Joseph Lee of Boston, third vice-president, and Felix Warburg of New York, treasurer.

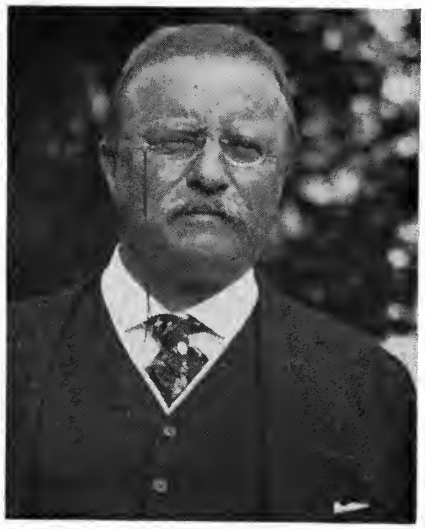
At that time, forty-one cities already were reporting playgrounds under leadership. Today, an estimated twenty thousand publicly-owned neighborhood playgrounds serve millions of children, young people, and adults; while approximately twelve thousand indoor recreation centers and buildings register total attendances of more than one hundred and fifty million people throughout the year.

The first national Congress—the Chicago Play Congress—was held in June 1907. THE PLAYGROUND, monthly magazine which later would become RECREATION, was established in April of that same year, and Joseph Lee wrote in its first issue: "What is wanted on a playground is not the teaching of baseball (it is difficult to prevent a boy from acquiring that accomplishment under any conditions), but the influence of a man or woman of high character. Children are very imitative; it is the incidental teaching by example that counts, especially on the moral side, and nowhere else does example count more than on the playground."

Such leadership is now accepted as a *must* in recreation and, comparatively, the wholesome use of leisure has become a commonplace. It seems incredible, therefore, that in 1907 contempt and derision was hurled at field representatives of the Association when they advocated children's

MR. WILLIAMS *is assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association.*

FIRST SMALL GROUP of organizers included: Beulah Kennard (top left), Dr. George Kober, Commissioner H. B. F. Macfarland, Walter Hatch, Ellen Spencer Mussey, Charles Weller, Myron T. Scudder, Marie Hofer, Mary McDowell, Amelia Hofer, Dr. Luther H. Gulick, Archibald Hill, Seth T. Stewart, Mrs. Samuel Ammon, Sadie American, Dr. Henry S. Curtis (front center), and Dr. Rebecca Stoneroad.



THE PRESIDENT of the U.S., in 1906, vigorously encourages a group of adults to work for children's "play" — a revolutionary conception.

playgrounds. An example is the oft-quoted statement of a congressman who, in questioning the appropriating of government money to teach children to play, said, "You might as well try to teach fishes to swim as children to play." As a milepost of some fifty years of recreation progress, compare this statement with one made in 1953 by Mayor Clark of Philadelphia, "No elected official could . . . eliminate recreation as a major function of local government and expect re-election."

To withstand these early misguided attitudes, the young organization needed all the wisdom, skill, inspiration and public backing which its pioneering leaders could bring to it.

However, from the moment of the first meeting of that staunch little group of visionary citizens in Washington, outstanding leadership was at hand. It was fortunate in having Dr. Gulick at the helm. He had made a study of play and had become deeply convinced of its significance as a social force and in education.

The Russell Sage Foundation became interested in the new Association at this time and, through the sympathetic understanding of Robert W. de Forest, gave it a great deal of help. In November, 1907, the foundation loaned Lee F. Hanmer to serve as the Association's first field secretary. As he traveled from city to city in the interests of playgrounds and recreation, he acquired the nickname of "The Playground Drummer."

Later, the Association was again fortunate in having as its president Joseph Lee, who knew play not only as a philosopher but as a practical social worker, and Howard Braucher as its executive secretary, and finally its president. These two leaders were greatly responsible for the Association's high moral quality, intellectual earnestness, and social insight.

When Howard Braucher became the infant association's first paid secretary in 1909, he did so on the proviso that it become the spearhead of "a nation-wide movement to bring broad recreation opportunities to all the people, regardless of age, sex, religious faiths." This objective was incorporated in the organization's purpose, and was to be Mr. Braucher's guiding principle throughout the years.

In its first program, largely educational, the Association undertook to interpret to the American public the then unrecognized need for a trained professional group of men and women with freedom to organize and administer play and recreation on a community basis. This was a type of worker distinct from the teacher, park administrator, and social worker.

From that day on, the discovery, employment, guidance and serving of this professional group has engaged much of the Association's attention and constitutes one of its unique and outstanding services to America. The public recreation superintendent, the playground director, and the play leader are a distinctly American product and, more specifically, a product of National Recreation Association.

Rapid Growth

It was necessary to add new services steadily to meet the demands of a growing program. The field services to communities were the first, of course. There followed many others, among them consultation service, short-term intensive training institutes, a drama service, music, physical education, field service in relation to park departments, the National Recreation School, field service on recreation and athletics for women and girls, the promotion of play in institutions, four-week institutes in major cities, nature and gardening services, service in the planning of recreation facilities and areas.

The history of the Association is the story of an agency broadening and adapting its work to the swiftly changing American scene. The very alterations in its name—from Playground Association to Playground and Recreation Association in May 1911, and finally to National Recreation Association in June 1930—record an evolution from a children's playground movement to a broad service to adults

MADE BY A PLAYGROUND BOY. Model airplane intrigues Joseph Lee, who exhibits the craft project to Mrs. Thomas Alva Edison and Howard Braucher.

and children; and the final establishment, in 1953, of its International Recreation Service indicates the steady expansion of its horizons.

Its purpose was officially restated in 1950 as follows: "To assure every child in America of a place to play in safety and every person, young and old, an opportunity to find the best, and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time."

This growth has not been without its difficulties; one problem, from the very beginning, has been the grip of commercialized amusement on the American people; another, the puritanical scorn of play, or the glorification of work.

Also obstacles to the work of the Association have been the growing congestion of cities and the unrestrained land exploitation during the era of industrial expansion. City planning, including recreation planning, in the United States was so laggard in the early days that vast urban areas were filled solid, making the price for land for playgrounds and parks in the older sections of cities practically prohibitive. Even today, the great burning problem in the recreation field is *land*.

Two World Wars increased the responsibilities of the Association. During the first it established the War Camp Community Service program, a service which the government recognized as notably successful. Some of its by-products were: increased attention to the recreation of adults; more emphasis on community music, drama, art, crafts, and community recreation buildings. During World War II, its knowledge, experience, and leadership were again made available to and used by the federal government.

What happened in public recreation during the depression years is further proof of the soundness of the recreation movement. The government threw men and money into the construction of recreation facilities, community leadership and instruction. The Works Progress (later the Work Projects) Administration constructed thousands of playgrounds, athletic fields, swimming facilities, picnic areas, winter sport, and other facilities, among them 2,078 new playgrounds. This federal agency had 41,780 individuals, or 1.7 per cent of its total personnel, employed as recreation leaders in June 1939.

Interest in recreation spread accordingly, and the demand for voluntary and paid leadership became very great. Today, this demand far exceeds the number of available trained personnel. Recreation major courses have been established in many of our leading universities and colleges, with the awarding of graduate and postgraduate degrees in recreation. This current demand for trained leaders was dramatically pointed up in *Recreation As a Profession in the Southern Region*, a study conducted by the Personnel Service staff of the Association, published in 1955.

In the first years, leaders of the Russell Sage Foundation had pointed out that the Association should develop its own financial support. The organization and the recreation movement will be forever grateful to those men and women who had the vision and courage to ask for the funds which have made possible the results achieved.

The Association now has over 18,000 contributors. Four new types of service memberships in the Association have been established since the arrival of Joseph Prendergast as executive director, in 1950. They are: *affiliate*, for recreation departments and organizations; *active associate*, for individuals who work in the recreation field; *student associate*, for students taking recreation courses, and *student affiliate*, for student groups.

New also are the eight District Advisory Committees and the eight National Advisory Committees. The National Advisory Council heads up these extremely helpful and valuable groups of professional recreation leaders who represent an important pooling of cooperative effort by those on the firing line and the Association.

One of the things which make the National Recreation Association an unique organization is its work with lay citizens in the provision of local community recreation services. Community leaders can associate with it for service. A special program for honorary citations to be awarded to outstanding lay contributors to the recreation movement which has just been instituted by the Board of Directors as a part of the Fiftieth Anniversary celebration, is described in the article, "National Recreation Month," on page 274.

City planning which, up to the twentieth century, was largely concerned with street systems, now examines every phase of community life and increasingly includes planning for recreation areas and facilities. The Survey and Planning Service of the Association is challenged by an ever-increasing number of requests for service.

Other changes in recreation, through the years, have brought a greater concern for the individual participant in recreation activities, more small group activities rather than large, recreation for the elderly and for persons in hospitals, prisons, and other institutions. Churches are outgrowing the old idea that play is sin and establishing interesting recreation programs for all ages. It is a vital factor in giving America's mounting population of senior citizens a greater source of dignity, worth, and happiness.

And there has come about a greater understanding of the importance of recreation to many things: to mental and physical health; to an enrichment of living, and the development of the human being; to the training of future citizens; to international understanding; and to the fulfillment of our

As early as 1908 delegates piled into charabacs for inspection tours of Congress city's parks and playgrounds.

basic human needs. Recreation, in other words, is becoming recognized as an important part of life. As Howard Braucher said: "Recreation, like education, is for all men everywhere, from the cradle to the grave. It is not merely for those who have suffered misfortune. It is to give to all opportunity for growth, opportunity to be and become themselves. . . . The recreation movement is a movement for the centuries and not just for today and tomorrow. It belongs to and is a part of religion, education, industry, social work, health movements, prevention of crime movements, character building, citizenship movements—yet it belongs exclusively to no one of these for it is in itself one side of life."

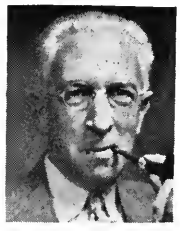
The remarkable prophetic vision of the founders of what is now the National Recreation Association has proven itself, and still provides a firm foundation for recreation in the new era of automation and the startling increase of leisure time for everyone. The valuable contribution of the recreation movement during the next fifty years to American life and culture offers a challenge as great or possibly greater than that envisioned by the Association's founding fathers. ■

Many Years of Service by NRA Staff Members

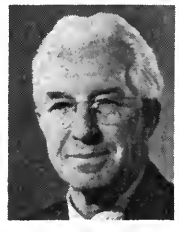
RETIRED . . . . These people served the Association for many years and until their retirement . . . .

James Edward Rogers
Field Service
1911-1949

E. Beatrice Stearns
Work with Volunteers
1921-1954



John W. Faust
Field Service
1923-1955



George W. Braden
Field Service
1921-1948

ACTIVE . . . . These people have served on the staff of the Association for twenty-five years or more . . . .

Mae Blaesser—*General Files*
Benjamin Burk—*Printing*
George D. Butler—*Director of Research*
Elizabeth Clifton—*Secretary to the Executive Director*
Vera Dahlin—*Accounting*
George Dickie—*Executive Secretary of Federal Inter-Agency Committee*
Miriam Dochtermann—*Survey and Planning Service*
Mary B. Gubernat—*Recreation Personnel Service*
Lulu M. Lydell—*Los Angeles Office*
George A. Nesbitt—*Director of Correspondence and Consultation Service*
Charles E. Reed—*Director of Field Service*
Thomas E. Rivers—*Assistant Executive Director*
Rose J. Schwartz—*Director of Special Publications*
Emily H. Stark—*Accounting*
Willard C. Sutherland—*Director of Recreation Personnel Service*
Arthur Williams—*Assistant Executive Director*
Louise Winch—*Mailroom*

A TRIBUTE

After fifty years of service the National Recreation Association welcomes this occasion to express its sincere appreciation of, and acknowledge its debt to, the men and women of vision who laid its foundation of spiritual and physical strength, and to those who have contributed to it in various forms and believed in it through the last half-century. In the following mention of a specific few, we salute the many.

T. E. Rivers

To the Early Leaders—

Joseph Lee, who cared far more about people than about himself. He studied characteristics and needs of boys and girls, developed a play philosophy and put his thoughts down on the printed page before most people were even aware that there was any problem. He served as beloved leader of the Association for twenty-seven years.

Jacob Riis, who had done much thinking about the importance of play. As a New York newspaper reporter, destined to become one of America's foremost humanitarians, he recognized the crying need for play space, and was glad to endorse the work and objectives of the new Association.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, who had spent much of his life in outdoor activity and was the country's most ardent advocate of the vigorous outdoor life. At just the right time he was ready to become active and vocal in behalf of recreation. Great impetus was given to the whole movement when he addressed a letter to the mayors of all the principal cities, inviting each to send a delegate to the first recreation congress in Chicago.

Jane Addams, who had been giving herself for years to the welfare and happiness of underprivileged families at Hull House, Chicago. She, too, was an earnest student of the social and recreation needs of boys and girls and young people. Her experience, her background, and her wonderful spirit gave her the qualities needed to help guide the young Association.

Dr. Luther Halsey Gulick, who was one of the foremost students and teachers of his time in physical training, and was one of the first to recognize the character-building significance of play.

Lee F. Hanmer, who had been a teacher and an athlete at Cornell, and became a serious student of social conditions and a specialist in recreation. He also was affiliated with the Russell Sage Foundation through its Playground Extension Committee, and became the first field representative of the Association.

Dr. Seth Thayer Stewart, who was district superintendent of schools in New York City, and who thought of the school system as a social laboratory for the adjustment of young citizens to their environment. He thus came to appreciate the great contribution the recreation center and the playground could make to the welfare and happiness of youth.

Dr. Henry S. Curtis, trained in physical education, who became assistant director of playgrounds in New York City in the late nineties. In that position he became convinced of the need for organized training for playground workers. Through his persistence in attempting to find a way to make such training possible, there came a chain of developments which resulted in the creation of the Playground Association of America.

Charles F. Weller, an Associated Charities executive in Washington, who knew the social needs of children and young people. He had opened the first playground in the nation's capital and was immediately sympathetic to the ideas of Dr. Curtis.

Dr. Clark W. Hetherington, outstanding leader in the recreational aspect of physical education and fully cognizant of the need for training in the field of recreation.

There were many other contemporary persons who gave liberally of themselves and their talents to assist the new recreation movement, such as: *Dr. George E. Johnson* of the Playground Association in Pittsburgh, whose *Why Teach A Child to Play* is still widely used; the *Honorable Charles Evans Hughes,* whose address on "Why We Want Playgrounds," delivered in 1908, is still a valuable statement; *Allen T. Burns,* who contributed some of the first written statements on the relation of playgrounds to juvenile delinquency; *Edward B. DeGroot,* who helped launch the South Park System in Chicago; *Mary McDowell,* one of the prime movers in the Playground Association of Chicago; and *James Edward Rogers* who was very active on the Pacific Coast in helping to start some of the earliest recreation departments. *Felix M. Warburg, William Hamlin Childs, James G. Phelps Stokes, Jessie Bancroft* and *Mrs. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch,* a pioneer settlement worker in New York, were among those who were very active during the Association's first year.

Howard Braucher, who had not yet reached his twenty-fifth birthday when the Association was founded, was interested from the beginning in the organization's purposes and ideals. Trained for the ministry and for social work, in which he was active at Portland, Maine, he traveled to a number of cities as a volunteer to study the new movement. In 1909 he was elected secretary of the Association to succeed Dr. Curtis. Mr. Braucher's attitude toward the work was spiritual and religious. His leadership was inspirational.

MR. RIVERS *is assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association.*

Howard Braucher
Social Worker and Philosopher
Portland, Maine

Jane Addams
Social Worker, Hull House
Chicago, Illinois

Joseph Lee
Philanthropist
Boston, Massachusetts

To the Sponsors and Board Members—

That magnificent body of men and women whose support has made possible the work of the Association through all of these years. The growth of the Association and its national standing today are in a very large measure due to the devotion of board members, honorary members, and sponsors who have been willing to help raise the funds so necessary to the Association's program of service.

The current members of the Association's Board of Directors are shown on page 266. Since 1906, there have been 171 other nationally prominent men and women who have served the Association and the recreation movement as members of the board. *Otto T. Mallery*, current chairman, has been in office for five years, a member of the board since 1912, and has devoted a lifetime of service to the cause of recreation.

Some years as many as 18,000 men and women, corporations, agencies, and foundations have made contributions to the National Recreation Association. These gifts have come in all sizes. The great and inspiring thing about it all is that they continue to come. Why? Because of the capacity and devotion of that very select group known as "sponsors." Sponsors are leaders who are willing to ask others in their communities for contributions to the Association. There are at present 450 sponsors throughout the country.

Some of the outstanding men and women of the country have been willing to serve the Association. In city after city through the years sponsors have been leading bankers, attorneys, doctors, industrialists, judges, public officials, educators, and women of social and civic prominence. The late *President Franklin D. Roosevelt* and the late *John G. Winant* were former sponsors of the Association.

The number of individuals who have served in this capacity is so large that the thousands of names cannot be listed individually. Perhaps it is appropriate here to recognize those who are still sponsoring after more than twenty years of service. Mrs. Dwight and Mr. Garrett, who head the list which follows, have been sponsors in their respective communities for thirty-five years. The others follow in order of length of service.

Mrs. William G. Dwight, Holyoke, Massachusetts
Robert Garrett, Baltimore, Maryland
F. Trubee Davison, Locust Valley, New York
Mrs. Norman Harrower, Fitchburg, Massachusetts
Dr. Tully C. Knoles, Stockton, California
Charles G. Middleton, Louisville, Kentucky
Mrs. Brace W. Paddock, Pittsfield, Massachusetts
Mrs. Alger Shelden, Detroit, Michigan
Ward M. Canaday, Toledo, Ohio
Mrs. Walter C. Janney, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania
Rev. Charles A. Ross, Elizabeth, New Jersey
Daniel B. Schuyler, Watertown, New York
F. Gregg Bemis, Boston, Massachusetts
Mrs. Paul L. Borden, Goldsboro, North Carolina
Mrs. H. Dutton Noble, Auburn, New York
Mrs. G. H. A. Clowes, Woods Hole, Massachusetts
Edgar Friedlander, Cincinnati, Ohio
Louis M. Hammerschmidt, South Bend, Indiana
Robert M. Hanes, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
William H. Putnam, Hartford, Connecticut
Max Guggenheimer, Lynchburg, Virginia
Mrs. Bert Printz, Youngstown, Ohio

Another twenty-one sponsors have served for more than fifteen years; altogether 158 current sponsors have served five years or more. We think of the service of Association sponsors with admiration and deep appreciation, and gladly pay tribute to their aid to the recreation movement. ■

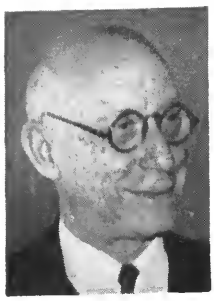
Henry S. Curtis
Supervisor of Playgrounds
Washington, D. C.

Lee F. Hanmer
Russell Sage Foundation
New York, New York

Luther Halsey Gulick, M.D.
Educator and Leader
New York, New York

SUSAN M. LEE
Second Vice-President
New York, N. Y.

PAUL MOORE, JR.
First Vice-President
Jersey City, N. J.



OTTO T. MALLERY
Chairman of the Board
Philadelphia, Pa.

Meet Today's Officers and Board Members

The National Recreation Association is happy to introduce the members of its board, that group of outstanding citizens which carries the responsibility for the policy making and interpretation of the Association and its services, and for building financial support for the Association. Its members give and raise a substantial percentage of the NRA's contribution income.

GRANT TITSWORTH
Third Vice-President
Noroton, Conn.

F. W.H. ADAMS
New York, N. Y.

F. GREGG BEMIS
Boston, Mass.

MRS. ROBERT WOODS BLISS
Washington, D. C.

MRS. ROLLIN BROWN
Los Angeles, Calif.

HOWARD H. CALLAWAY
Hamilton, Ga.

HOODING CARTER
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MRS. ARTHUR G. CUMMER
Jacksonville, Fla.

ADRIAN M. MASSIE
Treasurer
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GAYLORD DONNELLEY
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RICHARD A. FARNSWORTH
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MRS. HOWARD A. FRAME
Los Altos, Calif.

MRS. PAUL GALLAGHER
Omaha, Neb.

ROBERT GARRETT
Baltimore, Md.

MRS. NORMAN HARROWER
Fitchburgh, Mass.

MRS. CHARLES V. HICKOX
Michigan City, Ind.

FREDRIC R. MANN
Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY W. MEERS
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WILLIAM C. MENNINGER
Topeka, Kan.

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
Secretary
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CARL E. MILLIKEN
Augusta, Me.

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Seattle, Wash

MRS. RICHARD E. RIEGEL
Montchanin, Del.

WILLIAM S. SIMPSON
Bridgeport, Conn.

MRS. WM. L. VAN ALEN
Edgemont, Pa.

FREDERICK M. WARBURG
New York, N. Y.

The *Challenge of Today's Leisure*

Joseph Prendergast

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY of the National Recreation Association coincides with the approximate beginning of what is being described by many as the second industrial revolution. No exact date pinpoints its start, but it is worth noting that we only began to hear about automation approximately eight years ago, and that atomic energy has only recently become a household phrase.

It is most appropriate that this anniversary comes at a time when America is on the verge of reaching higher goals of material wealth and security than ever before. Already it is evident that another significant result of this new technology will be greater leisure for all people.

To get the most out of leisure living, the individual needs to have opportunity to choose from a wide range of recreation activities. This individual choice is determined in large part by the quantity and quality of recreation leadership, organization, and the land available in the community.

The responsibility of the community for the organization of land for recreation cannot be overemphasized. It is possible to postpone decisions on whether or not to add new programs of instruction in baseball, swimming, or golf, for instance; but the setting aside of lands for golf courses, playgrounds, parks, athletic fields, boating facilities, and all of the other badly needed recreation areas and facilities cannot be postponed. If we hesitate for long, open space becomes housing developments, factories, or throughways.

Bold and decisive local leadership needs to tackle this problem immediately in almost every community in the country. Far too many recreation officials have set their sights for land far too low because they underestimate the intelligence, foresight, and understanding of the average citizen. There is entirely too much settling for less-than-standard because of a fear that communities are not "ready" for recreation. We still have a long way to go before community planning for recreation reaches the status needed for an age of automation. But the people of many communities are ready to go much farther now in meeting their recreation needs than is often realized.

Recreation leadership also needs the immediate attention of both the recreation profession and the citizen leader in the community. There will need to be countless more skilled and trained leaders as administrators, supervisors, and activity leaders in the new and expanding programs. In addition, there will need to be community recreation executives who can function as community executive secretaries for the countless number of volunteer recreation groups and organizations. Another kind of recreation personnel badly needed will be the recreation counselor who can give individual guidance for leisure living just as a guidance counselor now does in the vocational field.

There is also need for the type of citizen leadership which gives expression to the interests and needs of the people and sees that they are realized. Although recreation is achieving institutional status in the community as an official tax-supported function, continuing citizen interest, advice, and counsel must be encouraged.

Recreation must be a grass-roots program to be effective. Official and advisory recreation and park boards and commissions are indispensable. But, beyond this, there needs to be citizen organizations to keep recreation programs closely related to the changing and growing recreation needs of all of the people.

The experiences in the field of education offer an interesting comparison. Although school boards of citizens administer the public school, communication between the public and the schools has been termed largely inadequate by the recent White House Conference on Education. At the conference, the discussion on how to improve public interest in education urged a wider use of citizen advisory groups as well as expanded public information programs.

One of the great values of the National Recreation Association is its bringing together in a single organization both professional recreation leaders and citizens interested in the development of the recreation movement. In the years ahead this blending of the two kinds of leadership will continue to keep the recreation movement a people's movement.

Whenever more than one person is involved in a recreation activity some organization—of an informal nature, at least—is involved. And in order to plan, develop, and operate recreation lands and buildings for the people of an entire community a great deal of formal organization is absolutely necessary. An awareness of the importance of recreation organization will grow as we move farther into the age of automation. Hospitals, schools, churches, industry, the armed forces and the community all must have organizations so that the individual will have the framework through which he can fulfill his leisure needs.

The first objective in every commu-

MR. PRENDERGAST *is executive director of the National Recreation Association.*

nity is for a recreation department concerned with community-wide needs for recreation. Last year there were more than one hundred communities which established such departments for the first time. Out of a total of 2,438 communities of over 5,000 population there are now 1,252 municipalities with public recreation agencies providing services twelve months a year. Hundreds more have part-time programs.

As important as are land, leaders, and organization as recreation resources, they do not by themselves provide all the elements needed to meet the challenge of the new leisure created by automation and atomic energy. How the American people use their new leisure—and this is really what constitutes the challenge—will be determined also by their attitudes toward leisure and by their leisure skills and knowledges.

One of the great values of being old enough to have a history is that the experiences and knowledge of the past can often throw new light on the problems of the present. The importance of leisure attitudes and leisure skills were recognized quite a number of years ago by one of the great leaders in the recreation movement, my predecessor as executive director of the National Recreation Association, Howard Braucher.

Twenty-two years ago, Mr. Braucher wrote in an editorial for RECREATION Magazine about a basic American attitude concerning work which was holding back the whole recreation movement from its greatest contribution to human welfare. America is in the process now of re-evaluating its attitudes toward leisure, recreation, play, and work. More leisure, more personal income, and increased education are creating a new climate of public opinion, new attitudes favorable to recreation. Community recreation leadership must help shape these new attitudes so that they will provide the framework within which individuals can truly enjoy a freedom to live.

One of the lessons profit-making organizations have learned over a period of years is that America's tastes and skills are constantly improving. In spite of the head-shakers and nay-sayers, the level of education, cultural taste, and leisure skills is constantly going up.

While some may want to bring back the "good old days" when people were more amateurish about their recreation activities, the fact is that more and more people are becoming experts at a great many kinds of non-working activities. As people become more skilled at recreation they demand quality programs and opportunities. They will not accept shoddy and inferior activities and experiences for themselves or their children.

Leaders in the recreation movement would do well to look to the future with an eye on one of the planks in the *Fundamentals in Community Recreation* platform developed a number of years ago by the National Recreation Association in cooperation with recreation officials and educators. That plank reads: "That the emphasis [of community recreation] ought to be not only on maintaining certain activities on playgrounds and in recreation centers, but also and definitely on the training of the entire people in leisure-time activities, so that within the home, in the church and throughout all natural, human relationships there shall be the best opportunity for wholesome good times."

Planned programs of recreation education, not only formally in the classroom, but through informal programs in the community will be an important need in the years ahead.

The "challenge of leisure—1956" is a far cry from the "challenge of leisure—1906." The need then involved how and where children would spend their free time. The need now concerns all people, of all ages, and reaches deep into the complexities of human relations and individual growth. ■

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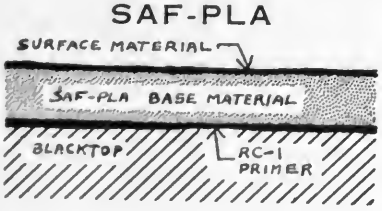

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Philosophies Upon Which We Built

Play

A GREAT obstacle in interpreting the child to grown people is that we have no word which stands for the most important factor in the child's life. And the difficulty is enhanced by the fact that the word which we actually use to designate this factor has a significance almost diametrically opposed to the nature of the thing itself and helps continually to mislead us upon the subject. "Play," to grown people, signifies something of secondary importance: it is the word for those activities that must be postponed to serious pursuits. . . . "Child's play," especially, means whatever is ridiculously easy. To the child, upon the other hand, play is the most important thing there is. It is primary, comes first in interest, represents real life; it is what all the rest is for. It is difficult, making an infinite and insatiable demand for power and courage. It is authoritative, required, not to be slighted without shame. Play is the child. In it he wreaks himself. It is the letting loose of what is in him, the active projection of the force he is, the becoming of what he is to be.

And not only do we call the child's dearest interests by a name implying that they are of negligible importance, but we heighten the misunderstanding by (very properly) calling the same identical interests when they appear in grown people by a variety of high-sounding names—such as work, art, science, patriotism, idealism, genius—that we never think of applying to children's play. . . .

In these various ways we have obscured to ourselves the truth—in any case difficult to perceive from our standpoint—that children's play and the highest expressions of our grown-up life are in very truth the same.

Play is Serious

It is the supreme seriousness of play that gives it its educational importance. Education, as we have all learned, is not simply a matter of accumulating knowledge. We are now learning the further truth, which Froebel taught, that it is not even a matter of acquiring power, of training the muscles and the mind. We aim to develop power; we train the muscles and the mind; but we are no longer content unless these serve as avenues to something deeper. The question is not of learning, nor yet of power, but of character. If the lesson has struck home, the result is not merely more knowledge or more intelligence, but more boy or girl—more of a person there for all purposes. If his arithmetic has truly reached him, he will play better football; if his football has been the real thing, he will do better at arithmetic. That is the test of a true educational experience—that it leaves a larger personality behind. . . . It is only what you put the whole of yourself into that will give you a greater self in return.

This characteristic of the true educational experience is possessed by play and, to the full extent, by play alone. It is only in his play that the child's whole power is called forth, that he gets himself entirely into what he does. . . . Play is like a chemical reaction; in it the child's nature leaps out toward its own and takes possession.—JOSEPH LEE, in *Play and Education.*

A Discovery as Important as the Use of Atomic Energy

MAKING use of the power of the atom is a great achievement in the physical world. We cannot tell where this may lead.

An equally great discovery of our times is the power there is in recreation in making it possible and easy for all people to live richly, deeply, vitally, each day. . . .

In the home and in the neighborhood where there is aliveness to . . . the joy of doing many things together, where the recreation way of life prevails, where each person finds it possible to be the man his inner nature demands, then man is more fully man and so many of the ills of society fall away. . . .

Build life strong through recreation and you help to lessen poor physical and mental health, delinquency and crime and much of ill will. But, if instead of thinking of building life itself you start out merely to work consciously for lessening crime and insanity, you are apt to lose out in your objective. That which is lost if sought directly may be had if it is not sought. The bluebird easily flies away.

This is the law of the world which we the people have discovered for ourselves—Give us strong, permanently satisfying daily life, give us daily opportunity for growth through activity we ourselves have chosen, help us each day to have freedom to do the things that belong to complete manhood—do this and most other things shall be added unto us.

In the spiritual world the discovery of recreation, of the recreative way of life, is as great a discovery as electricity, as potent as the finding of the power of the atom in the physical realm.

Man cannot live by machinery alone. When men ask for warm human living shall we give them machinery?

. . . It is in our power now, under God, through the recreative way of life to develop such living in our homes and in our neighborhoods that we all may feel that we live on holy ground, that many shrubs about us are burning bushes, that the land of heart's desire is not something far off, that all who share a common beauty are brothers, that all who have learned to share common activity with little money and little price are part of a very great democracy.

It is everlastingly important to build this way of daily living.

The power of the atom is such that we may have little time for building the greatest of all democracies—democracy in living itself.—HOWARD BRAUCHER, in *A Treasury of Living.*

Community Cooperation

These instances are typical of exciting community "do-it-yourself" activities which are stirring throughout the country. They are the fruits of successful over-all interpretation of recreation needs, and auger well for the challenging years ahead.

"Handfuls from Home"

This was the name of a unique ceremony held recently at the newest park site in San Leandro, California. Prompted by the need for nine thousand cubic yards of soil to fill a future recreation area to proper grade, the ceremony was planned so that the children from James Madison School, which adjoins the new five-acre Bonaire Park site, might deposit dirt which they had carried from home. A suggestion by Rex Tussing, editor of the San Leandro *Morning News*, started the ball rolling when he wrote:

"The City of San Leandro has set aside a park area next to James Madison School in the Bonaire community. But the land is sunken and low, soggy, and fills with water in wintertime. We would like to see the children of Madison School, all of them, some day soon bring to school a little package of soil from their own backyards.

"If those hundreds of packages of home soil are then mixed with the alien heaps brought in by truck and bulldozer, the hundreds of handfuls from home can have a wonderful effect on all the children and all their families. The park, the playground, will become their own possession, an extension of their own homes, part of their lives. The park will belong to the children and the children belong to the park. No other act could so truly make it a community park. And they will feel, 'This is my land, and I will care for it, and protect it, and help it.'

"And for their whole lifetime, they will remember that they helped create a park, and that park was theirs and always will be theirs, wherever they may later wander. And in their adult lives they, too, will help provide for their children and the future."

Principal Loyce L. McCormick and the children of Madison School were quick to act upon this suggestion. In a few days the entire enrollment of the school marched to the adjoining park site. At the given signal, sacks of dirt were emptied, each child having brought from home his small contribution—both a real and a symbolic one—to the completion of the new recreation area.

On the heels of this event, and inspired by it, other contributions of soil were made, some large, some small. Contractors working in the area delivered it in truckloads. Others, impressed by the keen desire of the community for early completion of the park, added their bit. When the county of Alameda broke ground for a new branch court house, for instance, a sack of dirt for the park was collected and delivered personally by Francis Dunn of the county board of supervisors. The procedure has been repeated at recent ground-breaking ceremonies for industrial plants; and many residents of the area have added their deposits of dirt by the truckload, sackful, and trailerload.

Spurred on by such interest in the project, a volunteer Citizens' Committee for Development of Bonaire Park be-

School children assemble at the park site with hundreds of little packages of soil—their "handfuls from home."

Junior traffic patrol remains to remove empty sacks. Ceremony leads contractors to give truckloads of dirt.

came very active, seeking more dirt, raising money and making plans to aid with other phases of development.—Ross A. Cunningham, *Director of Recreation, San Leandro, California.*

"Operation Brush-Off"

More than forty-five acres of land were cleared by volunteer workers on a Saturday last spring as Bellingham's community project, "Operation Brush-Off." Sponsored by the Bellingham Junior Chamber of Commerce, this project proved to be a tremendous success. Volunteers were helping clear the land for a new seventy-acre athletic field. The Whatcom County loggers, Bellingham Junior Chamber of Commerce members, Park Department employees and citizen volunteers teamed up some one hundred and fifty strong for the clearing and grubbing. A saving to the city of between $10,000 and $15,000 was estimated. Altogether, close to $650,000 in volunteer equipment and manpower was represented at this operation.

At this time the brush was too damp for burning and the piles of slash were left until late summer to permit thorough drying. Five tons of rubber tires and about three tons of sawdust were distributed throughout the area, near slash piles, to be used in the final burning. Of the remaining acreage in the athletic field, some ten acres were covered by evergreens and did not need clearing in the immediate future. The remaining acreage was already clear. Work on the survey could begin immediately.—Herbert J. Olson, *Superintendent of Parks, Bellingham, Washington.*

Neshaminy Valley Youth Center

The organizations of our small town (Newton, Pennsylvania, population approximately twenty-two hundred) became concerned about the mounting crime wave throughout the country and wanted to do something for the local teenagers. The only recreation facilities outside of school were churches, movies, a bowling alley, and pool room. The guidance teacher from the high school was chosen to be in charge of the preliminary arrangements. She was aided by the backing of the principal and a spirited high school group. An enthusiastic assembly of adults who were also determined to be of help included representatives of the following local organizations: League of Women Voters, women's clubs, American Legion, Legion Auxiliary, Council of Churches, Exchange Club, PTA, Newton Fire Company, and St. Andrew's Parish. A retired business executive was eventually persuaded to head the entire program.

The American Legion rooms were offered for meetings on Monday nights. Plans were made for a youth center, and a name was chosen. Many good times were had there, but the rooms soon proved too small and neighbors were upset by the unusual gathering of large numbers of young people; so another place had to be found. This was accomplished through the generosity of an old Newton family, who agreed to let us use a large building which had been standing vacant in the center of town. Funds needed to put it into working shape were raised—$25,000 in all—through a concentrated drive by the now large group who were backing the program. This was started off with a torchlight parade to the ballgrounds where Paul Whiteman and Ezra Stone, of "Henry Aldrich" fame, were guest speakers. A house-to-house canvass was also part of the campaign, all money being raised through contributions.

Youth in recreation is symbolized by this outdoor photograph of young Virginia Porter of Neshaminy Valley.

After the new quarters were remodeled the problem of leadership arose. Various plans failed and it was finally decided that only a trained, experienced director would succeed. Now a capable man with several years of YMCA work is in charge. There are hobby groups, hay rides, cookouts, roller-skating parties, swimming instruction, fencing, and archery. In summer there is a day camp. The center is now a beneficiary of the Bucks County Community Chest and receives donations from individuals as well as from the Newton Welfare Council and from membership dues. The center is increasingly accepted and used by adults as well as by youngsters.—Mrs. Roland W. Porter, *Newton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.*

A pirate ship is part of this land of childhood dreams come true. Approximately $12,000 raised for project.

Stockton Builds Its Own

Pixie Woods, Stockton, California's children's wonderland, is a fine example of what the citizens of a community can do working hand-in-hand with city officials and parks and recreation departments. It is the result of an idea conceived in 1954. Conception and fulfillment, as we all know, sometimes take quite a "bit of doing," and the wonderland, a fairyland atmosphere, must be based on hard facts and, of course, dollars and cents.

A tour was arranged to visit a neighboring city which had developed a similar project. Service club representatives were invited to attend, and their enthusiasm was immediately apparent. They quickly formed a committee for fund raising and promotion, and inaugurated a contest to name our area.

Within a short time, this non-profit corporation's board of directors had raised approximately $12,000. They then appeared before the Stockton City Council and asked the city to provide a site, protective fencing, walkways, landscaping and that, after the project was built, the city maintain and operate it.

It was constructed by an assistant in the parks and recreation department, Harri Veregge, who designed and supervised its development. The director of the department, Emil Seifert, and Mr. Veregge worked closely with the Pixie Woods Board of Directors. In June the project was opened to the public, under Mr. Seifert's direction.

Now you may enter this land of children's dreams come true over a drawbridge, which spans the Magic Black River, into the Fairy Castle portals and you are in Pixie Woods.

You may hike into the small hills and visit the Seven Dwarfs busily working in their mine and slide down their ore shoot. Over the hill you may see the Three Billy Goats Gruff. You may travel along the path to Flip the Seal and his mate gaily cavorting in a large pond or sliding down their own private causeway. You may ride a metal horse through Japanese-Land or visit Farmer McGregor on his farm, complete with real live animals, cows, chickens, ducks.

Little Boy Blue is asleep under his haystack and the sheep are in the meadows, while the Three Pigs bask in front of their houses of sticks, straw, and bricks. You may visit the Gingerbread House and purchase goodies, cross Jimminy Cricket Crick and climb upon the back of the friendly dragon or slide down the neck of Cecily G., the Gentle Giraffe. You may fish from the fishing pier in a well-stocked pond, or you can go aboard the Jolly Roger Pirate Ship and look through its rotting sides to see the denizens of the deep. Programs are arranged daily in the open-air amphitheatre; and the Firehouse Pixie Woods Fire Brigade waits for call and you may ring the bell on the fire engine and climb to your heart's content. The Crooked Man has built his Crooked House here with a Crooked Slide for you to enjoy.

These are a few of the many things that spark the child's imagination. Pixie Woods is truly a project built with community spirit and cooperation.

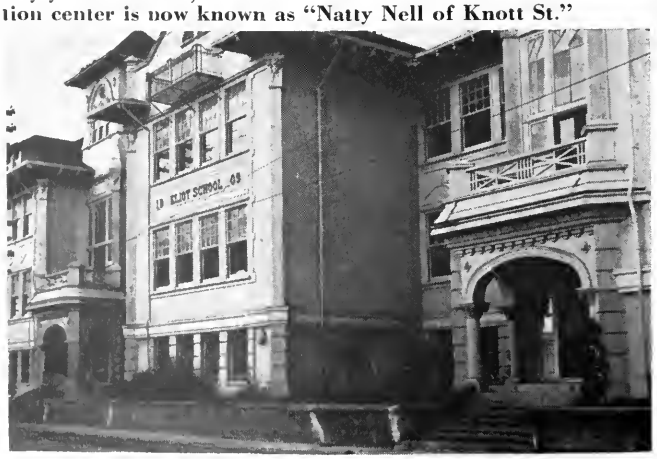
Old-Time School Retired for Fun

The Portland, Oregon, Bureau of Parks and Recreation made an exchange with the school administration, trading two parcels of land, valued at around $43,000, for a former school building. A recreation center was needed in this particular area to offset less desirable attractions of commercially-operated recreation places and to serve the increasingly large number of new families moving into the neighborhood. The Knott Street Center is its official title, but the neighbors chummily call it "Natty Nell of Knott Street," because of the gay colors used in its new role as a recreation center.

More redecoration than remodeling was needed in the initial facelifting job, as the building was structurally sound. The outside had recently been repainted; but 253 gallons of paint, shellac and thinner were needed before the interior was completed. These, together with wallpaper, cost $746.25. Recreation supervisors at the center tossed in their services as non-professional decorators.

Stimulating color combinations and furnishings revealed skill and careful planning and added immensely to the general attractiveness of the building. Particularly effective murals in several of the rooms were contributed free by the artist, Oliver Dillner. Coat rooms adjoining each former classroom are extremely convenient, and big windows let in lots of light and sunshine. The cost of adapting the old schoolhouse was not negligible, but it was much less costly than building a new center and had the added advantage of taking much less time in preparation.—RUTH STRODE, *Bureau of Parks and Recreation, Portland, Oregon.* ■

Gayly redecorated, this old school turned into recreation center is now known as "Natty Nell of Knott St."



Field Services TODAY

Charles E. Reed

THE RAPID increase in the nation's population and its mobility have greatly accelerated the demands for service from the National Recreation Association's Field Department. What has come about is a great increase in the number of communities and local agencies wanting help with the new and complex public recreation and park problems this situation has presented to them.

More Communities Served. Cities in which the NRA helped to establish tax-supported recreation programs in past years continue to want help from field service in efforts to expand their own services to meet growing demands. Simultaneously, many more small communities than heretofore are seeking assistance in organizing new programs on a year-round basis with full-time directors. The NRA field representatives could not possibly visit all of these places, so they have been bringing together key leaders from one limited area after another and, from a central point, giving these localities the information and counsel they desire to enable them to organize and secure the funds and leaders to provide necessary local programs. Consequently such area conferences of one- and two-day duration in the districts over the country have extended the Association's services to many more localities.

In 1955, a total of 3,837 communities were registered with NRA for field service—an increase from 2,312 the previous year. One important result was that 107 communities organized and established new permanent departments of tax-supported recreation service on a year-round basis.

New and More Complex Problems Presented. Communities, medium size as well as larger cities, are confronted increasingly with growing problems of the unincorporated so-called "fringe" areas outside of corporate boundaries. The normal urban centers lack the funds, facilities, and leadership to provide for the mounting demand for recreation services from these new sections. For the first time, many situations involve planning for such new services on a county-wide or district basis. New patterns of organization, administration, financing, program planning are called for.

Throughout all of the Association's field districts, leaders in these areas are bringing their problems to the field workers for help. To meet these critical and difficult problems demands the very best knowledge and experience the Association can muster from its fifty years of work nationally. In a number of the more difficult of these situations, the Association has been asked to make intensive studies and prepare long-range plans to guide the combined city and county governing authorities. During the year, fifteen such sprawling areas established for the first time: (1) five new county-wide recreation districts, (2) five organized programs on a township basis, and (3) five additional areas organized new park, recreation and parkway districts—all designed to provide a wider base of service and financing to meet the over-all need.

More Basic and Long-Range Planning Assistance Requested. These important changes in community patterns over the country have greatly accelerated the demand for additional land for playgrounds, parks, neighborhood playfields, and other types of recreation facilities. Never in the Association's history have so many communities requested help in specific long-range plans and recommendations.

During 1955 the Association was consulted in connection with ninety-four different surveys, area plans, and conferences by fifty-six cities in twenty-one states.

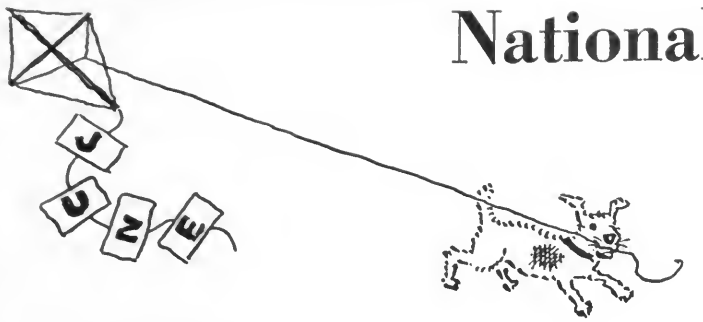
Increased Need for More and Better Qualified Leaders. The greater expansion of community interest and the extension of facilities inevitably have brought more demand for the Association to help with recruiting, training and placement of additional recreation leaders. The training specialists of the Association's field staff were called in by communities in practically all geographic districts last year. As a result, a total of 10,235 paid and volunteer workers were given training. The filling of 810 important recreation positions involved services by the Association's Recreation Personnel Services at our national office.

Increased Financing Problems in Localities. All these demands for extended service throughout the country have brought correspondingly important problems of local financing of such expanded service. The number of local campaigns for bond issues and special recreation levies meant more demands from communities for assistance in organizing such campaigns and with problems of financing facilities and for meeting operating costs.

Assistance Given State Recreation Agencies. Each year brings more interest and desire among key state agencies —departments of parks, recreation, conservation and education—to make their services available to localities. Frequently two or more such state agencies offer similar services. NRA has considered it important and urgent to give consulting assistance to these groups on the best way in which to make their services effective and to avoid duplication. The most valuable help given has been to bring those agencies together for fuller acquaintance and understanding of each other's efforts and resources. In many instances, NRA field workers have been directly responsible for setting up state inter-agency committees on recreation as clearing houses for consideration of the various problems involved. Periodically, meetings of these committees have resulted in more deliberate planning and channeling of state agency services to local communities.

Difficult problems of establishing new and/or separate state departments or agencies specifically to handle state recreation services have also arisen. In many cases new legislation is required and the various state agencies and other leaders have wanted the Association's experience and advice regarding these important proposals. ■

MR. REED *is director of the National Recreation Association Field Services.*



National Recreation Month

Community action for recreation is highlighted in June, in observation of this Golden Anniversary year of the NRA.

David DuBois

JUNE is the month when America goes out of doors for its summer recreation, and this year it will be literally "bustin' out all over" with every kind of recreation activity within the broad range of leisure living—sports and athletics, music, drama, arts and crafts, camping, boating, and so on. Why? Because June has been proclaimed National Recreation Month by the National Recreation Association at the request of recreation leaders. Many have felt the need for a special day, week, or month to focus public attention upon recreation and its importance for satisfying living.

National Recreation Month, therefore, is being used as an occasion to inform the public about the growing hours of leisure provided by dramatic new changes in modern industrial production. It will point up the need for community planning to provide a framework of choice for enjoyment of this non-working time.

During this special month local citizens from all walks of life in communities across the country, will receive special honors for their contributions to the recreation life of their community. A distinctive Fiftieth Anniversary citation from the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association is being awarded to those who have given outstanding leadership in establishing or extending community recreation programs, who have been responsible for the setting aside of lands for recreation use, or who in other ways have helped the community recreation movement in their community.

Not only individuals, but local civic and service clubs are eligible for these special citations. Nominations for the awards have been made by affiliate member agencies of the Association. Individuals nominated will receive, in addition, honorary membership in the National Recreation Association district in which they reside.

A preview of the June presentations occurred when Mrs. Freda Ameringer of Oklahoma City, a local sponsor of the National Recreation Association, received the first local citizen's citation in the offices of the Association in April.

Mrs. Ameringer was in New York to be honored as "Club Woman of the Year" by the *Woman's Home Companion* for her leadership in a project sponsored by her city's Pilot Club to develop a recreation center in the city's poverty-stricken South Side. During World War II the club provided recreation services for the area in their own clubrooms. After the war the group undertook a campaign for a municipally owned, operated, and professionally staffed recreation center.

Mrs. Ameringer persuaded the city council to include funds for the project in a bond issue. One of the conditions of approval was that the Pilots provide $10,000 for equipment. Mrs. Ameringer headed the finance committee which raised the money as well as an additional $5,000.

Of Mrs. Ameringer, Stanley Draper, manager of the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce, said: "She well deserves every honor that comes to her because she is a truly unique person—a woman who wants only the best for other people."

Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, added: "The Association is proud of your service to Oklahoma City and to the national recreation movement."

National Recreation Month is the first nation-wide observance of the important part recreation plays in the lives of everyone. Since recreation is truly a movement of the people, by the people, and for the people, it is especially fitting that local civic leaders be honored at this time. In the pursuit of happiness, community action for recreation has come to have a high priority on the list of the civic improvements. ■

FIRST LOCAL CITIZEN'S AWARD of the National Recreation Association. Mrs. Freda Ameringer of Oklahoma City (center), receives citation from Otto T. Mallery and Susan M. Lee (left), of the NRA Board.

MR. DUBOIS *is head of the NRA Public Information Service.*

How People Choose Their Recreation

●

Are we a help? Do people choose their activities from our display of goods?

Nathan Mallison

ARE WE, as recreation leaders, exposing our community people to a recreation cafeteria? Are we as smart in displaying our smorgasbord of activities as the purveyors of comestibles? These are questions I've asked myself many times.

The chefs who arrange the appetite teasers at buffet luncheons, smorgasbords, and cafeterias display a rare knowledge of psychology which really sells the gastronomic delights. Do you ever find the meats and vegetables first in line? Of course not! You do find pies with meringue an inch thick, cakes with frostings in contrasting colors, salads with a pretty girl behind them saying, "One or two spoons of mayonnaise?" She never says, "You don't want any of this stuff, do you?" (As I write this, the television commercial from the next room is suggesting a bubble-and-fizz concoction for those who have overeaten and have an upset stomach.)

Let's continue pushing our trays down the line. Here are the sizzles that sell the steaks, according to Elmer Wheeler, the roast beef, fish, stew, fried chicken, deviled crab, and then the vegetables, breads and drinks. You take two vegetables in addition to your rice and gravy so the counter girl won't think you a dietetic moron.

Actually, most of us have a substantial knowledge about proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals, and calories; but we throw it to the wind as we load our trays for the masticating marathon. People are not as well equipped for the selection of recreation activities and hobbies to round out their lives as they are to choose a balanced meal; because the choice of suitable recreation is not as exact a science as nutrition. It isn't strange that people on a vacation overindulge in recreation when suddenly confronted with a host of appealing opportunities to engage in many activities, considering that people who know better go on food binges. The big tragedy is that some do no choosing recreationally. They are like the man with a stomach ulcer at a banquet.

Examining the parallel between the provision pantry and the recreation refectory further, we find that man has certain appetites or interests which impel him to engage in certain activities, if the opportunity is available. Leibert H. Weir called them the great leisure-time interests. Other recreation philosophers have also identified these interests as physical, creative, dramatic, rhythmic, linguistic, environmental, social, civic, religious, nuturing, and vicarious. Shakespeare made a remark in *Julius Caesar,* which, taken out of context, might apply, "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune; omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries."

Those who find the opportunities for expression favorable, when interests manifest themselves, will develop skills that provide pleasure and a sense of achievement. The activities providing the most satisfaction may become lifetime hobbies. The person who has a balance of continuing interests, involving physical, creative and culture activities, will find his life enriched through the years with better health, stimulating mental experiences, and a youthful spirit.

It is gratifying to note that the voluntary selection of leisure pastimes, without scientific guidance, has produced so much happiness. Since it is our job to provide recreation for all, we must educate people to know recreation values as well as they know calories, vitamin requirements, mineral content of foods and the differences between proteins, fats, and carbohydrates. Our challenge is to eliminate recreation illiteracy, lest some become pathological cases whose lives fit the last half of Shakespeare's quotation, "Omitted, all the voyage of their life is bound in shallows and in miseries."

What steps are indicated to answer the dual challenge of those who need only the opportunity to find their recreation niche in the world and those who fail to develop interests which result in appealing leisure pastimes?

First, let's copy the cafeteria and try to keep up an attractive display of our products, so temptingly exhibited that all may have their recreation appetites whetted. These are our silent salesmen! Since "a good example is better than a sermon," we might examine a few

MR. MALLISON *is superintendent of recreation in Jacksonville, Florida.*

that have been effective.

The fact that these examples have a Florida flavor is due to their proximity. St. Peterburg, whose recreation department plays host to a fine group of senior citizens from many states, does a splendid display job in several divisions of its work. A former U. S. maritime academy, rechristened "Sunshine University," has at least ten kinds of craftwork in progress most of the day and night, each in a separate shop or room to welcome those with a creative urge. Three hundred shuffleboard courts beckon others to enjoyment at beautiful Mirror Lake Center, because the people on them are happily engaged.

In Jacksonville, Joseph Lee Day is a good front-window galaxy of activities for youngsters. Another is the "Parade of Hobbies and Activities" on television, which is usually seen by several hundred thousand more than would see a static display. Lilliputian floats, portraying various recreation activities, are placed in each civic parade for 25,000 to see and remember. The model airplane club puts on the half-time show at the big Pro Charity Football Game and 40,000 see model flying instead of the 4,000 which would normally see a model meet. If the game is televised, many more see the Flying Rebels in a miniature dogfight. Hundreds of other examples, featuring a great variety of displays that sell recreation, might be described. Let's have a session at the Philadelphia Congress with the topic, "What's in Your Cafeteria of Activities?"

Closely allied to the cafeteria idea of displaying a varied and appealing assortment of wares is the necessity of interpreting the recreation concept for the use of leisure. This might be considered the education part of our program. The visual part of our display tells what we do, the audio part tells why and how we do it. An articulate supervisory staff, from the superintendent on down, utilizing every opportunity to appear before school assemblies and civic groups, and on radio or television, is a strong anchor at the end of the education chain.

Clinics help spectators as well as participants to understand activities. Many cities, at the start of each football season, hold a free pigskin clinic in the stadium. A player is dressed on the field and the cost of his equipment explained. Basic plays and formations are shown and explained. Officials show violations and penalties with the hand signals for each. All the local bands show some of their choice half-time maneuvers. Even the ladies learn that two halfbacks don't make a fullback.

Forums on television and before live audiences can bring out many interesting points about recreation. The medical profession, which frowns on advertising, has done a splendid job of informing the public with forums and presenting some of its accomplished members for recognition. Can we do less?

A panel of teen-agers can provide an interesting evening for a recreation expert—and the audience—in a question-and-answer session. A variation of this might be worked out in the style of "What's My Line?"—which might be changed to "What's My Hobby?" with a prize for the most graphic description or demonstration.

Reports, pamphlets, and demonstrations should be included in the education part of one's job. Demonstrations would be appropriate during National Recreation Week or Month.

Let's consider another step in the process of education for leisure. Most recreation workers are Jacks-of-all-trades to such an extent that they can supply the answers to casual inquiries about recreation. In that respect, they are capable of giving guidance or serving as counselors to those who are voluntarily seeking information early in life. However, this is an age of specialization. Facetiously, a doctor friend of mine said he was an eye specialist—left eye, under lid. I am not suggesting that we specialize quite that far, but we surely need skilled counselors to advise the recreation illiterates who missed the boat somewhere along the line and never developed a hobby before retirement. This is more important than ever, in an age when the life span is increasing, if people are to stay mentally healthy as long as they remain physically active following their years of productive labor.

We have established techniques to ascertain vocational aptitudes. Isn't it reasonable that we should be able to counsel people in choosing the right recreation as a complement to fruitful work in rounding out a happy life?

Dr. Howard Danford, director of physical education at Florida State University, says there is definite evidence that certain recreations are natural complements to certain vocations. Adequate research may reveal the total pattern. I'm not suggesting a series of tests or anything quite that dreary or formal because recreation is the result of a voluntary act but, rather, a folksy discussion between the inquirer and a counselor with worlds of experience, a broad appreciation of activities, and a sincere desire to assist people in their pursuit of happiness.

By assisting people in this pursuit, we are helping our countrymen to enjoy certain inalienable rights, ascribed to us by our Founding Fathers. They went on further, in the Constitution and said we were united "to promote the general welfare." They wrote this as an eternal reminder that one of the primary purposes in founding our country was to achieve individual well-being. In helping people to choose the right recreation, we are helping to fulfill the American dream — a good life for everyone. ■

"The use of the outdoors to a child is like the use of water to a fish, or almost so. . . . There is water to swim or wade in . . . trees to climb and fall out of . . . smells . . . fraught with memory and association. . . .

"He should also know the outdoors as a home, should build the wood fire and the camp and experience the endearing hospitality of Mother Earth.

"Nature is the source of wonder and imagination. . . . The sky and woods and fields speak with the thousand voices of winds and streams, of trees and flowers and animals. They are the child's book and laboratory, the world to which his mind and feelings are attuned, his counterpart in science and in art."
—From "The Use of the Outdoors" by Joseph Lee, THE PLAYGROUND, August 1927.

YOUR ANNIVERSARY ALBUM

Pictures tell the story, or do-you-remember-when?

Dusting off the old recreation album, we find between its covers the reflections of a bygone era—of places, faces, events and years full of purpose and plans, learning-by-doing, fine people, teamwork, and fun. It has caught some few unforgettable moments in the thrilling story of the opening up of a new field in which man strives to be of service to man.

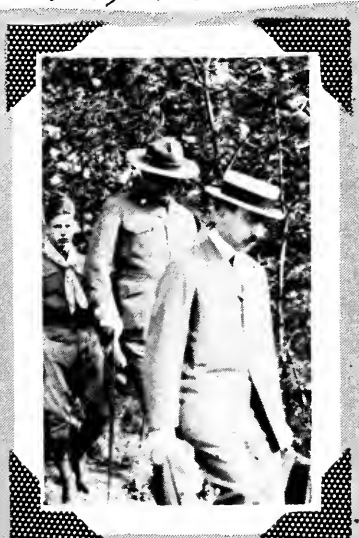
Many such useless lots are to be transformed into playgrounds.

Four minds with but a single thought. Where will they play? (Promotion picture).

In Elmira, N.Y. spirited citizens wield pick and shovel; Mayor Peck is at the plow.

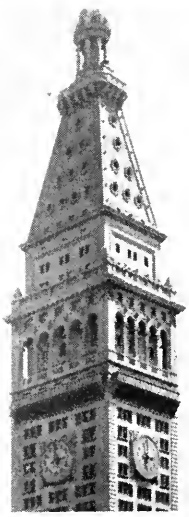
1909- Howard Braucher, a young leader already interested in social conditions, comes from Portland, Maine.

Action on Echo Playground, Los Angeles, about 1907.



Play in Seward Park, New York. This two and five-eighths acres of land cost the city $1,800,000 in 1897

National staff at Recreation Congress Grand Rapids, Mich, 1916.



Offices move from apartment to Floors 30 to 41 in Metropolitan Life Insurance Tower, One Madison Ave, New York City.

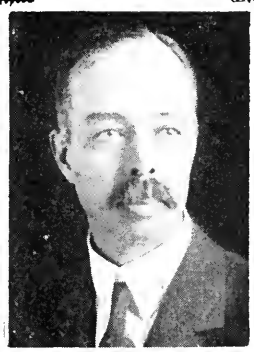
Atlantic City, 1927. Dr John Finley, Mrs. Charles D. Lanier, Mayor Walsh of Yonkers, Joseph Lee.

Gustavus Kirby, Otto Mallery, Howard Braucher, Walter May, wreathed in Congress smiles.

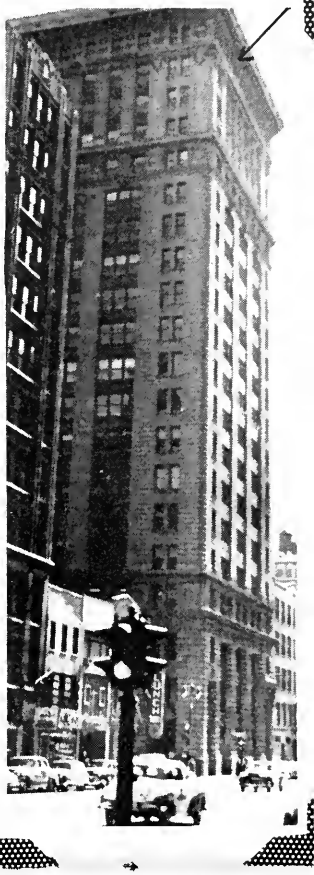
The Maypole dance on Independence Day, 1912, in Madison, Wisconsin, was a gala affair.

Dorothy Enderis took recreation job in Milwaukee, 1912, guided recreation in that city for thirty-six years.

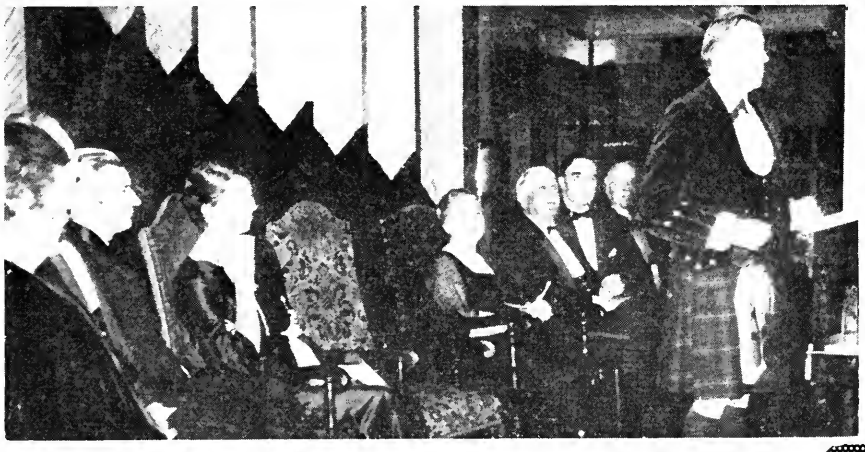
Do we need play in institutions?



E. T. Atwell joins staff in March, 1919.



The Association moves across the street to the 19th and 20th floors of 315 Fourth Avenue (about 1922).



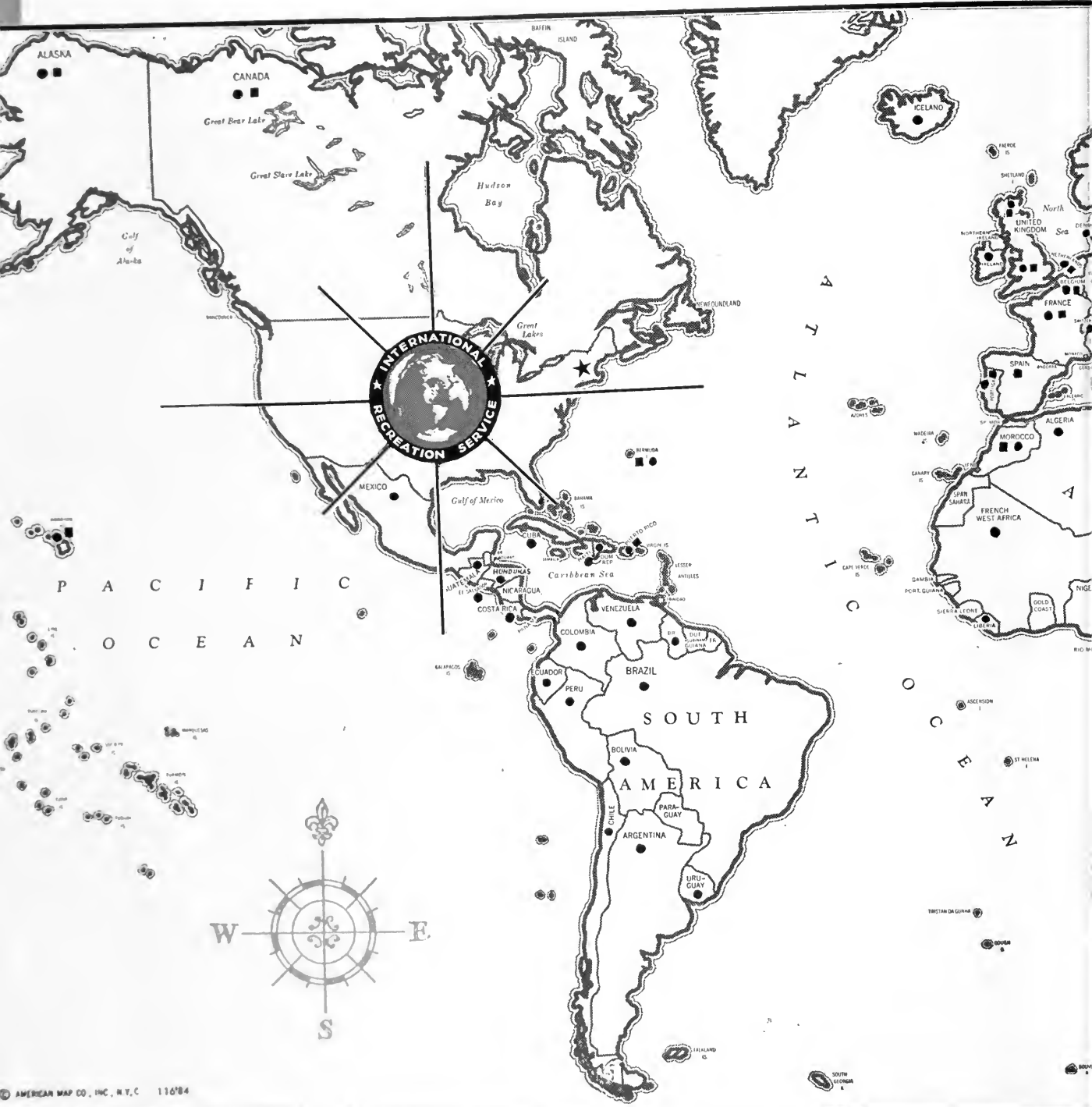
1934 Congress in Washington: Dr. John H. Finley introduces the speaker. Mrs. Roosevelt, Left to right: Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Dr. McCurdy, John Colt, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Thomas Edison, Mr. Butterworth, Dr. Daniel Poling, Hon. Austin E. Griffiths.

Playgrounds create an urgent need for leadership, a challenge for the Association.

Rose Schwartz surveys a few of the Association's publications for which she is responsible. She joined the staff in 1913.

New reception room at 8 West Eighth Street, M
Romny (Ella Binger), the receptionist, has bee
the Association twenty-seven years.

The National Recreation A



In United States—1955:

3,837 communities registered for service

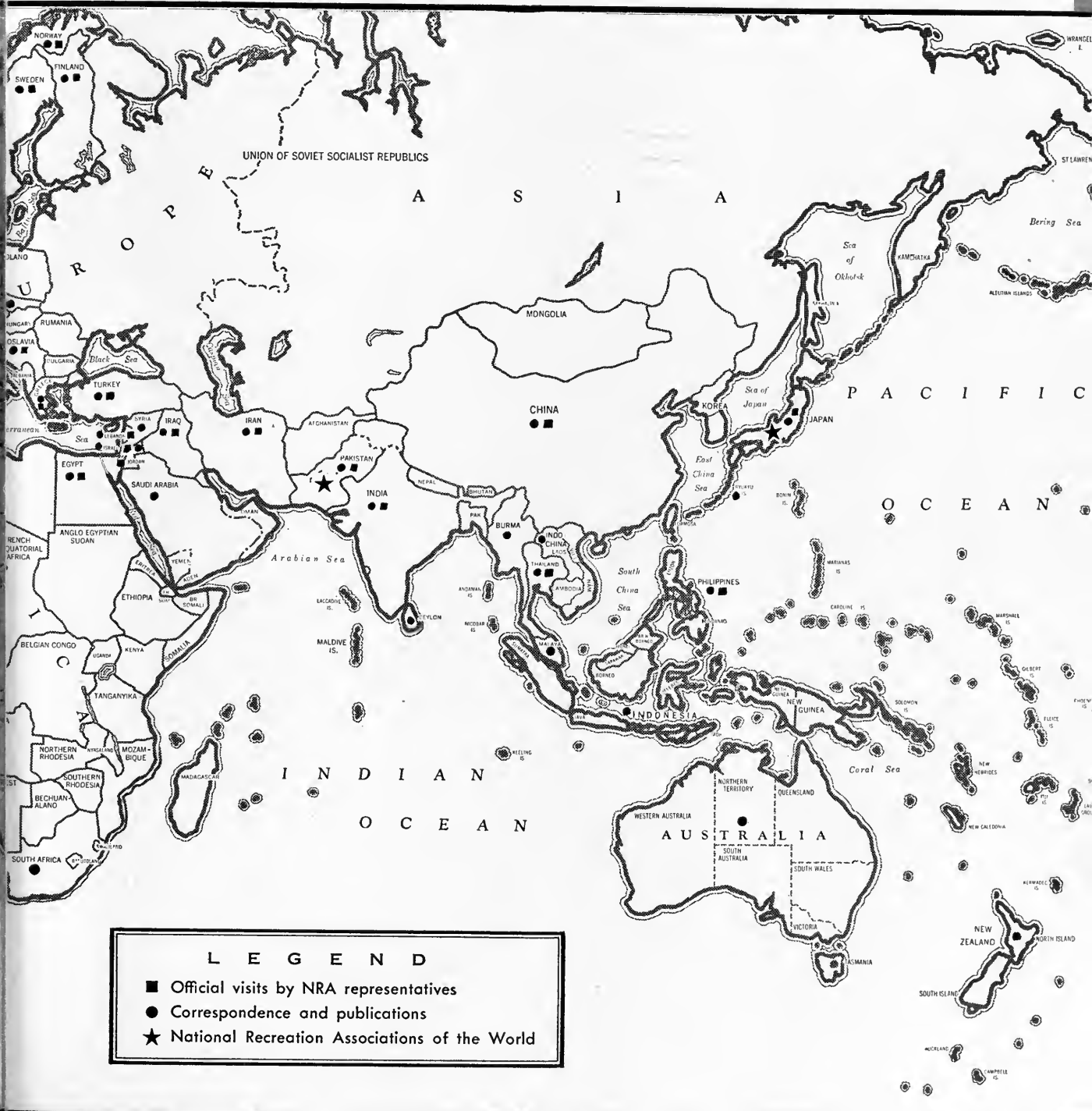
1,082 field visits

3,769 professional and lay leaders at nine district conferences and one Congress

10,000 employed and volunteer leaders in 140 cities received leadership training

23,449 organizations and individuals in 5,389 communities used correspondence and consultation services

sociation Serves the World



L E G E N D

■ Official visits by NRA representatives

● Correspondence and publications

★ National Recreation Associations of the World

Other Countries—1955:

22 countries visited by official representatives of NRA

91 NRA memberships for organizations and individuals in 14 countries

41 countries have subscribers to RECREATION Magazine

19 countries are represented on International Recreation Congress Advisory Committee

300 communities in 54 countries received correspondence and publications in answer to inquiries.

See You in Philadelphia

The creative use of leisure time forms theme of the big meeting.

THE INTERNATIONAL Recreation Congress will focus the thoughts of the world's recreation leaders on problems of leisure and recreation around the globe.

Recreation is one of the basic human needs of people everywhere because of the contribution which it can and does make to education, character development, happiness, health, safety, citizenship, international understanding. As our world civilization becomes increasingly complex and as hours of leisure expand everywhere, responsible thinking men and women are challenged by the need to provide opportunities for creative use of leisure time, recreation which will truly recreate men, women, and children in body and in spirit.

The Congress will consider such fundamental matters as qualified leadership for recreation; setting aside ample land for parks, playgrounds, recreation buildings; building broad, well-balanced programs of satisfying recreation activities to meet the needs and interests of everyone; providing competent, efficient, thoughtful administration of recreation and leisure-time programs.

On the opposite page is shown an outline of the program for the Congress week and a list of the topics for discussion in the many section meetings which are scheduled. The program includes subjects of interest to American recreation leaders as well as to leaders from other parts of the world.

Additions to the International Advisory Committee for the International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia include the following:

MEXICO—Gabriel Ramirez, Program Director, The Voice of Latin America

PAKISTAN—Dr. G. M. Mekhri, National Recreation Association of Pakistan

The International Advisory Committee is still in the process of formation and it is expected that additional members will agree to serve.

Exhibits

Exhibits at the International Recreation Congress of commercial products designed to help the recreation worker will be the most extensive of any shown at the Congress in recent years. It offers opportunity for companies to introduce their wares internationally as well as nationally. Two large exhibit areas have been set aside at the Bellevue-Stratford, the headquarters hotel. In addition, Reyburn Plaza in the heart of downtown Philadelphia, just a few blocks from the Bellevue-Stratford, will offer a display of a wide variety of outdoor recreation apparatus and power equipment. All exhibit areas will be open throughout the Congress.

There also will be educational exhibits from a great many countries and from a number of cooperating organizations, agencies, and departments in the United States.

Arrangements have been made this year for a Hospitality Center in the new main lobby of the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel where delegates, especially those from foreign countries, can immediately get answers to their questions about Philadelphia and the Congress. The city of Philadelphia is planning a special exhibit in the education exhibit area.

One of the high points of the week will be the International Banquet on Thursday evening. This promises to be one of the most colorful and enjoyable sessions of the Congress.

Hotel Reservations

Delegates should make their reservations immediately for hotel accommodations. In addition to the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, cooperating hotels include: Adelphia, Benjamin Franklin, Essex, John Bartram, St. James, and Sylvania. Rates are shown below.

		Rooms for Two	
	Single Room	*Double Bed*	*Twin Beds*
Bellevue-Stratford*	$8.50 - 11.00	$12.00 - 14.00	$13.50 - 17.00
Adelphia	6.50 - 7.50	10.50 - 12.00	10.50 - 13.50
Benjamin Franklin	7.00 - 9.00	10.00 - 12.00	14.00 - 16.00
Essex	6.00	9.00	11.00
John Bartram	5.00	8.00	9.00
St. James**	——	9.00	10.00
Sylvania	7.00	10.00	11.00

* Two rooms with connecting bath $19.00 for three persons, $22.00 for four persons. Suites also available at $25.00 to $35.00 per day.
** Two rooms with connecting bath, $14.00 for four persons.

Section Meeting Topics

ADMINISTRATION PROBLEMS of Chief Executives
ADVENTURE — How to Meet the Needs of Young People for It
ARTS AND CRAFTS — New and Old
BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS in Action
BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYEES — Recreation for Them the World Over
CAMPING — How Can We Better Satisfy Desires for Such Opportunities?
CHURCH GROUPS — Practical Recreation Suggestions
COMMUNITY RECREATION PROJECTS — "Do-It-Yourself" Principles
COOPERATION Among Voluntary and Governmental Recreation Agencies
DRAMA — Creative Experience
EVALUATING Recreation Workers and Establishing Performance Standards
FAMILY FUN Around the World
FINANCE Problems of Recreation — How to Solve Them
GIRLS' AND WOMEN'S Programs
ILL AND HANDICAPPED — Recreation for This Group (Several Sessions)
INDOOR RECREATION CENTERS — New Ideas from Many Lands
INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGE PROGRAMS for Recreation Leaders
INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION for Recreation
INTERNATIONAL QUIZ SESSION — What Do You Do About _____?
LITERATURE for Personal and Department Libraries on Recreation
LONG-RANGE RECREATION PLANNING for the Community
MAINTENANCE AND EQUIPMENT Workshop
MILITARY PERSONNEL and Their Families — Programs Around the World
MUSIC — Community Programs Sustaining and Developing Interest Generated in the Schools
NATURE RECREATION — New Developments
NEW RECREATION SERVICES — What Do People Want?
ONE-MAN STAFF — Increased Effectiveness Through Careful Planning
OUTDOOR RECREATION FACILITIES — Special Construction and Operation
PARK PROBLEMS in Small Communities
PARKS — New Ideas from Far and Near
PLAYGROUNDS for Creative Play — Leadership, Program, Facilities
PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN — Leadership and Activity Problems in Programs
PROBLEMS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES — Recreation Workshop
PUBLIC RELATIONS Workshop
RECRUITING, SCREENING, AND SELECTING Recreation Workers — A Universal Problem
RURAL AREA and Small Town Recreation
SCHOOL Recreation Program
SENIOR CITIZENS — Satisfactions Through Recreation
SPORTS AND ATHLETICS — Their Organization and Administration
STATE GOVERNMENTS — What Basic Recreation Services Should They Provide?
SUPERVISION — Workshop (Two Sessions)
TEEN-AGER PROGRAMS — What Is New Under the Sun?
VOLUNTEER RECREATION WORKERS — How Can They Give Significant Service?
WIVES of Recreation Workers — Their Own Meeting

SIGNALS AHEAD

Members of the National Advisory Committee on Recreation Administration are studying current problems of administration that face our park and recreation authorities. Recently, George Hjelte of Los Angeles, as chairman, asked them to comment on the following question: "Is recreation acreage in communities keeping pace with population growth— having in mind that births have exceeded 3,500,000 for the eighth consecutive year; 177,000,000 by 1960 and 221,000,000 by 1975 forecast for population growth?"

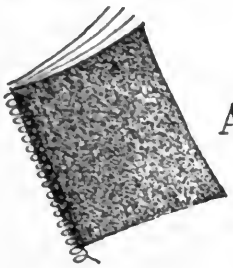
Every one of the considerable number of replies representing small and medium-size communities as well as larger cities said: "No, we are *not* in our community." Several of the medium and smaller places added: "We have no planning commission and the people are building houses without thinking about areas for recreation. It is probably our fault."

I want to share with you part of the challenging reply from one committee member, namely, Charles E. Doell, superintendent of parks in Minneapolis, Minnesota: "The question does not pose the most important aspects of recreation acreage. We ought to know whether recreation acreage is increasing in proportion to the *needs* of recreation as those needs are being developed in this postwar period. Not only is the population increasing rapidly, but the hours of leisure are increasing; the span of life is increasing, therefore including more individuals in our recreation programs; the economic status of the population is improving with consequently more money to spend on recreation as well as other things; and there is a demand for an increased standard of public recreation commensurate with increased standards of living in other facets of our life.

"Viewed from this point, it seems to me that most of us are nowhere near keeping pace. In fact, almost all of us are still striving to attain a standard of both quality and quantity of recreation facilities which were advocated as necessary years ago. In other words, very few, if any of us, have the facilities which, for instance, the National Recreation Association advocated we should have probably twenty or twenty-five years ago. If we haven't reached that standard yet, by the next twenty-five years we are apt to be so woefully behind that we are almost out of the picture. *Our sights are entirely too low.*"

It is now thirty years since that study of open space needs was made by the National Recreation Association. It brought the conclusion that there should be ten acres of recreation and park space for each one thousand people in the community.

We need to step up our pace if we hope to keep in step with the leisure time demands of tomorrow's recreation traffic. Particularly acute is the mounting need for recreation space. National Recreation Month affords an excellent occasion, in the meantime, to lift our sights and to stress more sharply long range planning in the acquisition of land for public recreation.—C. E. REED, *Director, NRA Field Department.* ■



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

In 1931, Joseph Lee stated in an editorial, "Leisure for everybody, a condition which we are now approaching, is a new thing under the sun—the most revolutionary thing that ever happened. . . . Here is our chance. . . . We may choose the path of life or pass it by."

Announcing New Service

A Recreation Book Center is announced by the National Recreation Association, to be initiated as a new service on September first, at national headquarters, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York. This will display over seven hundred recreation books that can be ordered through the NRA, and a discount of ten per cent will be allowed all members of the Association. A catalog of these publications will be distributed to all RECREATION Magazine subscribers as a supplement to the September issue.

This project has been made possible through the cooperation of over eighty book publishers, and the planning by an NRA National Advisory Committee of Publishers composed of: Virgil Gentilin, Simon and Schuster, chairman; Harry D. Brown, McGraw-Hill; Julien McKee, Houghton Mifflin; Don Jones, Prentice-Hall; Carol Woodward, Macmillan; Josephine T. Lees, Ronald Press; James Rietmulder, Association Press; William Adams, Abingdon Press; and Rose Jay Schwartz, Special Publications, National Recreation Association.

Bulldozer Fight Wins Stay

Our continued story regarding the battle in Central Park, New York,* between local mothers and Park Commissioner Robert Moses has reached an impasse—with the former obtaining a stay of trial. A four-day cease-fire injunction stopped, temporarily, all work on preparation of the site for a restaurant parking area.

So far, the "temporary" injunction still holds, upon a motion by city attorneys asking for a postponement of the case. This may go on until next month, or until next fall.

Recreation Is Where You Find It

● A copy of George Butler's book, *An Introduction to Community Recreation*, was located by Priscilla Urner at the University of Ryukyu's library in Okinawa. Mrs. Urner, who had been looking for a copy of the book in connection with her duties as a military recreation director on the island, reports that Mr. Butler's work was the only English title in a long stack of Japanese volumes.

● Edna V. Braucher of the National Recreation Association, who has just returned from a trip around the world, brought back this version of the home of "the old woman who lived in a shoe." It has been constructed as a playhouse for the children, in Kamala Nehru Park, Bombay, India.

● "We are arranging to incorporate sites for many recreation centers in our town plan to serve all communities and are also reserving large areas as parks and open spaces," writes Fakhri Al Fakhri, Lord Mayor of Amant Al Asina, Baghdad, to Thomas E. Rivers, executive secretary of the NRA International Service. "Your visit to Baghdad was of great value to us," he continues, "and I am grateful to you for much useful information. . . ."

Children and TV

Here is one problem that parents, teachers and leaders did not have to worry about in 1906! In 1956, however, it is of interest and encouraging to read, in the May issue of *California Parent-Teacher*, an announcement that NBC network has appointed Dr. Frances Horwich (Miss Frances of "Ding-Dong School") as supervisor of children's programs and chairman of the Children's Review Committee. Also serving on this committee are Mrs. Douglas Horton, former president of Wellesley College, and Dr. Robert Goldenson, psychologist and expert on family relations.

A study was made by the committee of all National Broadcasting's children's programs and the report will be used as a basis for future planning. The report commended the network for its "effort to maintain a common standard of excellence wherever children are involved," but also pointed out certain weaknesses in present programs designed for children and family viewing. A few among these were: Effect on parent-child relationships; over-excitement of a solid hour or more; bad grammar, poor pronunciation, name calling; slapstick—over-done, destructive, too frequent and in questionable taste; crudeness; camera shots tending to frighten the children; over-emphasis on money; exploitation of children; misguided enlightenment or insufficient enlightenment; group relations (in relation to race, religious, and nationality groups); stereotypes in plot and character.

The study calls for general correction, and the committee has submitted a list of recommendations, some of which already are being initiated.

* See "Sitting Tight," page 231, May issue of RECREATION.

Personals

● Mr. and Mrs. Bob Crawford, of Philadelphia, will be taking off for Europe early in July on a trip ostensibly for vacation purposes but also to give Bob a chance to check on recreation and park developments on the other side of the water. It will also afford an opportunity for him to talk with foreign leaders about the coming International Recreation Congress. Mr. Crawford, who is commissioner of recreation in Philadelphia, will return home the latter part of August to complete plans for the big meeting — and to act as host September 30 to October 5.

● Professor Garrett G. Eppley Honored. Kenneth Schellie (right above) of Indianapolis congratulates Professor Eppley, Indiana University recreation department head, as he is honored at a recent meeting at Bradford Woods, the university's recreation and conference center near Martinsville. At the left is Professor Theodore Deppe also of the university recreation department. Professor Eppley's former students and colleagues presented him with murals for his office, a watch, and portfolio of letters.

● Donald Sinn Selected. "The recent, rapid increase in leisure time is bringing about a human revolution in America," says the preface of a report released by the Conference on Leisure recently convened at the Statler Hotel in Boston at the 1956 Spiritual Statesmanship Conference of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Governor Lane Dwinell of New Hampshire was invited to send a personal representative by Governor Theodore McKeldin of Maryland. Governor Dwinell's representative at the two-day conference was Donald F. Sinn, director of the department of recreation and parks in Concord, New Hampshire.

News Items in 1907

May—National sanction has been given to the playground movement by a recent action of congress in appropriating $75,000 for the beginning of a permanent playground system for the District of Columbia. The city already has over 1,300 small parks. This appropriation is for the requisition of sites in accordance with the Playground Plan for Washington. The drawing and adopting of this plan were the first official acts of the Playground Association of America.

May—In a city near Philadelphia, a *keeper* of a playground for the summer is wanted at once—$10 a week.

June 20, 21, 22 — The first annual meeting of the Playground Association of America will be held in Chicago, Illinois. Among outstanding addresses will be that of Dr. Luther Gulick, president of the Association, on "Play and Democracy," and Miss Jane Addams, of Hull House, on "Public Recreation and Social Morality," and "Play as a Training in Citizenship," by Joseph Lee, vice-president, Massachusetts Civic League. The evening session on Friday will be a presentation of the pros and cons of the question, "Should Municipal Playgrounds be Controlled by the Board of Education," with Dwight H. Perkins, architect of the Chicago Board of Education and member of the Special Park Commission, and Professor Royal Melendy, University of Cincinnati, presenting the affirmative, and Professor Charles Zueblin, University of Chicago, Commissioner Henry B. F. Macfarland, president of Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and Dr. Henry Curtis of the Association, presenting the negative. Joseph Lee will chair the meeting.

July 10 — The Seashore Tent for the members of the Kindergarten Mother's Clubs and their children opened at Coney Island (New York). The camp will be open every day, with the exception of Sunday, to enable hundreds of Brooklyn children to enjoy the simple pleasures of sand and sea without the over-stimulating and unwholesome conditions of the crowded popular resorts.

September—The opening of a new playground in Brooklyn (New York) this summer was marked by the presentation of a beautiful flag by the McPherson-Doane Grand Army Post. No further announcement to the neighborhood was required, and for blocks parents as well as children responded. The spirit of patriotism can be fostered and should pervade a playground.

Local Briefs

● Over six hundred teen-agers turned out for the Teen Council's Spring Hop in Arlington, Virginia, on April 28, and insured the free summer dance series sponsored by the council. The Twilighters played and Dick Fanning, WFAX, emceed. The council includes the officers of all teen clubs sponsored by the recreation department.

● A spirited group of Clearwater, Florida, citizens have succeeded in landing the 1956 women's championship softball games. Early plans indicate the playing of the entire tournament September 3-8 at Jack Russell Stadium — scene of the 1955 men's title games. Auxiliary fields will be available if needed.

● A "learn-to-sail" program is being offered on Lake Merritt in Oakland, California, again this year by the recreation department. The immense carry-over value of this activity makes it extremely popular. All students are taught in twelve Penguin-class sailboats owned by the department. Instruction is done by the recreation director with volunteer help from the department's teen-age sailing club—the "Boom Dodgers," and members of the Lake Merritt Sailing Club. A three-dollar fee is required, to partially cover minor maintenance costs. During 1955 over one hundred and sixty-five students, both young people and adults, were trained in the fundamentals of sailing. The course includes: *Instruction Ashore*: Introductory discussion on the thrill and satisfaction of knowing how to sail a boat; nomenclature; rigging and unrigging at the dock; water safety; sailing terms; personal equipment check; marlinspike seamanship; theory of sailing; rules of the road; basic racing rules; care and maintenance of sailboats. *Instruction Afloat*: Orientation ride; "on the water" instruction; solo sailing.

The Seeds of the Past in Program Planning

Virginia Musselman

WHAT WAS IT LIKE, back in 1906? What had happened not too long before? This is not irrelevent to the question of recreation programs then and now, because events have a most direct bearing on the needs and interests of people. In the seeds of the past are the fruits of the future.

Pretend you were living in 1906. Only forty years before, the first Atlantic cable had been laid successfully. Thirty years before Bell had invented the telephone. That same year saw the first carbon arc light—but it would be 1910 before the electric light bulb that we know was invented.

Only twelve years before, Mr. Edison's first kinetoscope showing took place in New York—the forerunner of the moving picture. Six years before, Carrie Nation began her personal war against the saloons and "blind tigers," wielding her hatchet so effectively that eventually the entire nation went dry.

Five years before, McKinley was assassinated, and Theodore Roosevelt, the vice-president, took over the duties of office. In that year, Marconi succeeded in signaling the letter *S* across the Atlantic, and the next year succeeded in sending the first radio message.

The year 1903 was spectacular: Orville Wright made the first successful flight in a plane; the Ford Motor Company was officially organized, and the first automobile trip across the United States from San Francisco to New York was made. (It took from May 13 to August 1!)

In 1906, the birthdate of the Playground Association, San Francisco was destroyed by fire. In 1907, came a terrible financial panic (remember 1929?); in 1909, Peary reached the North Pole, and Louis Blériot made the first flight by plane across the English Channel.

In 1911, Amundsen reached the South Pole, and the first transcontinental flight across the United States was made. (It was eighty-two hours and four minutes in the air, and made frequent landings.)

In 1914, the First World War was the most important event, of course; but in that year the first ship passed through the Panama Canal.

What has this to do with program? Read between the lines! The world was becoming smaller as far as time and transportation were concerned. Communication through telephone, telegraph, movies, and radio had begun. Oceans had been joined. The sky had been opened. Horses were beginning to get used to seeing automobiles. And this growth meant business, industries, factories, labor, slums, exploitation, poverty, vice and crime.

Across the land began to blow a great wind of social consciousness. Certain men and women looked around them, and were appalled at what they saw. They looked abroad and saw experiments going on in education and child care. They started settlement houses, health centers—and playgrounds. They worked for legislation *against* child labor, legislation *for* parks and playgrounds, welfare services, medical care. Their names, many of them mentioned in this issue, still ring out.

Truly, "there were giants in the land." These people left footsteps that few of us could fill today. They were the pioneers in our field. They broke the paths that we now travel. They prodded the conscience of a nation. They set the foundations for the principles in education, recreation, and social work on which today's social structures stand. With almost everything against them, with almost nothing but faith, hope, love, and a fiery sense of justice, they revolutionized the life of a nation. We are forever in their debt.

When the Playground Association was a year old, it published its first magazine, THE PLAYGROUND, five-and-a-half by eight-and-a-half-inches in size, sixteen pages long, ten cents a copy! Those departments, libraries, and individuals lucky enough to have the complete set of this magazine should treasure it. Those in the recreation movement today should read these early issues, because in their pages are reflected the beginnings of public recreation.

MISS MUSSELMAN *is head of the NRA Program Service.*

In them is the story of the playground built and operated by Hull House in Chicago, in 1893. It had swings, seesaws, giant strides and sandbins. "Play was totally disorganized both on the part of children and of the supervisors, and everything from games to management had to be learned."

In 1896, University Settlement, operated by Northwestern University, opened its playground. From three to four thousand children used it. It was a large area and had many benches as well as several "retiring rooms." A police officer and a matron were in charge.

The story of Chicago is thrilling—public funds in four years amounting to ten million dollars for "park playgrounds," surrounded by high iron fences (hidden by shrubs), and including separate play areas for small children, outdoor swimming pool open two days for men, two days for women, and until 9:30 at night, *lighted.* The athletic fields had baseball diamonds, football fields, and tennis courts, and were sprayed in the winter for ice skating. The fieldhouse contained a restaurant, library, gym, a plunge pool, and clubrooms.

This was the day of the middy blouse and long skirt.

It is perhaps significant that the very first game described in this magazine did not appear until the September 1907 issue—and was a Japanese game, *Kotari.* It is also significant that almost all of those early issues had news items about playgrounds, playschools, and other recreation programs in Paris, London, and in various countries. International recreation got an early start!

Read the November 1907 issue for a delightful essay on "Prisoners' Base" by Joseph Lee. This issue also announced the publication of *Education By Plays and Games* by George Ellsworth Johnson, with an introduction by Dr. G. Stanley Hall.

It is in the December 1907 issue, however, that we get the first detailed report of a day's recreation program. It is the program of the Pittsburgh Playground Association, and is probably quite typical of the activities and leadership techniques used in those beginning days.

The playground opened at 9 A.M. Youngsters assembled in the school yard, and took part in "opening exercises" by forming into line, singing patriotic songs and saluting the flag. Those from eight to fourteen years old then marched

A play festival was a proper summer program climax.

into the building to "classes." The younger children stayed outdoors, marched, sang, played in the sandboxes and with their pull-toys, molded in clay, cut paper, made rag and paper dolls, folded, pasted, knit and braided. They also listened to stories and to songs.

Inside, the eight-to-fourteen's could choose between many classes—cooking, basketry, woodwork, drawing, color work, design, stenciling, mechanical drawing, nature study, nursing, household training, and physical training. The latter was formal—drills with wands and clubs, marching, dancing, and games.

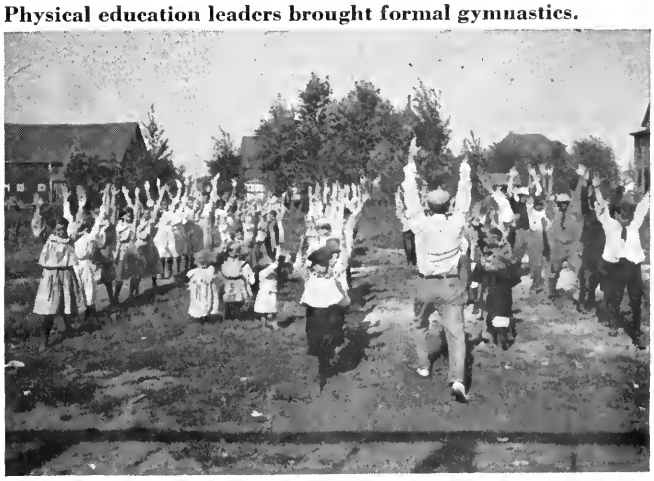
Every Friday was "Flower Day." Women on a flower committee prepared small bouquets which were distributed to the children at the different parks, playgrounds, and schools. (Today we hear more about ice cream, lemonade, lollipops, or watermelons. The flower idea is a nice one!)

You think playground work must have been easier in "the good old days"? Take a look at the Cambridge, Massachusetts Vacation Schools. The older pupils twelve to thirteen could choose between sloyd (know what that is?)* and drawing, or basketry, cooking or sewing. The younger ones received instruction in drawing, watercolor, reading, and writing.

The playground had a shelter with baths (baths were im-

* A system of manual training (originally Swedish) using wood carving as a means of training in the use of tools.

Physical education leaders brought formal gymnastics.



portant then—many homes didn't have them!), sandboxes, and provided baseball in the summer, skating in the winter.

At first boys weren't allowed, but they hung around and were so fascinated that they were finally allowed in. There was no apparatus. The youngsters played beanbag, quoits, and circle games. They learned sewing, knitting, crocheting, picking and working sewing cards. (The boys worked on the sewing cards and knit reins!) Other activities included singing, speaking pieces, marching, and dressing up.

Comment at the time: "Another gain has been that, now the novelty has worn off, the crowds of rough boys who used to gather at the outskirts of the schoolyard have greatly diminished and fewer appeals have to be made to the police."

In March 1908, there is an article about two new games devised by E. B. DeGroot, director of the South Park Playgrounds and Gymnasiums in Chicago. Playground Ball was for outdoors; Long Ball for indoors. They clicked! They swept the city. The churches, the golf clubs, the tennis clubs, the industrial workers at noontime all played these games—so many people and teams that an association had to be formed.

The April 1910 issue jumped to thirty pages, and described Independence Day programs in Springfield, Massachusetts, St. Paul, Minnesota and Pittsfield, Massachusetts. In it, too, was an article on "Play Centers in France," and an announcement of *Games for the Playground, Home, School and Gymnasium*, by Jessie Bancroft, Assistant Director of Physical Training in New York City. It was priced at $1.50. (A revised edition of this book is now priced at $8.50!) Many people who do or have done active recreation leadership think that for organization and easy use no other game book has surpassed Miss Bancroft's.

The May 1910 issue of THE PLAYGROUND jumped to seventy-two pages. It has three articles worthy of note: for the first time an article specifically on playgrounds and juvenile delinquency, the first on exams for playleaders, and the first on recreation for the handicapped—in this case the following letter from Helen Keller:

"Our best institutions for the blind have good playgrounds. As for the blind child who lives at home, he should be encouraged to play with the seeing. If they will meet him halfway in their sports, he will gain far more than if he plays with other blind children, who are slower and more timid in their games. Besides, a blind playmate will accustom his seeing friends to take the capabilities of the sightless for granted, and then the companionship of the blind and the seeing will benefit both."

Also, the outline of the National Congress to be held in Rochester, New York, shows that recreation had come a long way in four years.

Storytelling	Equipment
Dance	Athletics for Boys
Activities for Girls	Recreation Buildings
Playground Administration	Parks as Recreation Centers
Family Recreation	Church Recreation
Uses of Public Schools	Play in Institutions

Municipal Recreation—Possibilities and Limitations
Moving Pictures—Their Function and Regulation
The Possibility of Relieving the Monotony of Factory Work

If we substitute television for moving pictures, and industrial recreation for factory work, that program would fit nicely into the core of any current conference or congress.

Incidentally, we today perhaps haven't given much thought to the terrific impact movies made upon the recreation life of America, particularly in cities. It was estimated, for example, that ninety-five per cent of the New York working girls (from fourteen years up) spent their Saturday nights in dance halls, of which there were literally hundreds. These were unsavory places, less regulated then than now, where the girl danced five minutes and "sat" for fifteen—and drinking was required while sitting! Movies practically replaced the dance halls, and the penny arcades.

Clothing is often a clue to recreation activities. On a playground in 1906, the young lady in charge was very elegant in high-necked, full-sleeved shirtwaist, and very full, long skirt, cotton stockings, and high shoes. Her hair was long, piled on top of her head, but hidden by a large, wide-brimmed hat. The young man in charge looked very elegant, also, in his tight collar, fitted jacket and trousers. The little girls dressed like the lady leader, with black or white long cotton stockings, hair hanging around their shoulders. The little boys wore big caps, suspenders, and fairly tight pants that ended just above or just below the knees, plus long, ribbed cotton stockings.

What did the children do, back in the beginning of the century? The boys couldn't join the Boy Scouts, because it wasn't organized until 1910. The girls couldn't join the Girl Scouts or Camp Fire Girls—they came later, in 1912.

Playgrounds were for children—the very young up to around twelve years old. Primarily, they were for the underprivileged.

Playground activities were much the same—circle, singing and running games, handcrafts, singing, simple dramatics, storytelling, folk dancing, baseball, football, tennis, ice skating and tobogganing in the winter. Sports programs were not so highly organized or competitive. Softball and table tennis weren't invented yet.

The *atmosphere* was different, however. Programs had more drills, marches, and formalized physical education. Folk dancing was much stronger then than now, as were pageants and festivals on a large scale. Nowhere do we hear of cooperative planning of leaders and youngsters. The playground "climate" was not permissive.

Co-recreation for teen-agers was limited to folk dancing, and to special parties or simple, occasional dances, heavily chaperoned. A teen center, as we know it, would have been unthinkable. No one had dreamed yet of a golden-age center, or of hospital recreation, plant-centered programs, and day camps. (Yet back in 1907 the Playground Association advocated hundreds of camps to be located outside the city limits, for boys and girls whose only playgrounds were the city streets!)

So—go back and read the early issues of THE PLAYGROUND. There it all is—the seeds of a revolution in public attitude, fertilized with endless labor, zeal, belief, and prayer, kept alive through panics and depressions by faith, cultivated with imagination and self-sacrifice. They bore strong, healthy plants, the fruits of which cover our land today. May we in recreation today plant as well! ■

The Teen-Agers "HAVE A BALL"

You will find that a well-planned affair, seasoned with a dash of something "different," will be a sure-fire success with your younger set!

Nellie J. Sullivan

Are you looking for ideas to interest and entertain teen-agers? Is that age group the big thorn in your recreational side? Are you willing to devote weeks of work, bottles of bicarbonate, the diplomacy of a Dulles, and the patience of a pachyderm to an evening of fun exclusively for that bewildering age group? Why not have a ball? We have been doing just that for the past eight years here in Torrington, Connecticut, and, believe me, the sight of several hundred young'uns really "having a ball" repays immeasurably the time and work spent in staging the affair. They respond to the occasion with such enthusiasm, such cooperation, and such courtesy that we have dedicated ourselves to the tenet that teen-agers are pretty wonderful people. The North, South, and East Side Community Associations and Hope Grange, representing the west side of the city, assist us with the ball every year.

Although such an affair can be staged anytime throughout the year, we call our ball a Mardi Gras, holding it the Saturday evening preceding the Lenten season. Four weeks before that date the people of Torrington start voting for teen-age kings and queens from the north, south, east, and west sections of the city to represent them at the ball. The voting period continues for two weeks; and any Torrington resident can vote for one king and one queen by just writing the names of his two selections for the royalty honors, along with the sections of the city in which they reside, on a postcard and mailing it to the city recreation department. The ballot must bear the personal signature and address of the sender. Any youngster from the freshman class to nineteen years of age is eligible for king or queen honors. In this city with a population of thirty thousand about fifteen

Mardi Gras king and queen, chosen from sectional winners, reign over affair, receive keys to New Orleans.

Two thousand balloons, some having prize tags, are released late in evening. This keeps young folks to end.

MISS SULLIVAN *is a Torrington high school teacher and a counselor, a former playground supervisor, and is now active as a volunteer recreation worker.*

thousand postcard votes are received. The local paper prints a daily list of those receiving nominations—this list covers from seventy-five to one hundred candidates. At the end of the two-week voting period, we announce as kings and queens those boys and girls receiving the highest number of votes in each of the four sections of town. Under no circumstances do we divulge the number of votes received by any nominee. The two-week interval between the balloting and the ball gives the eight lucky ones time to prepare themselves and their wardrobes for the big night.

On the night of the Mardi Gras the local armory, decorated by recreation department workers, is artistically disguised. Five thrones dominate one end of the hall—one throne for the king and queen of each section and, in the center, a huge throne with two golden chairs and a backdrop of purple-and-gold metallic cloth for the king and queen of the Mardi Gras. From the ceiling is suspended a mammoth net holding more than a thousand balloons.

From seven to eight o'clock, local folks may view the decorations. Then, producing their forty-cent admission tickets, the teen-agers come in, spruced and sparkling, and while away the time visiting and listening to the music provided by a local band.

Promptly at nine o'clock, with the blare of trumpets, the royal couples, in formal attire—transported, corsaged, and boutonniered by men from their particular community associations—march, one couple at a time, to their respective thrones where they are crowned and presented with gold trophies by their sectional representatives. Each king has the first dance with his queen—and then everyone gets out on the floor for general dancing.

Shortly after ten o'clock the floor is cleared and, one by one, the eight nominees come to the center of the ballroom and, by popular applause, the King and Queen of the Mardi Gras are selected. These two happy youngsters are formally crowned by the mayor and his wife. They are presented with scrolls and keys to the city of New Orleans, items which have been previously received from the mayor of that famous city. In addition, there are scrolls from the governor of Connecticut. Local merchants "ante up" with unsolicited gifts, such as a complete Easter outfit, government bond, portable radio, and so on.

This presentation period is dispatched quickly. Their royal highnesses are escorted to the main throne where congratulations, picture taking, and conversation are the program of the moment.

The remainder of the evening is devoted to dancing. At about eleven-thirty, a half-hour before the affair ends, the net of balloons is lowered from the ceiling. There is a mad dash to capture the balloons, several of which have prize tags attached. (Having the balloon shower at that late hour is a device to keep young folks at the dance to the very end.) Officials of the newspapers and radio serve as judges for the ball, and the entire program is broadcast over WTOR, the local broadcasting station.

"My, that all sounds lovely," you say, "but what about the cost?" We have found that cost is a variable depending upon two things: the enthusiasm of the recreation department for the project, and its willingness to roll up its sleeves and go to work. Publicity via newspaper and radio aroused our townsfolk to the point where contributions come in, not only from the various community associations, but also from other groups. As has been pointed out, all prizes are unsolicited. The admission fee, small as it is, helps to pay the bills. The fact that this time of year is an off-season for our employees cuts labor down to a minimum cost.

Perhaps the best way to count the cost is to decide what price tag should be placed on the efforts of any adult group—whether it be a recreation department, a PTA, or a service club—to help our youngsters through the "trying teens" by providing them with well-planned entertainment. We find the cost here in Torrington is a minimal amount because, to quote our happy teen-age crowd, "We certainly had a ball!" ■

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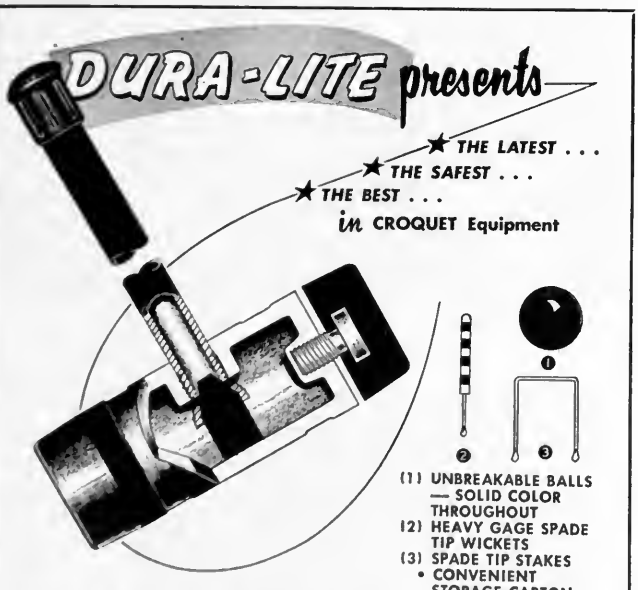
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COOPERATIVE CAMPING

We hear a good deal about integration of special groups these days, but this is a brand new type! An imaginative solution for limited facilities and budgets. A cooperative project for social and recreation agencies. A delightful and meaningful experience for two diverse groups—the blind and the older adults—of mixed ages. Results? So satisfactory that the project will be repeated, on a larger scale, this summer.

Earle D. Whitney and George T. Walters

"This was the most wonderful week of my life!"

"I wish we'd all catch the measles or something and be quarantined so we could stay longer."

"I'll be back next year if I have to come in a wheelchair."

These remarks are typical of those made as golden-agers and blind campers concluded a six-day stay at Camp Indian Springs in Butler, Pennsylvania. The first was spoken by a blind girl who has missed out on much of the fun normal teen-agers take for granted; the second by a golden-ager, on her first vacation away from family and responsibility in years; the third by a man, partially blind and afflicted with muscular sclerosis.

How did these two seemingly incongruous groups get together? Early last year, at a meeting of our local blind association, the subject of camping for the blind was brought up. The big problem was, as usual, finances—and the limited number of blind people interested in camp life. For some time, the Butler Recreation Department had been toying with the idea of a week at camp for members of our golden-age group; but we, too, were plagued with financial difficulties. So, why not pool our resources and work out a cooperative camp?

The final result far surpassed our hopes. Forty campers had the week of their lives — twenty-four golden-agers, sixteen blind people. We feel that neither group by itself could have been so successful — but, cooperatively, it's a combination hard to beat. The golden-agers helped the blind, and felt wonderful because they were needed; and the blind people, some for the first time in their lives, were enjoying normal pursuits of fun. Lasting friendships were formed between the elderly and the blind who found that older people can be useful and active. Most important of all, they had fun in a mixed group of varying ages. They talked, played, ate, relaxed, and worshipped together and found that, despite all handicaps, they could enjoy it. Two groups of people left for camp—one group returned.

To those of you who have taken groups camping for years, these facts may be far from remarkable. It was a *first* here in Butler; but we don't intend it to be the last of such camping ventures. This is mainly written for those cities who have not yet tried camping activities for such groups, and to encourage more of such relaxation and recreation. If we can do it, so can you!

Problems and Some Solutions

Camp Site. This should be comparatively level, with easy access to all facilities. We were able to rent a church camp, complete with dormitories, a fine kitchen, and a pool. Surprisingly, the pool provided the most popular activity at camp. Some of the golden-agers hadn't been swimming for years; some of the blind had never been in the water. Only a few of the golden-agers had brought bathing suits, but after the first day, as enthusiasm for swimming grew, bathing suits were shared and any type sports clothes that could be improvised for such were used. A guard rope warned about depth; and a small radio on the diving board also helped in the orientation of the blind.

Rates. Since many golden-agers and blind persons have limited incomes, it is most important to arrive at a rate well within everyone's budget. By careful planning and the use of government surplus foods, we were able to break even by charging only $15 per person for the six-day period. Every economic shortcut possible was used; for example, in our golden-age group one couple worked on the staff—the wife was an accredited practical nurse, the husband acted as chief dishwasher. They enjoyed a week of camp privileges, and we were spared the necessity of hiring extra help.

Staff. An experienced camp director is vital to the success of the whole program, preferably one who understands the problems of the blind. A good camp cook is also most important. Our meals were all served family style, with seconds if desired. In addition, staff included: two assistant cooks, three dishwashers, one lifeguard, one nurse. Our camp director and her assistant were both employees of the Butler Blind Association and so their services to the camp were considered as part of their regular duties. This helps explain how our operating costs were so low.

Program. A representative from each dormitory helped to plan the daily program, thus assuring activities of interest to all. No one was compelled to

MR. WHITNEY *is director of the department of public recreation and* MR. WALTERS *is director of the blind association in Butler, Pennsylvania.*

join any group; if he preferred to sit under a tree, he did. The day's program started at 7:30 A.M. and ended at 10:30 P.M. There was swimming, music, dancing, games, nature hikes and studies, group discussions on such topics as retirement and social security, arts and crafts, inter-faith devotions.

One of the blind campers, a young minister, was invaluable in leading morning and evening interdenominational devotionals and in general being an outstanding personality. A local photographer furnished four cameras and a dozen rolls of film, and the golden-agers took turns being "official" camp photographer. The best photograph snapped on the camp grounds was taken by a totally blind camper. What more can be said to indicate the success of this unique camping venture than that it turned out to be not only an experiment in group living, but also a happy holiday for everyone concerned?

Without splendid community cooperation the camp could never have been a success. The local newspaper and two radio stations covered the story completely; the Butler Lion's Club provided a bus to transport the campers; interested citizens made donations; and everybody pitched in to help. ■

Nature Activities in Camping

•

A plea for better leadership.

Janet Nickelsburg

I HAVE HAD the opportunity to visit and work in a great many children's camps, and the more I see of the sort of programs planned for children in the field of nature study, the more I realize the need for the enlightenment of leaders as to the nature possibilities a camp site offers.

At one camp in the high mountains, where all the beauty of tall trees, all the geology of mountain structure, and all the wild life of mountain streams and virgin brush lay about, the land was being cleared, the shrubs torn away to expose bare ground so that a badminton court could be constructed. The rough, raw flat of the hilltop cried aloud in its nakedness, and an object lesson was being created in how to start destructive erosion.

At such a camp there are infinite possibilities for the explorer in all fields of nature. How much better to have cleared a pathway, and a very narrow one, for a nature trail—where each plant as it was pushed aside would reveal its own history, its own adaptations to its environment, and the multitude of small creatures which use it as their habitat!

The teaching of nature study should concern itself, to my thinking, with the larger picture, not with the analysis of its parts. We are all too prone to think that we have taught the children about nature when they are able to identify twenty trees or wild flowers or rocks. When we have succeeded in doing this, this alone is what they know. They know nothing of the relationships of one thing to another, the conditions which enable those things to live where they are, nothing of the life cycles of living things. We take our children into the outdoors and we teach them to destroy. They pick wild flowers, they kill butterflies and other insects, and they take home a more or less accurate collection to show their parents. But, the average child has small interest afterwards in this collection.

To find a flower and to watch it develop on the stem, to see it go from bud to seed, to watch it day by day, to observe it carefully enough so as to be able to sketch it in every phase of its development, that is the only manner in which children's collections should be made. Such living experiences will never be allowed to perish as collections of dead objects inevitably do.

At another camp the children brought some frogs from the creek. We kept them for a while, but warm weather and unsuitable conditions inevitably took their toll, and before we had a chance to return them to their natural environment we found that one had died. We began to ask ourselves why? What environment did a frog really need and why had it not eaten what we gave it? We decided then, that we would like to find out what a frog really does eat, and so, since the frog was dead, we thought we might learn something from our poor little victim. We dissected it, and the contents of the stomach revealed that larvae, which we had found in such abundance adhering to rocks in the stream, made up a large part of the diet—and perhaps that was why our offerings of dead mosquitoes and beetles had gone untasted. This, then, had become a lesson in ecology.

Our children were being taught to observe, not to capture small animals solely for playthings. The place for a frog to live is at the brookside, and our children should be encouraged to build an enclosure by that brookside to satisfy their sense of ownership and to allow further observation.

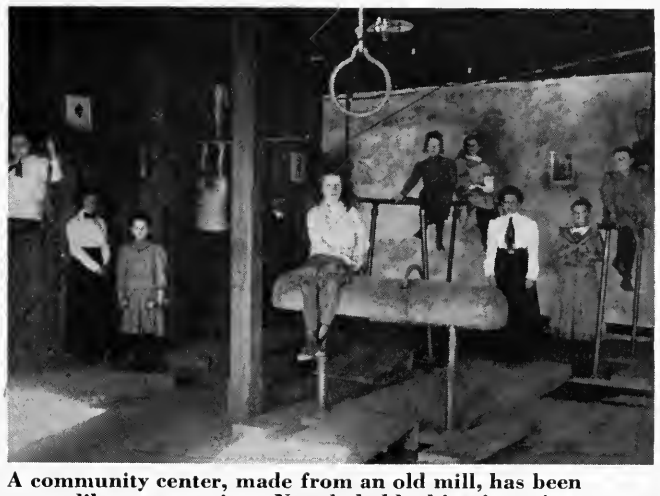
No man should ever really believe that he owns a living thing, for ownership too often means the power to destroy at will. The welfare of living creatures which we have as pets or domestic animals is—like that of our children—a responsibility, not alone because their loss would mean money out of pocket, but because of the inherent rights of any animal.

To understand that the countryside was not made for his enjoyment only, to perceive how each thing that makes up the countryside fits together like a jigsaw puzzle, that each is one part of a fascinating whole—that is the lesson man must learn, not only in the country, but wherever living, growing things can take hold and flourish.

To teach our children this sort of nature study is not only a challenge but an obligation of all those whose field of recreation touches on the child's relationship to the world that lies about him. ■

MRS. NICKELSBURG *has had many years of experience in nature-study and has written and directed radio and TV programs dealing with this field.*

Typical example of early playground equipment, which tended to be lofty; that of today is simpler and lower.



A community center, made from an old mill, has been set up like a gymnasium. Note lethal-looking iron ring.

The Changing Picture of Recreation Areas and Facilities

George Butler

Comparison of public recreation areas and facilities in the first decade of this century with those now provided for public use reveals marked changes and developments during the past fifty years. Building materials widely used today were scarce or not available a half-century ago. Recreation areas now afford opportunities for a greater variety of activities and are laid out according to less formalized, stereotyped patterns. Recreation planning today takes into account the interests of people of all ages; whereas, in 1906, children received the primary consideration.

Even though striking advances have been made in the past half-century, a tribute should be paid to the effective, intelligent work of the early leaders and planners in the recreation movement. Their keen observation of the interests and needs of children gave them an understanding of the kinds of play areas that proved of the greatest value and had the strongest appeal, and that are equally applicable today. The playgrounds they designed fostered the basic play activities of children—among them climbing, running, imitative play, sand and water play. For many years, however, most playgrounds provided meager facilities except for highly organized games and apparatus play.

City-Wide Area Plans

The concept of a city-wide system of recreation areas has been drastically expanded during the past five decades. In the early days planners thought primarily in terms of a few types of unrelated areas—children's playgrounds, athletic centers, large landscape parks, boulevards, civic centers, and waterfront developments. Today city planning for recreation provides for a system of well distributed, diversified recreation areas, each designed to serve a variety of recreation interests and needs, many of which had little, if any, place in earlier area plans. It is also integrated with other aspects of the city plan. Standards for total recreation space as well as for specific types of recreation areas have also been widely adopted. Large properties lying outside city limiits have been acquired by many cities and developed for recreation uses, such as golf, camping, picnicking, boating, and nature study—to name only a few.

The change in ideas as to recreation areas is strikingly illustrated by comparing with present-day standards a 1906 playground plan for Washington, D. C., drawn up by the Playground Association of America. The Washington plan "sought to distribute playgrounds pretty regularly throughout the District of Columbia and to provide thirty square feet of school playground for each child connected with the school, an outdoor playground of not less than two acres for each school district, and an athletic field for each of the four sections of the city." This plan, officially adopted by the school district authorities, served as a pattern in several other cities.

The tiny playground for children has long since been replaced by the more adequate neighborhood playground—a change which Joseph Lee prophetically foresaw in a speech years before the Association was founded: "We want not a boys' playground nor a children's playground, but a neighborhood playground." Instead of thirty square feet per pupil, school authorities recommend a site of five acres plus an added acre for each one hundred children enrolled in an elementary school. The community playfield of ten

Mr. Butler *is director of the NRA Research Department and the author of many books, among them* Recreation Areas—Their Design and Equipment *and* Introduction to Community Recreation.

to twenty acres or more with facilities for people of all ages has taken the place of the "athletic field" in the early Washington plan.

Playground Equipment

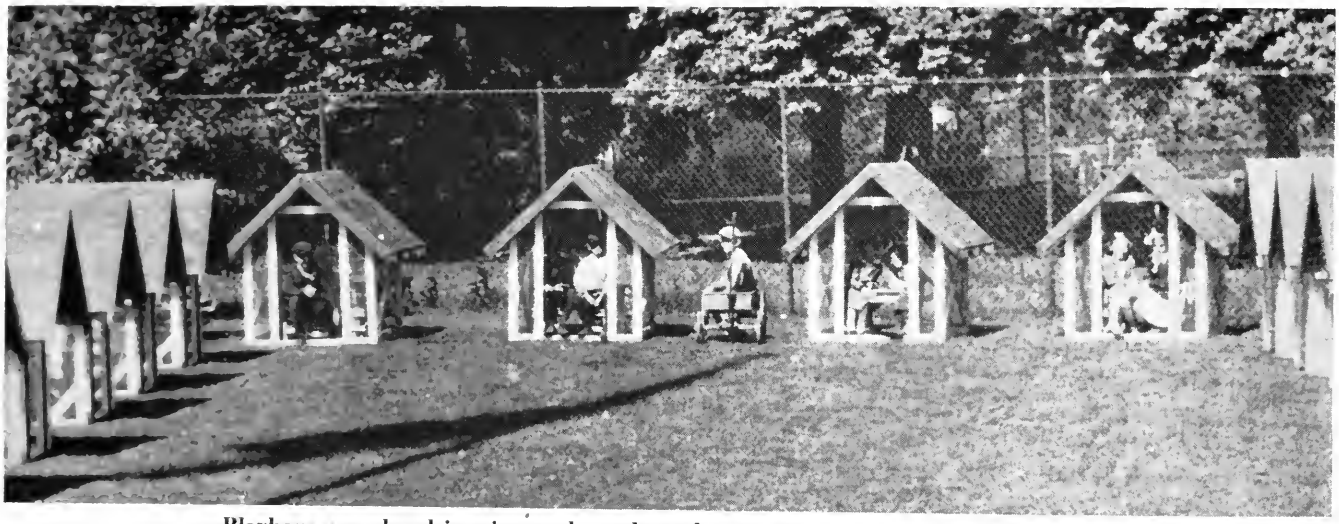
Marked changes have occurred in the types of equipment installed on the first playgrounds. Much of this apparatus was built of wood, whereas wood has only limited use in today's apparatus. In the cities, gigantic combination gymnasium frames were erected, with climbing ropes and teeter ladders, flying rings, trapeze, swings and other apparatus. Today, apparatus is simpler, lower, and installed in smaller units. Changes in the standard types, such as swings, by adding the rubber bumper or belting seat, have been made primarily in the interest of safety, or, with the use of the hobby horses, to increase their appeal. Climbing apparatus has been modified to serve more fully the interests and capacity of children. Separate sets of apparatus are no longer provided for boys and for girls, as in the early playgrounds.

Several unusual pieces of apparatus developed by the New York City Housing Authority have been widely installed at playgrounds under housing, school, and municipal auspices. They include pipe tunnels, play logs, walls of cinder blocks, platforms and pyramids built of concrete—some of them reminiscent of inexpensive equipment used several decades earlier. Play sculptures, including animals and free form figures cast in concrete, have gained wide approval because they tend to encourage imaginative forms of play.[1] Other more complicated types with flexible components that react to the impact of the users and that constantly challenge their skill have recently been devised and have aroused considerable interest. How the playground children in 1906 would have gazed with wonder at the dismantled automobiles, firetrucks and airplanes or pirates' galleon that afford delight to the users of many playgrounds today!

Another recent development that promises to make areas more valuable and attractive to children is the tendency to select and arrange apparatus in a way that makes possible related and progressive play activities.[2] The current tendency to paint units or portions of apparatus in contrasting colors has resulted in greater safety and more pleasant appearance.

Surfacing

Fine gravel, cinders, and mixed cinders and clay were among playground surfaces suggested in *The Normal Course in Play* published in 1909 by the Association. These, along with crushed stone or limestone screenings, were used for surfacing many of the early areas. Dust was a serious problem and falls resulted in bad abrasions. The ideal surface for playgrounds heavily used the year-round has not yet been developed, but several non-abrasive, resilient surfaces are in use, notably those in which a product like cork, rubber, or asbestos has been combined with bituminous material.



Playhouses enclosed in wire mesh, such as these in Hartford, Connecticut, proved popular on some playgrounds around the turn of the century. The idea still has merit.

Construction of paved multiple-use areas for court games, roller and ice skating, dancing, and general play—common procedure today—was virtually non-existent fifty years ago. At that time, tennis was played either on the lawn or on clay courts, whereas most public courts now are constructed of concrete or bituminous materials so as to minimize maintenance and extend the periods of play.

Many improvements have been made in recreation equipment items. Basketball goals, formerly made of wood and with supporting posts erected on the boundary of the court, are today specially designed of steel and are supported by arms that project from the posts, resulting in greater safety and improved play. Concrete has replaced wood in the construction of many items, such as sandboxes, handball walls, benches, and tables for picnicking and table tennis. Knockdown bleachers—sturdy but easily moved from one location to another—serve more diversified uses than the old

[1] See "New Concepts Behind Designs for Modern Playgrounds" by Robert B. Nichols, RECREATION, April 1955.

[2] See "An Improvised Play Community" by Robert E. Cook, RECREATION, April 1956; "One Body Plus One Mind Equals One Person" by Joseph Brown, RECREATION, December 1954.

type of fixed seating facilities and permit more flexible use of limited recreation spaces. All-metal nets used at tennis courts are another example of equipment designed to reduce maintenance costs.

Lights

Darkness put a stop to play at most public recreation areas during the early days of the movement, but today their usefulness is greatly extended by the installation of lights permitting evening use. The first lights installed at recreation areas were arc lights, supported by wooden poles, with overhead wires. Only small units such as game courts were illuminated. Today extensive areas used for games requiring a high quantity of brightness—such as baseball or softball, as well as many other recreation facilities—are commonly equipped with lights of superior quality, mounted on steel poles served by underground circuits. Installation of underwater lights at swimming pools is a significant development in recent years that has contributed greatly to safety and enjoyment of night swimming.

A modern recreation center in San Francisco, showing present extensive use of glass and concrete; many recently built bear little resemblance to those of early days.

Pools

Advances made in design, construction, and operation of swimming pools have been most significant. In 1906 a pool was essentially a concrete tank equipped with inlets and outlets for filling and emptying it. Little or no provision was made for water purification—the pool was merely emptied periodically—or for the convenience of bathers. The modern well-planned swimming pool is an efficient, functional facility, designed for health, safety, comfort, and recreation. It is adapted in size and shape for a variety of desired aquatic activities, affords adequate deck space and sunning areas, and is equipped to assure effective circulation, filtration, and purification of the water in the pool. The present swimming pool boom, in large measure, is owing to the public acceptance and approval of the marked improvements in pool design and construction.

Until recently practically all outdoor pools were built of reinforced concrete, but today a variety of other materials are being used—steel, aluminum, brick and plexiglass, to mention only a few. Use of these materials and of pre-cast concrete units is causing radical changes in pool construction methods.

The wading pool, as in the early days, is still a most popular playground feature. Some cities, however, have installed a substitute—the spray pool. It is less expensive to build and eliminates the problem of water purification, but does not afford the same type of play experience as the wading pool.

Winter Facilities

Widespread interest in winter sports has paralleled the increase in popularity of swimming and other aquatic activities. The demand for opportunities to ski has resulted in construction of ski tows, jumps, slopes and runs designed to serve the needs of people with varying skills. The artificial ice skating rink is a facility that is receiving consideration in many cities today, but that was unheard of fifty years ago. Its development is largely owing to the mild winters in recent years that have curtailed opportunities for outdoor skating in many sections where they were formerly abundant. Artificial rinks assure satisfactory skating conditions over a period of several months each year. Some rinks have a concrete floor; others, of the roll-up type, can be removed at the end of the skating season.

Multiple Use

The principle of multiple-use, although not entirely overlooked in the planning of early recreation areas, is more widely applied today. As more people acquired recreation interests and skills, programs were extended throughout the year, and as the problem of acquiring suitable space for recreation became increasingly difficult, the need arose for using all available space to the maximum. Ball fields are therefore equipped with removable goals and bleachers so they can be used for various seasonal sports; paved multiple-use areas are marked off for a variety of games and provided with removable goals so the areas can be used for

Old, discarded planes, streetcars, fire engines and ladder trucks, such as this one in Port Huron, Michigan, are an exciting part of today's playground equipment.

skating, dancing, or other activities. Some swimming, wading, and spray pools are used as game courts outside the pool season.

Space limitations have also resulted in the modification of various games. Softball, for example, has been designed to enable a type of baseball to be played in a limited space, although subsequent modifications have greatly reduced the difference in their space requirements. Paddle tennis and one-goal basketball are other examples, as are shuffleboard, table tennis, and other games.

Recreation Buildings

Many recently constructed recreation buildings bear little resemblance to those built several decades ago, either in appearance or in nature and arrangement of their units. In the early gymnasium, for example, gymnastic apparatus was suspended from the ceiling, attached to walls, or erected on the floor; and in many buildings a running track was installed around the perimeter to form a balcony. The modern gymnasium, on the other hand, has practically no fixed equipment on its walls and its clear floor is marked off for a variety of games. Recessed bleachers afford an excellent view of activities as compared with that from seats on the elevated running track which is only a memory.

Greater emphasis is laid today upon functional design, adaptability, and multiple use. Growth in the scope and complexity of the recreation program has created a need for recreation buildings that provide facilities adapted for specific recreation activities. Increasingly, buildings contain rooms especially designed for arts and crafts, table games, ceramics, or photography. Unlike many of the early buildings, present-day structures provide few facilities exclusively for men and for women. On the other hand, in many recreation buildings one or two rooms are allocated for the exclusive use of a particular age group, such as teen-agers or older adults. A somewhat contradictory trend, resulting from limited building space, is to design building units to serve a variety of uses. Ample storage spaces, folding partitions, and movable equipment facilitate use of a single room for such varied activities as club meetings, socials, lectures, dances, card parties, and hobby shows.

Development of new materials offers possibilities in the construction and furnishing of recreation buildings that were not available a few decades ago. Formica, aluminum and plastics, for example, are used widely in making furniture, equipment, and furnishings that are durable, attractive, and easy to handle. Glass brick and translucent, glareproof, or reinforced glass of various types are used increasingly for both the inside and outside of the building. In many new buildings, rooms used for recreation are flooded with light from large expanses of glass wall.

Cooperative Planning

The movement to open school buildings for use by community groups had its start early in the century, although widespread acceptance has come about only in recent years. Little emphasis was placed, however, upon the design of schools for community use or for cooperative planning by school and recreation authorities of facilities intended for both school and community use. One of the most significant and promising developments in the past decade has been the growing recognition that such cooperative planning is essential and the increasing tendency of school and recreation agencies to enter into agreements to make such planning effective. As a result, indoor and outdoor recreation facilities are being jointly acquired, designed, developed, and operated by school and recreation authorities. Such action has resulted in better planned areas and facilities, more effective programs, and a marked saving for the taxpayer.

Rapidly expanding leisure, growing interest in recreation, marked advance in the creation of new materials, and man's ingenuity in devising new forms of recreation—all point to the probability of unprecedented development of recreation areas and facilities in the years ahead. ■

Record Boom for SWIMMING POOLS

A record-smashing total of $325,000,000 is expected to be spent in new pool construction and equipment in 1956, *Swimming Pool Age* reports in its annual national market study.

These figures compare with approximately 20,000 new pools, costing $220,000,000 built in 1955—which was by far the previous most productive year for the industry. As an indication of the current "fabulous" activity, the survey discloses that only 8,000 pools had been built in this country by the end of the second World War.

"New construction in 1956 alone will more than triple the total number of pools existing in the United States up through the end of 1945," according to Robert M. Hoffman, publisher of *Swimming Pool Age*. Data gathered in the study refer to permanent installations of fifteen by thirty feet, or larger.

A breakdown of the 56,000 existing pools found that residential pools comprise 35,000 of the total. There are roughly 8,800 in Y's, schools, hotels and motels; 7,400 municipally owned; 3,600 private club pools and 1,200 commercial pools. In contrast, there were 2,500 residential pools in 1948 and a proportionate number in the other categories. ■

The Playground . . . . . Charles Mulford Robinson

"I leave to the children the blossoms of the woods. . . ."

WHY SHOULD there be landscape gardening in children's playgrounds? Do you remember the legacies contained in a document published, said to be the will of a handicapped person of Cook County, Illinois? These were his bequests to children: "I leave to children, all and every, the flowers of the field, and the blossoms of the woods, and the right to play among them freely, according to the customs of children, warning them at the same time against thistles and thorns—and I leave the children the long, long days to be merry in, in a thousand ways. I devise to boys, jointly, all the useful idle fields and commons where ball may be played; all pleasant waters where one may swim; all snow-clad hills where one may coast, and all streams and ponds where one may fish, or where, when grim winter comes, one may skate; to have and to hold the same for the period of their boyhood."

Now, as soon as a city becomes of such size that there are a great many children, multitudes of boys and of girls, there are not left any flowers and fields and woods. The "idle fields and commons," the pleasant waters where one may freely swim, snow-clad hills where one may coast, or skate, are so far away as to be inaccessible, quite out of the children's world as far as practical usefulness goes. It is to supply their want that playgrounds are created. That is why the grounds are equipped with ballfields, swimming pools, toboggan slides, and skating ponds. We are only trying to give to childhood, city-born as well as country, its rightful heritage.

It has been found by experiment that it is easier, cheaper, and more satisfactory to the children themselves to do this by bringing into the city little oases of country, that shall be the children's own and that they can use every day, than once in a long while to take them out to the real country. But in bringing these playground oases of country into town, it is strange how often we have forgotten "the flowers of the fields and the blossoms of the woods"—the very first articles which the person itemized as a legacy "to children, all and every." We have provided toys and games and brought in the opportunities for sport of various sort, but we have forgotten the flowers. Yet never was child, boy or girl, taken for the first time into the country and left alone who did not go at once for the flowers. Before ball is tossed or race is run, starved little hands clutch for buttercups and daisies.

It is a curious thing that we makers of playgrounds have so commonly overlooked the flowers; have fancied that any old vacant lot, however bare, would perform its full playground function of giving chance for the play of muscles. For when we build parks, which are only bigger playgrounds for bigger people—the making accessible for grown folk of some larger bits of country—the flowers and the beauty of landscape are the first things thought of. That is, when we plan for ourselves, we recognize that beauty is one of the things most craved in the parks—to be thought of ahead of golf links, or boating, or zoos. But when we are planning for the children, to whom nature's book never has been opened, we tell them to run and jump, to learn basketry and the principles of civic government; but to look

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A talk delivered at one of the first National Recreation Congresses and printed in the Congress Proceedings *of 1908.* CHARLES MULFORD ROBINSON *died in December 1917. He was described by* Survey Magazine, *as "one of the three most famous city planners in the world," and helped in planning Denver, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Oakland, Fort Wayne, and Colorado Springs.*

for nothing beautiful—even though, as consequence, the seals never fall from their eyes and the loveliness of plant life never be revealed.

It is a great responsibility to take. The propriety of bringing into the playgrounds that beauty which landscape gardening commands, even in the most restricted area and under the most unfavorable conditions, seems to me overwhelmingly convincing. But this other article may also be advanced. In the parks, beauty and landscape find a sufficient justification in the pleasure they give. Beauty rests, soothes, and pleases us; but generally it makes us wiser. In the playgrounds, where to its aesthetic attraction there is added to the merit of novelty, it is also uniformly educational.

The very constituents of a gardening composition—tree and grass and bush and flower—are delightful to a child, even apart from the picture they may make. There is the appeal of life to life. And think what, on the purely physical side, natural shade and the freshness of living green may mean, on a hot day, to the children of the scorching tenements. In Chicago, where the playgrounds are the best in the world, there is told a story of a little barefoot girl who rang the bell at one of the fine houses and asked, "Please, sir, may I put my feet on your grass?" Playgrounds are too often developed on the theory that she would have asked to swing on the area gate or to slide down the railing of the steps, and never have noticed that there was grass. Yet the wish she expressed was normal; and it seems to me that the voice of that little child in the great twentieth century city echoed humbly a thought of the Prophet Isaiah, when, dreaming of a city beautiful, thousands of years ago, he cried, "Awake, awake; put on thy strength, O Zion; put on thy beautiful garments, O Jerusalem,"—and then in his fine ecstasy, "Break forth into joy, sing together, ye waste places of Jerusalem; for the Lord hath comforteth his people, He hath redeemed Jerusalem." It is for us, as this little child unconsciously asked, to comfort the children and redeem the playground by giving to it its beautiful garment.

There is, then, no consistency in the phrase I find in one playground leaflet, "The maximum of utility and the minimum of ornament." Did you ever know a child who did not love ornament and beautiful things? Shall we who pretend to feed—and do feed the little bodies that are hungry for a chance to play—give only stones to the starving spirit, senselessly bragging of a "maximum of utility" in such provision? We must redeem in order to comfort.

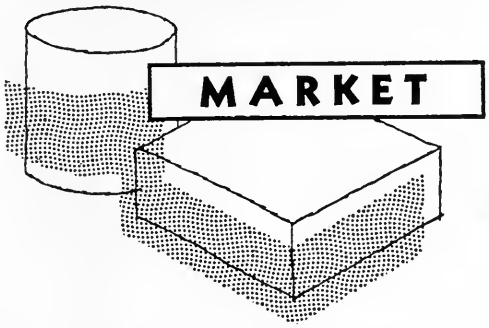
How to do this in a practical way, with the handicaps imposed by the playground, is the second question.

It is the privilege of community-minded men and women everywhere to work to restore and preserve for all the people of America their right to play and happiness. ■

RECREATION LEADERSHIP TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

Date	*Location*	*For Further Information*
July 1-August 31	Haystack Mountain School of Crafts, Liberty, Maine	Mr. Francis S. Merritt, Director, Haystack Mountain School of Crafts, Liberty, Maine
July 8-22 July 29-August 12	Rocky Mountain Square Dance Camp, Lookout Mountain, Golden, Colorado	Mr. Paul J. Kermiet, Director, Route 3, Golden, Colorado
July 9-August 24	New Brunswick School of Arts and Crafts, Fundy National Park, Alma, New Brunswick	Mr. Ivan H. Crowell, Director, New Brunswick School of Arts and Crafts, Alma, New Brunswick, Canada
July 22-28	Danebod Recreation Institute, Tyler, Minnesota	Mr. Enok Mortensen, Tyler, Minnesota
August 4-11	American Baptist Recreation Leaders Laboratory, Green Lake, Wisconsin	Rev. Francis F. Fisher, Director, Ministers and Missionaries Benefit Board, 75 West 45th Street, New York, 36, New York
August 5-11	Wisconsin Recreation Leaders Lab, Kamp Kenwood, Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin	Mr. Bruce Cartter, 314 Agriculture Hall, College of Agriculture, Madison 6, Wisconsin
August 5-26	Pinewoods Dance Camp, Long Pond, Buzzards Bay, Massachusetts	Country Dance Society of America, 31 Union Square West, New York 3, New York
August 6-24	Outdoor Education Workshop, W. K. Kellogg Gull Lake Biological Station, Hickory Corners, Michigan	Mr. Julian W. Smith, College of Education, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
August 13-18	Rocky Mountain Rhythm Workshop, Lookout Mountain, Golden, Colorado	Mr. Paul J. Kermiet, Director, Route 3, Golden, Colorado
August 31-September 3	New England Recreation Leaders Lab, Camp Pinnacle, Lyme, New Hampshire	Mrs. Ardis Stevens, Registrar, Chester, Vermont
September 6-18	Eastern Cooperative Recreation School, Hudson Guild Farm, Netcong, New Jersey	Mrs. Beatrice Carpey, Business Manager, 122 East Herman Street, Philadelphia 44, Pennsylvania
September 22-29	Black Hills Recreation Leaders Lab, Box Elder Camp, Nemo, South Dakota	Miss Marie W. Curry, Extension Service, South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota

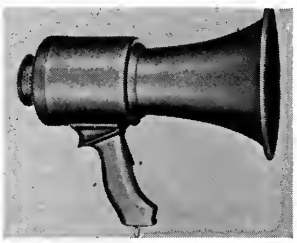
All those who wish to have their workshops, institutes, and conferences included should send the information to NRA Personnel Service by the date indicated: October, November and December programs will be listed in *September*—information should reach us by July 15. January, February and March will be listed in *December*—deadline for information is October 15. April, May and June will be listed in *March*—deadline for information is January 15. July, August and September will be listed in *June*—deadline for information is April 15.



NEWS

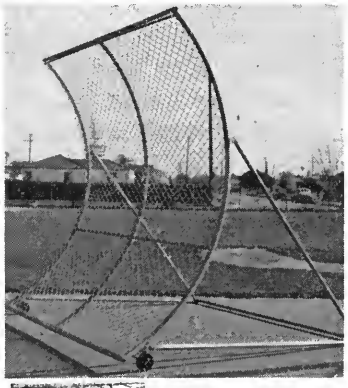
If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE *mention that you read about it on* RECREATION *magazine's Market News page.*

◆ Audio Hailer, a new, five-and-one-half-pound portable electronic megaphone, amplifies speech one thousand times. Designed for one-hand operation, it has an effective range up to a half-mile. The self-contained vacuum-tube amplifier operates on standard dry batteries. Audio Hailer is useful for swimming pool operation, lifeguards at beaches, camps, general park and playground supervision—wherever it is necessary to speak to scattered individuals or groups, instantly and clearly. Audio Equipment Company, Inc., 805 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck, New York.



◆ Centri-Mite, a space-saving filter for swimming pools, has the advantage of accessibility and general simplicity of cleaning the filter element. Centri-Mite Diatomaceous Earth Filter No. 2304, with one filter, occupies only two square feet of floor space at its base, stands four and one-half feet high, and has filtering capacity for a pool twenty by forty feet. Filters No. 2308 and No. 2312, incorporating two and three filter elements respectively, proportionately increase filtration capacity. Swimquip, Inc., 3301 Gilman Road, E Monte, California.

◆ A portable baseball and softball backstop, with unusual ball-stopping qualities because of its shape, is a new product of the Jamison Manufacturing Company. The backstop provides a large (eight by eight feet) screen of wire mesh, with sturdy galvanized steel pipe frames and tie bar which are removable for compact seasonal storage. Five-inch rubber-tired casters facilitate easy moving. Jamison Manufacturing Company, 8800 South Mettler Street, Los Angeles 3, California.



◆ Pyrocon, a modeling art material, is a modern plastic of brilliant colors, pliability, and amazingly simple baking method. Just as with old-fashioned clay, Pyrocon is worked either with hands or with implements. It is clean, safe, and easy to handle. Unaffected by normal room temperatures, it can be stored and re-used to form a variety of objects. When baked for fifteen minutes in an ordinary kitchen oven. the objects become washable plastic that is practically unbreakable. Transogram Company, Inc., 200 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

◆ Link-Kit, lightweight plastic construction toy, is a fine traveling companion for youngsters, a "quiet hour" toy, a party game. A set consists of fifty colorful, pliable plastic pieces, which can be linked together to form an almost endless variety of three-dimensional figures, packed in a clear plastic tote pail—and it's very inexpensive. (The older groups, too, could have fun with this set.) Dewl Plasti-Toy Corporation, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York 10, New York.

◆ Rub-R-Art, a new design medium, features rubber bands. Imaginative pictures and designs may be created by stretching, twisting, or looping the colored rubber bands over the pegs of a ten-inch white pegboard. Rub-R-Art contains nothing to smear, stain, spill, or stick to fingers or clothing. The pegboard may be cleaned with soap and water. Kleicar Corporation, P. O. Box 147, Dept. 177, Chelsea, Michigan.

◆ Economy semi-finished folding tables are now available from The Monroe Company. These tables are similar to the Monroe Fold-Lite Tables, but are less expensive because of the unfinished surfaces. The steel legs are completely finished; the top and frame are not and therefore require varnishing or other finishing for general and permanent use. If you need tables—and budget and space are problems—here's a product worth checking. The Monroe Company, Colfax, Iowa.

◆ Space Spider is a unique weaving device — a toy, a craft, an art or interior decoration medium, or a convalescent pastime. This set for three-dimensional weaving contains a half-box-shape frame consisting of three easily assembled, perforated, square panels, colored fluorescent elastic thread, bobbins, clips, blunt needle, instruction booklet and special indexes stamped on the back of each panel to make the directions easy to follow. Walker Products, 1530 Campus Drive, Berkeley 8, California.

An early play leaders' class, in New York City, being trained in games despite the awkward length of skirts.

The Development and

In the Beginning. The National Recreation Association from its beginning has been a leadership organization. Among its many contributions to the individual worker and the profession two stand out which are unique and characterize the Association. They are (1) leadership and (2) organization.

These two elements were lacking until the Association came into existence a half-century ago. Allied fields had evidenced neither concern for nor conception of the place and the role that well-trained, qualified professional leadership was to play as the new field began unfolding and the new career of recreation leadership was born. In fact, it was not until many years later that these allied fields even accepted the concept of well-trained professionally prepared leadership for recreation and even yet, in many circles, the concept is a narrow one.

Growth of Training

One of the first concerns of the National Recreation Association was in the field of training and professional education. Within a year after its organization, at its first Congress in 1907, the Association appointed a committee to work on a course in play. After careful investigation of the work being done throughout the country and to meet the demand for playground directors, three courses were organized: a Course for Grade Teachers, to train normal school students and grade teachers to take charge of play periods; an Institute Course in Play, prepared for those entering playground service for only a short period and for those employed without previous training; and a Normal Course in Play for Professional Directors.

In 1909, *The Normal Course in Play* was published by a committee of twenty-three members, of which Dr. Clark W. Hetherington was chairman and Dr. Henry S. Curtis, secretary. The work of the committee was carried on under the auspices of the Playground Association of America.

The last revision of this publication was made in 1925 and the *Introduction to Community Recreation* is the modern version of it. These two publications have been widely used as texts in the many schools, colleges and universities training recreation workers.

Field Services to Colleges. As chairman of the Association's first training committee, Dr. Hetherington was well informed regarding the problem. It was fortunate that a man with his qualifications was available in 1910 and 1911 to work for the Association in visiting a large number of normal schools and colleges to advise with faculty members about courses in play. At one time his schedule was made out almost a year in advance. In later years Eugene T. Lies of the Association's staff gave similar service. During and since World War II, the Association has increased this service to the schools through personal visits by members of the personnel and field staffs, through special publications, committee work, and special meetings.

In 1911 the Chicago Training School for Playground Workers was opened and after a couple of years became a part of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy. Later it was associated with Hull House and the department of sociology of Northwestern University before fading away into the history of training. A few years later another training project of short duration was established by the People's Institute of New York in 1916. A school for community workers, it consisted of a one-year course for professional work in community centers, social settlements, and child welfare centers.

Training Institutes. In order to make recreation service more effective in World War I, local intensive "training institutes" were conducted by the Association, and in 1918 the Local Social Recreation and Games Training Institutes were established. Later, specialists in music, drama, nature, and crafts were added to the staff, as the recreation movement expanded and demand for training increased. At one time four full-time workers were kept busy conducting training for workers among rural people.

Community Recreation Schools. The first one was held in

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

Growth of a Profession

Willard C. Sutherland

Training institutes were established by the Association in 1918; some were given at Bear Mountain, N. Y.

March 1920. These were continued into 1926 and an average of thirty-five students attended each of the twenty-six schools. They were a cooperative undertaking in an effort to build up the profession. The essentials were covered in these six-week training periods and individual workers were prepared further for their assignments.

National Recreation School. Because of the favorable response to these various efforts to prepare leaders for recreation service, many felt, after twenty years, that the Association's experience in this specialized field, with its accumulation of material on all phases of recreation and personal contact with hundreds of local communities, should be made available for those interested in advanced training. Consequently, the National Recreation School for Professional Graduate Training was established in 1926 and, as in the community recreation schools, the enrollment was limited to approximately thirty-five students. After nine years of operation, this school closed in 1935 when the depression was making it increasingly difficult for the graduates to find the kind of administrative and supervisory positions for which they were being prepared.

Apprentice Training. As the national professional graduate school was closing, plans were under way for the training of a more limited number of workers for top administrative positions. Apprentice fellowships were made available in 1935 and continued until interrupted by World War II. The candidates received a fellowship stipend of $100 to $125 a a month from the Association and were assigned to well-organized recreation departments for a year of rotated work and study.

Training in Emergencies. A lot of things happened in 1935. The National Recreation School closed, the apprentice training program was established, and a new type of training institute was launched. The "new look" in institutes was prompted by the need for more intensive training in the field, with the workers right on the job. Hundreds of new workers, without much previous training or experience, were serving on recreation projects made possible by the federal government's emergency relief program. These and experienced workers alike crowded into the four-week training institutes which were sponsored by local agencies and conducted by the Association. Literally, training had been mounted on wheels and rolled out onto the firing line. These major institutes embraced courses in music, drama, nature, crafts, social recreation and games, organization and administration, and were staffed by the Association's most experienced specialists. From Labor Day 1935 to late June 1936, a total of 3,823 students attended the sixteen institutes held in the large cities in the East and Middle West.

The picture of in-service training in America, which is so important to the personal and professional growth of leadership, would not be complete without mention of the in-service training programs of hundreds of local and state, public and private voluntary agencies, the institutes developed in recent years by the American Institute of Park Executives and by the special interest groups in industrial, hospital, institutional recreation and outdoor education and camping. These and many others add up to an enormous total effort to improve recreation leadership.

In addition to the Association's specialists for training purposes, its current National Advisory Committee on In-Service Training has developed up-to-date manuals for use in training park personnel, playground leaders, and community center personnel. A special Institute for Recreation Administrators will be introduced at the 1956 International Recreation Congress by the Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel. Another major project of the latter committee is a nation-wide internship program, set up in cooperation with recreation departments, colleges and universities, and professional students.

The total attendance for the National Recreation Association training programs to date is about one-third of a million. The Association's contribution to the professional preparation of individual workers through the years has been a maturing and stabilizing force in the building of the recreation profession.

College Training. The first studies of recreation courses in

colleges and universities were carried on by the early pioneers of the Association in the years of 1907 through 1911 by personal visitation to schools and through correspondence. In 1925 the Association conducted a college recreation leadership study and, although the seeds of the Hetherington Committee had taken root with some two hundred institutions reporting recreation courses, no major curriculum was identified. The Russell Sage Foundation in 1927 published a list of recreation training courses which included one hundred and fifty institutions, but none had a recreation major.

Further studies were made by the Association and reports were published in 1930, 1940, 1948 and 1954. In 1940 only two schools that are at all well known today for a major recreation curriculum reported major programs. However, the demand for help from the schools increased and the Association, after consultation with educators and professional recreation workers, published *A Suggested Four Year College Curriculum* as a guide to colleges developing major recreation curriculums.

In cooperation with the Southern Regional Education Board, an agency of the Southern Governors' Conference, made up of the governors and leading educators of fourteen southern states, the Association made a very intensive study of the recreation leadership and training needs in the South. The detailed report, *Recreation As a Profession in the Southern Region*,[1] includes a large section on professional education.

The current situation in the field of training is strikingly different from that prior to World War II. Today, professional education for recreation leadership is reported in the form of major curriculums in about sixty-five schools located in twenty-seven states and the Territory of Hawaii. Over half of these schools offer graduate degrees; thirty-four have programs leading to a master's degree, and seven have doctoral programs. Not only the quantity but also the quality and character of training have changed. Graduate programs are more numerous, opportunities are more evenly distributed geographically, and specialized areas of recreation education have developed.

A broader approach is called for and the Association has enlarged its services to meet the demands of the changing, advancing professional education trend. NRA field representatives serve and work with the schools. Examples of this new departure may be seen in the co-sponsorship of workshops and institutes with colleges and universities for the training of specialists and executive leadership. The NRA headquarters staff has been increased and more schools are receiving personal visits. Students are being interviewed and counseled in preparation for entering the profession in larger numbers. Schools are being kept up-to-date on types of vacancies and the demand for personnel —which helps to serve as a guide to curriculum adjustment and development. Current information on professional education is being made available to them.

The Association's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement is another valuable instrument in the field of training. This committee is carrying major responsibility for bringing the consumers of personnel, the agencies, the professional recreation workers, and the college educators together. As a result, professional education is becoming more realistic and is more effectively meeting the demands of the field. The Association's two national committees on graduate and undergraduate education, made up of recreation leaders and college educators, are conducting research, planning meetings, developing materials, and in other ways helping to improve professional preparation for those seeking careers in recreation.

Last graduating class of the NRA School, 1935. The school was established in 1926 for professional training.

These educational committees have helped with the development of materials and in the conduct of studies which have resulted in the publishing of their reports[2] and of lists of colleges and universities reporting major recreation curriculums.

The three committees representing in-service training, graduate and undergraduate education are made up of professional workers and, with the Association, have undertaken a long-range program dealing with projects involving the development of materials on in-service training, undergraduate education, and graduate education.

Growth of Service, Coordinating and Professional Organizations

The recreation profession cuts across and is a part of many other movements, professions and services; yet it maintains its own identity and, although one of the youngest members of the professional family, it is fast taking its place alongside the older ones.

Space does not permit an interpretation or definition of the various services, coordinating and professional organizations that have come into being to serve the recreation interests. The National Recreation Association being a service organization governed by a citizens' board of directors rather than a professional association, serves in a consultation capacity to the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation.

[1] Available in book form, National Recreation Association. $3.75.

[2] List of these materials available free from the National Recreation Association.

Modern social recreation training session led by Anne Livingston. These are conducted in local communities.

The NRA's National Advisory Council is also an organization to help coordinate and guide the work program of its National Advisory Committees. These include committees on: Program; Research; Administration; Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel; Defense; Federal Recreation; International Recreation; State Recreation.

Growth of Leadership

In the foreword of the first issue of THE PLAYGROUND, written by Henry S. Curtis, one of the four purposes of the Playground Association of America was stated as follows: "To register and keep account of trained playground workers and facilitate the filling of vacancies." This was in 1907, and in the same year, Seth T. Stewart, chairman of the executive committee, sent a letter to college presidents asking their cooperation, and stating: "This Association proposes to be a medium of exchange between the different municipalities and organizations carrying on playground work and the colleges in placing their young men as leaders of play wherever they may be needed."

The above indicates how clearly the Association's course was charted in the early days of its existence. The registration of professional leaders and the maintenance of their credentials is one of the major functions of the Association's Recreation Personnel Service.

Fifty years ago, practically no professional recreation workers were identified as such. In 1917, there were 3,000 reported; this number increased to 25,500 by 1932, and to 50,000 in 1948. However, these were mostly part-time and seasonal leaders and only those serving in local public park and recreation agencies.

Although somewhat embarrassing to admit, no one knows the present status of professional recreation leadership. No national study or analysis has ever been made. There are various estimates of the total number of full-time, year-round professional leaders. In the public field—the tax-supported full-time positions in municipal, county, state, and federal recreation agencies and in government hospitals and institutions—the estimates generally range from 10,000 to 15,000. If private voluntary agencies are included the range may go as high as 35,000 to 40,000. In the latter field many do not list themselves as recreation workers but prefer to be identified as social workers and group workers in the welfare field. Only in the South—where the two-year study of recreation leadership and training needs analyzed, for the first time, not only the number but also the type of recreation leaders employed full-time in public and private agencies and in the various segments of the recreation profession —is the real status known. The study revealed a phenomenal growth.

Cooperative Activities with Other Groups

Thirty-two years after the National Recreation Association was founded, recreation workers decided that there should be a professional organization and, in 1938, the American Recreation Society was formed at the National Recreation Congress in Atlantic City, New Jersey. Members of these two groups have served together on training committees through the years. Also, many training projects have been sponsored jointly by the Association and state and other affiliated society groups.

Members of the Association's staff have also joined with other professional recreation workers and organizations in conducting training workshops and training conferences.

The Growth of Professionalization

The status of the recreation profession may be found in large measure in matters pertaining to: the conditions under which leaders must serve; the salary schedules that prevail; the stability of employment and the acceptance of recreation and its leaders by the public.

We are passing through one stage of professional development. Perhaps it is the awkward stage of adolescence, but, nevertheless, it is a part of the never-ending process of growth and refinement. The recreation profession is evolutionary in character and will continue to develop to the end of time—not so much in a fixed pattern, but rather in accordance with changing demands of a dynamic society.

It will be aided most by the rank and file of the profession who keep a steady shoulder to the wheel, by those who have set standards for themselves higher than anyone else would dare set for them, by those striving for excellence in their work and concerned with their personal development, by those whose personal and professional conduct on and off the job are governed by moral values and principles.

Movements are under way by various groups and in different parts of the country, studying and trying out systems for the identification of professional personnel. They include state certification, voluntary registration, civil service, and others. Regardless of what legalized and compulsory standards for the profession ultimately emerge, it will continue to be judged by the conditions that exist at the point of individual performance and by the true qualities that characterize any professional at his best.

We have a growing membership of those who are professionally prepared and possess the spirit of a great service. We have a profession—and a mighty good one—with a potential not yet fully conceived even by those most deeply involved in it. ■

On the Campus

Alfred B. Jensen

Down The Big Muddy

Southern Illinois University students Robert Gallo and James G. Smith slid a seventeen-foot aluminum canoe out of the water at the junction of the Big Muddy and the Mississippi Rivers on March 24, completing a four-day, 120-mile water trip. They had just finished surveying the route down the Big Muddy for use in the university's camping program this summer.

Into the water go James G. Smith (left) and Robert Gallo on their canoe expedition which laid groundwork for similar trips in SIU's summer camping program.

Starting at a point near Sesser, Illinois, the pair ran rapids and portaged around log jams and brush piles during their forty-hour water journey. The winding trip took them through parts of the Shawnee National Forest and ended about twenty-five miles north of Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Professionalism Through Student Recreation Associations

"The student recreation association is a real stepping stone in the development of professionalism where the students seek to fulfill their own needs and those of others to better meet the rising demands upon leadership for leisure. Students do play a major role in this aspect of recreation. Concern and enthusiasm *must* grow in this area if recreation is to achieve the eventual professional status which it deserves among other occupations.

"The Student Recreation Association at the University of Minnesota has a membership of nearly one-half of all recreation majors. SRA is an extra-curricular organization responsible to the university and the All-University Congress, student governing board.

"As part of its program, the SRA annually sponsors a winter workshop to complement the training in the recreation curriculum. This year the workshop included other interested students in the college of education, fulfilling a constitutional requirement that the organization serve other students on campus.

"The workshop, a weekend affair held at a camp near the university, this year drew forty participants. The program was based in large part on the results of an interest-need questionnaire distributed in advance to recreation students. Sessions included creative dramatics, folk and square dancing, games, music and singing, winter sports, campfires, poster-making, recreation career opportunities, and the relationship of the school and recreation.

"Resource leaders, obtained by the student planning committee, included recreation students with specialized skills, and professional recreation personnel from the university and the community. Among professional personnel from related fields were a commercial artist and a music teacher.

"At the end of the workshop, each resource person was asked to make a complete report of the things he felt beneficial to the students in his session. With additional notes taken by student recorders, this information was made into a workbook and presented to every participant for future resource and reference."—David H. Hodapp, *President, SRA, University of Minnesota.*

Illinois Offers Unique Financial Aid Plan for Students

Students in recreation may qualify for an unusual employment-education plan now being used by the Illinois Department of Public Welfare. This plan offers assistance to professional students in a number of areas—including recreation—which are of special interest to the department.

The employment-education plan provides for a grant for a final year of undergraduate study or graduate professional training, depending on the needs of the profession and of the department. This must be taken in an accredited school within the United States. The appointee agrees to work for one year following training in the Illinois state mental hospitals or schools for the mentally retarded.

The Illinois Department of Public Welfare pays all tuition and academic fees, plus a stipend of between $175 and $235 for each month of training. Certain travel expenses also are reimbursed. The stipends are not taxable, the applicant is under civil service on a merit basis, and the department arranges for summer work on request.

Complete information about the program may be obtained from the Assistant Deputy Director, Employment-Education Program, Illinois Department of Public Welfare, State Office Building, Springfield, Illinois.

Recreation Association Joins NRA

The student recreation association of State Teachers College, Cortland, New York, joined the National Recreation Association in March, 1956 as a Student Affiliate Member. William G. Keating, Jr., is president; Barbara A. Thompson, vice-president; Bette L. Wisoker, secretary; and Sigrid A. Sampson, treasurer.

Dr. Harry Edgren Honored

Dr. Harry Edgren was honored at 1956 Homecoming by faculty, alumni, and students of George Williams College, Chicago, Illinois. Dr. Edgren left for a new assignment as professor of recreation at Purdue University this spring after thirty-one years at George Williams.

Students Aid Institute

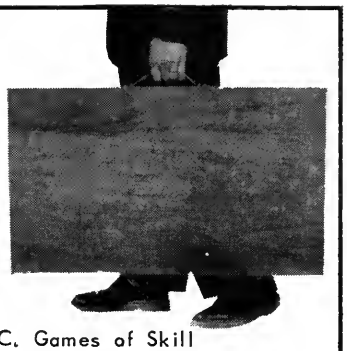
For the tenth year, Indiana University graduate students in recreation aided in the management and operation of the university-sponsored Great Lakes Park Training Institute, held at Pokagon State Park early this year. Over one hundred graduate students majoring in recreation now have attended these institute sessions while helping put them on.

Penn State Model Shown

A scale-model neighborhood school-recreation center is pictured on the cover of the February 1956 issue of the Pennsylvania State University College of Physical Education and Athletics Alumni *News Letter*. The model was constructed by graduate students in recreation. Also shown and featured in the issue is the new ten-point rifle range in the recreation hall. ■

Mr. Jensen *is a member of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service staff.*

PORTABLE Recreation Program



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D. Puzzles
- 1 Hindu Pyramid Puzzle
- 1 Nine Block Puzzle

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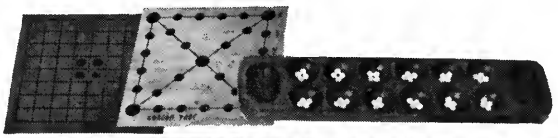

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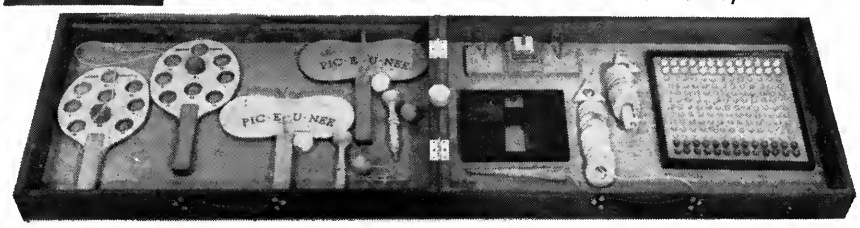

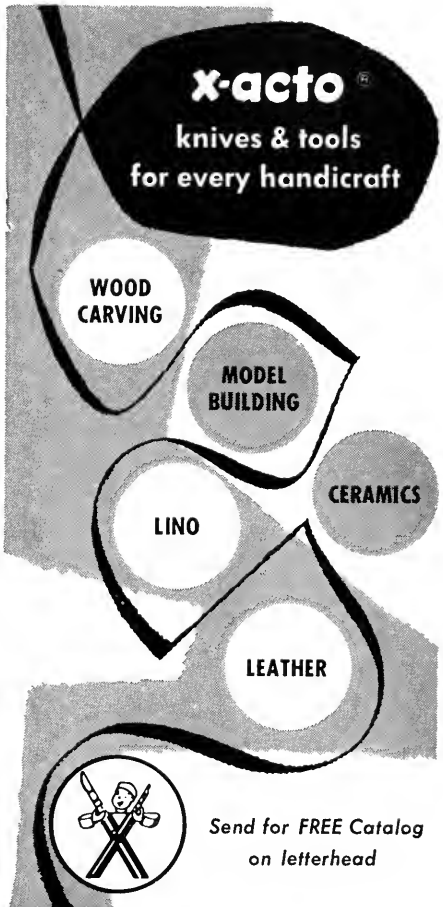

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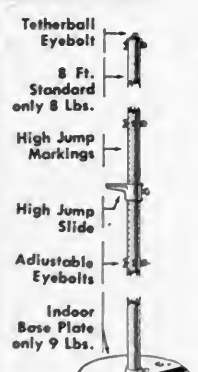

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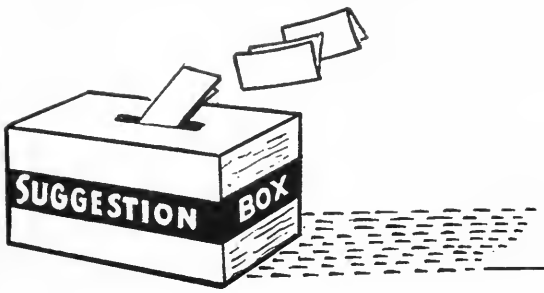

Try Scratch Board

Scratchboard is the name given to a type of paper and also to an art medium. It was first used by a lithographer named Ross in the early 1800's and is still used extensively in commercial art. The finished article can resemble a pen-and-ink drawing in reverse and can nearly resemble a genuine woodcut. The process consists in coating a heavy paper or board with ink and scratching in a design.

Scratchboard can be fairly expensive, so we have been experimenting to bring it to a simple and inexpensive technique suitable for all ages. You will need a smooth heavy paper or bristol board (two-ply is good to start with) or smooth mounting board.* India ink and crayons are needed, and also a scratching tool. You can buy scratchboard tools, of course, but a hat pin, a small nail, a sharpened knitting needle, an X-acto knife, or old manicure scissors can successfully be used to scratch with. You can achieve a design in black and white, black and one color, or black and several colors.

Let's start with the simplest first and try black and one color on a small area (about four by six inches). I used a pale yellow, covered the paper with a layer of yellow crayon, going over several times lightly rather than once heavily. This makes the crayon layer smoother. Over this I painted an even coat of black India ink. The ink can be made to adhere by putting a small amount of it in another container and adding a drop of mucilage. A word of warning, however: only a *drop* of mucilage, because too much makes the ink crack as you scratch. Be sure to wash your brush out immediately after applying the ink.

To obtain a variety of colors, cover your board or paper with an assortment of colors in a pattern, then cover with the India ink as before. Let it dry, then begin scratching. Your scratched design should have some relation to the color pattern underneath, but you'll be surprised and fascinated at the colors and patterns that are revealed as you scratch.

So much for material and techniques. Now what about the design? Try not to separate arts and crafts into its own little niche, but rather combine and coordinate it with all the rest of your program. As soon as spring comes, everyone will want to get out of doors and go for a hike or have some cookouts. When you're out, you can't help seeing things that make good design—leaves, ferns, shells, or even the vegetables that you bring for your stew. Make simple sketches on your hike, and at the next meeting make the design for your scratchboard. Don't be afraid to try a variety of ideas, techniques, and tools. You'll probably come up with something we never thought about. The finished designs can be used in many ways—a design of ferns or leaves may be used as a portfolio cover for the nature sketches or prints that you make later, and a design of vegetables may be used as a cover for a collection of recipes. Happy scratching!—*Corinne M. Murphy. Reprinted from* The Girl Scout Leader, *January 1956.*

* These cost about twenty cents for a large sheet.

Checkerboard for Handicapped

A hospital patient at the California State Veterans Home and Hospital designed and constructed a novel checkerboard which makes it possible for patients to play the game with the board on the floor.

The oversize board is an oilcloth sheet five and a half feet square with sixty-four six-inch squares painted on it in alternate purple and yellow. A

frame contains the entire equipment which consists of a mailing tube on which the board can be rolled up by means of a crank under the shelf provided for the checkers. It weighs only twenty-one pounds completely equipped, making the entire game portable for use throughout the hospital wards.

The checkers are circular wooden discs measuring about four inches in diameter. Each one is equipped with a light wire loop so that it may be picked up on a small hook attached to a four-foot rod, and thus moved from square to square as the game progresses. These checkers each have a hole in the center so that they may be stacked to make a "king," and the loop on the bottom checker rises through the upper disc for lifting and moving. However, to simplify matters, special "king" discs have been made, which may be used singly, and are marked with a **K** to distinguish them from the ordinary men.

This equipment is especially suitable for use with the handicapped because partially paralyzed patients, or those whose movements are limited by physical disabilities, are able to play and enjoy the game. From the standpoint of rehabilitative therapy it is both useful and beneficial.—MAJOR KENNETH A. HILL, *Special Services Officer, California State Veterans Home and Hospital, Napa County, California.*

Tampa Pre-School Program

The Tampa, Florida, Recreation Department play program for pre-school children is a most important phase of its total recreation services. Six pre-school play programs are conducted in strategic areas of the city with the recreation department providing facilities and leadership. While designed for outside activities utilizing available playgrounds, indoor community centers are also available in most instances.

Since the department believes that parents should play an active part in such a program, a real effort is made to have every single parent participate, serving as mother-of-the-day, assistant to the paid director, planning special parties and outings, and in many other ways. At the beginning of each season a three-day workshop acquaints the mothers with all phases of the program. In addition, the mothers of each group are organized into a Mothers Club and meet at intervals throughout the year, not only to plan for the program but for social get-togethers.

Example for Other States

Music, drama, painting, dancing, sculpture and other fine arts had their "day" April 21 through 29, when West Virginia schools, colleges, churches, arts institutions and similar organizations observed, on a state-wide scale, the Second Annual State Creative Arts Festival.

Although the core of activity was in Charleston, the capital city, in towns, large and small, people gathered to celebrate and give recognition to West Virginians who are working earnestly in the arts and bringing distinction to the cultural life of the state. During the nine-day celebration many Charleston stores provided window space for art exhibitions. The Children's Museum, Kanawha County Library, and the State Capitol also housed leading exhibits.

Industrial Workers Included

Recreation participation in Louisville, Kentucky, is increasing—and 172 of the city's biggest industries and businesses are cooperating. They post sign-cards highlighting city recreation activities on company bulletin boards. William A. Moore, superintendent of parks and playgrounds, is directing the campaign with the aid of local industrial leaders.

One thousand of the cards are posted by the firms each month. A survey showed that these cards are reaching approximately 100,000 workers.

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Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

This is a brief report of a research project, conducted from December 1954 to July 1955, on the effect of recreation on 139 chronically ill patients in Bergen Pines Hospital, Paramus, New Jersey.

The team of people making the study was under the supervision of Dr. Roscoe Brown, a professor in the research department of the School of Education, New York University. Doctor Brown's report follows.

"Patients on two floors of the hospital participated in the project. These were chronically sick people, about half of whom had been hospitalized for over one year. There were sixty-eight patients, half of them men, on *Floor A* during the period of the study. Their average age was sixty-four; and most of them were hospitalized because of a neurological condition. On *Floor B* there were seventy-one female patients with an average age of seventy-two and a half years. All of these were suffering from general chronic diseases of old age such as cardiac ailments, arthritis, diabetes, cancer.

"From a modest beginning, the program at the end of the six-month period included the following activities: parties, movies, photo-tinting, bingo, social games, music, newspaper, dramatics, library, gardening, and grooming.

"The following aspects of patient's behavior were studied:

1. State of health as measured by: (*a*) Medical Rating Scale, rated by the attending physician; and (*b*) Self-Rating of Health, the patient's rating.
2. Adjustment in the hospital as measured by: (*a*) Nurse's Rating Scale, rating of patient's general cooperation and adherence to hospital routine, and (*b*) Patient's Adjustment Scale, the patient's evaluation of hospital services, routine, and personnel.
3. Personality pattern as measured by: (*a*) projective personality tests such as the Thematic Apperception Test and the Sentence Completion Test; and (*b*) psychological interview.

"The results were all rated on a five-point scale ranging from 1 for excellent to 5 for very poor.

"Complete data were available for twenty-two patients on *Floor A* and for seventeen patients on *Floor B*. It was not possible to collect complete data on all patients, some having died or been discharged during the project.

"The data obtained were analyzed, through the use of appropriate statistical tests, to determine the statistical significance of any differences (i.e., the extent to which any differences may be chance differences).

"Although the measures of patient behavior presented above did not reveal statistically significant differences, there were some patients who showed particular improvement in the personality scale. This was not true of the group as a whole, however."

* * * *

The amazing thing was that the research showed no change in the patients' behavior, mental and health testing. Nevertheless, individual notes kept by the recreation worker, Miss Judith Fields, showed a change in the personality and morale of many of the patients. People who had previously sat and stared at the walls came to watch the movies and play passive games. Stroke cases, who had not smiled in months, beamed happily at the music that was brought to them consistently. Several patients who had been completely depressed became interested in the art of photo-tinting. For those who had seen the ward before recreation came to it, and then afterwards, it is almost incomprehensible to realize that in the actual research no changes were noted. The most amazing finis to our six-month research was that, on the day we withdrew our recreation worker from the hospital, the administrator told me that we would wait perhaps a year before engaging another —this time on the hospital budget. Exactly three days passed when he phoned me that the patients who had been a part of the research were so upset about the sudden withdrawal of their activities program, that they had created every nuisance possible with their relatives and friends, and were demanding that a recreation worker be hired. The worker was engaged, the hospital is thriving recreationally, and to quote the superintendent, Dr. Rufus Little, "My hospital was once just a place to treat the diseases and symptoms of my patients. Today, thanks to recreation, we feel we are a thriving community."

As Doctor Brown states further: "It is of interest to note the impact of recreation at Bergen Pines on the community in which it serves. Where there were few volunteers at the beginning of the program, now there are many. The recreation department is now a regular part of the hospital program, with the enthusiastic support of the community and by the literal demand of the patients.

The results of this project indicate that the impact of a hospital recreation program seems to transcend the effect on the patients alone. The recreation program appears to have a social function in the acceptance of a hospital by the community and on the way in which a community thinks of its sick. This project has raised many interesting questions which are challenges to the recreation profession as well as to the psychological and medical fields. It appears that further explorations of this type should be conducted by the universities and hospitals of the nation."

* * * *

I wish I knew the answer to this question: Are the tools available today for adequately testing the value of recreation, or is it, perhaps, impossible to test the morale and spirit of a person? Only much more research will give us the answer. I certainly would be interested in comments from our readers. ■

MRS. HILL *is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.*

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Books & Pamphlets Received

ADULT EDUCATION, Homer Kampfer. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 433. $5.50.*

CAMP ADMINISTRATIVE FORMS AND SUGGESTED PROCEDURES IN THE AREA OF PERSONNEL. American Camping Association, Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana. Pp. 30. $.35.

CHARTER FOR THE AGING (New York State Governor's Conference on Problems of the Aging, 1955). Office of the Special Assistant, Problems of the Aging, State Capitol, Albany, New York. Pp. 659. $3.00 (payable to the Commissioner of Taxation and Finance).

CITY FOR JEAN, A, Helen Wells. Funk and Wagnalls, 153 East 24th Street, New York 10. Pp. 218. $2.75.

COMING OF AGE: Problems of Teen-Agers (#234), Paul H. Landis. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

COMMUNITY AND THE DELINQUENT, THE — Co-operative Approaches to Preventing and Controlling Delinquency, William C. Kvaraceus. World Book Company, 313 Park Hill Avenue, Yonkers, New York. Pp. 566. $4.75.

CRAFTS FOR SCHOOL AND HOME, Gretchen Grimm and Catherine Skeels. Bruce Publishing Company, 400 North Broadway, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. Pp. 128. $2.95.

DELINQUENT BOYS: The Culture of the Gang, Albert K. Cohen. Free Press, 1005 W. Belmont Avenue, Chicago 13. Pp. 202. $3.50.

DRESS UP AND LET'S HAVE A PARTY, Remy Charlip. William R. Scott, Inc., 8 West 13th Street, New York 11. Unpaged. $1.50.

ENJOY YOUR LEISURE TIME (Autograph Collecting Guide), Robley D. Stevens. Robley D. Stevens, P.O. Box 1061, Washington 13, D.C. Pp. 36. Paper $1.00.

ETHEL AND ALBERT, ONE-ACT COMEDIES: ETHEL AND ALBERT COMEDIES (5 episodes), pp. 60, $1.25; FOOL'S PARADISE, pp. 19, $.50; THE INCOME TAX, pp. 28, $.50; OFF WITH HIS HEAD, pp. 21, $.50; TEEN AGE PARTY, pp. 29, $.50. All by Peg Lynch. Samuel French, Inc., 25 West 45th Street, New York.

EVALUATION OF WILDLIFE RESOURCES IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON, AN, Robert F. Wallace. State College of Washington, Pullman, Washington. Pp. 63. $1.00.

FACT BOOK ON YOUTH IN NEW YORK CITY. Welfare and Health Council of New York City, 44 East 23rd Street, New York 10. Pp. 123. Paper $1.00.

FITNESS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL YOUTH, Karl W. and Carolyn W. Bookwalter, Editors. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 150. $2.50.

GOLF SECRETS OF THE PROS, Larry Robinson. Arco Publishing Company, Inc., 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 144. $2.00.

HEALTH OBSERVATION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN (Second Edition), George M. Wheatley and Grace T. Hallock. McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 487. $6.50.*

HERE'S POWER FOR YOU (Four Complete Body Building Courses), David Manners. Sentinel Books Publishing Inc., 112 East 19th Street, New York. Pp. 128. $2.95.

JUNIOR BOOKS AWARDS, 1955. Boys' Clubs of America, 381 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 138. Single copies free; in quantity, $.25 each.

MURALS FOR SCHOOLS—Sharing Creative Experiences, Arne W. Randall. Davis Press, 164 Printers Building, Worcester 8, Massachusetts. Pp. 100. $5.95.

MY BASEBALL ALBUM (Record Book for Boys' Baseball Leagues). Carmel Publishing Company, South Hamilton, Massachusetts. Pp. 32. Paper $1.00.

MYTHS AND LEGENDS OF THE AGES, Marion N. French. Hart Publishing Company, Inc. 74 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 319. $4.75.

SOFTBALL: OFFICIAL GUIDE AND RULE BOOK of the Amateur Softball Association and the International Joint Rules Committee for Softball (1956). Amateur Softball Association, 11 Hill Street, Newark 2, New Jersey. Pp. 144. $.60.

ONE FOR THE BOOK FOR 1956—Complete All-Time Major League Records, Leonard Gettelson. Charles C. Spink & Son, P. O. Box 178, St. Louis 3, Missouri. Pp. 346. Paper $1.00.

PARAKEETS IN YOUR HOME, Mervin F. Roberts. Sterling Publishing Company, Inc., 215 East 37th Street, New York 16. Pp. 128. $2.95.

PATRIOTIC PLAYS AND PROGRAMS, Aileen Fisher and Olive Rabe. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16. Pp. 418. $4.00.

ROLE PLAYING IN LEADERSHIP TRAINING AND GROUP PROBLEM SOLVING, Alan F. Klein. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 176. $3.50.*

SAFETY EDUCATION, A. E. Florio and G. T. Stafford. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 327. $5.50.*

SEW EASY! (For the Young Beginner), Peggy Hoffmann. E. P. Dutton & Company, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 93. $2.75.*

SPORTS AFIELD BOATBUILDING ANNUAL (1956 Edition). Sports Afield, 959 Eighth Avenue, New York 19. Pp. 96. $.75.

TENT CAMPER'S GUIDE TO NEW ENGLAND AND NEW YORK STATE CAMPING AREAS, Don Parry. Outdoor Publishers, P.O. Box 55, Rocky Hill, Connecticut. Pp. 60. Paper $1.00.

TRAINING FOR OUTDOOR LEADERSHIP IN TROOPS AND CAMPS. Girl Scouts of the United States of America. 155 East 44th Street, New York 17. Pp. 55. Paper $1.00.

UNDERSTANDING OUR NEIGHBORS (Youth Recreation Kit), 1956 Edition. United States Committee for UNICEF, United Nations, New York. Pp. 35. $1.00.

WHO'S ON FIRST? Fair Play for All Americans (#233), Jack Mabley. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Pp. 28. $.25.

WINNING HIGH SCHOOL BASEBALL, James Smilgoff. Prentice-Hall. Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 324. $4.95.*

WONDERFUL WORLD FOR CHILDREN, A, Peter Cardozo. Bantam Books, 25 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 244. $.35.

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* These publications are available from the National Recreation Association at list price plus fifteen cents for each book ordered to cover postage and handling. *Active Associate and Affiliate Members of the Association receive a ten per cent discount on list price.* Remittances should accompany orders from individuals; organizations and recreation departments will be billed on their official orders. Address orders to Combined Book Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

Magazine Articles

CALIFORNIA PARENT-TEACHER, *May 1956*
Children and TV, *Gladys Johnson.*

CAMPING MAGAZINE, *May 1956*
Role Playing — A Workable Approach to Better Camp Leadership, *Hedley G. Dimock.*

CHILDREN, *May-June 1956*
Recreation for Colorado's Children, *Nancy J. Swank.*

CHILD STUDY, *Spring 1956*
Exercise and Emotional Stability, *Mary O'Neil Hawkins.*
Fancies and Foibles in Child Care, *Sidonie Matsner* and *Benjamin C. Gruenberg.*

INDUSTRIAL SPORTS AND RECREATION, *March 1956*
How to Set Up Golf Driving Ranges, *Anthony E. Orlando.*
Shooting Action on Films.

JOURNAL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, RECREATION, *February 1956*
Camping with Confidence, *George W. Martin.*
Target Golf—A New Game, *Anthony E. Orlando.*

NEA JOURNAL, *March 1956*
Adventures in Outdoor Learning, *Julian W. Smith.*
For the Mind's Courage, *Bonaro W. Overstreet.*

——, *April 1956*
Another R — Recreation, *Walter A. Graves.*

PARKS AND RECREATION, *March 1956*
Grateful for Grass, *Robert W. Schery.*
Junior Rangers—A Group of Youngsters Form a Unique and Educational Organization, *Jack Parker* and *Maryann Danielson.*

——, *April 1956*
Columbia Park Picnic Shelter, *Felix K. Dhainin.*
$2,000,000 Auditorium-Coliseum Built in Lubbock, Texas.

——, *May 1956*
Utility Earnings are Used to Finance Municipal Swimming Pool, *C. Orville Schupp* and *Kenneth H. Larkin.*
What Type of Filter Shall We Use on Our Swimming Pools? *Chauncey A. Hyatt.*

SAFETY EDUCATION, *April 1956*
Safety with Kites and Model Airplanes.

——, *May 1956*
Make Yours a "Come and Play" Playground, *Mary Margaret Frederick.*
They Went to the Students, *R. Earl Kipp.*

PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Fun and Games

Margaret E. Mulac. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 329. $3.95.*

Miss Mulac's books—*The Playleader's Manual*, *The Game Book*, and two written in collaboration with Marion S. Holmes, *The Party Game Book*, and *The School Game Book*—are, or should be, in the libraries of recreation leaders. The first, in particular, has become almost a classic.

Perhaps their effectiveness was not only owing to the excellent materials, but to the fact that they were written for a particular audience, and so there was a real reason for each game selected.

This book, while adequate, lacks the effectiveness of those others, and perhaps this is because it tries to cover too wide a field and to reach too diversified an audience. For example, the chapter on children's parties is weak, and would give a parent almost no basis for knowing how to plan a party for a four-year-old as against a six- or nine-year-old. On the other hand, the chapter on "Finger Plays and Hand Tricks" is good. The chapter on "Singing Games and Dance Mixers" has the "oldies"—Mulberry Bush, Looby Loo, and so on—that can be found almost anywhere. A chapter on "Card Games and Tricks" is good.

So it goes—a curiously uneven book, with some excellent new ideas and many old ones.

Our only serious criticism is the inclusion of two ideas in the chapter on "Tricks and Puzzles." These might be used at a private party with a fairly sophisticated group, but both can get out of hand very easily and become either risque or at least suggestive. They would not be at all suitable or appropriate for a church group, or for many other groups including teenagers.

Even with this criticism, however, the book is well worth adding to your recreation shelf. An index adds to its usefulness.

First Boat (How To Pick It and Use It for Fun Afloat)

C. B. Colby. Coward-McCann, Inc., 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 48. $2.00.*

As Mr. Colby says in his foreword, "A book is no substitute for a row, a paddle, a sail, or a dash across the lake in an outboard," but this book is a valuable introduction to all of them. It is simple enough for youngsters to read and understand, very clearly illustrated, and is a really *excellent* explanation of the parts of a boat, the methods of rowing, sculling, landing, sailing, and so on. It also includes the major boating knots, boating traffic rules, care of motors, sailing, and other pertinent data. Especially good for pre-camp instruction, or dry land courses. Best of all, it makes it all sound like fun. Young beginner-sailors will love it. Recommended for your water program.

Other books in the same series are: *First Bow and Arrow*, *First Camping Trip*, *First Fish*, and *First Rifle.*

Jacks

Patricia Evans. The Porpoise Bookshop, 308 Clement Street, San Francisco 18. Pp. 30. $.25.

If you were a little girl, or have a little girl, or know a little girl — sit right down and order a copy of this delightful little booklet, just for old times' sake. It's all there—that wonderful, age-old game played around the world and down the years.

And if you didn't see the other two little booklets by the same author, *Hopscotch* and *Jump Rope Rhymes* ($.25 each), add them to your order. Miss Evans must have had a wonderful childhood to be able to capture the charm of these childhood, traditional games so dear to small girls—and many small boys, too. (Incidentally, they'd make nice little Christmas gifts for just the right people!) ➟

* See footnote on page 310.

How to Draw and Paint

Henry Gasser. Dell Publishing Company, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 240. $.50.

This pocket-size, paper-backed little book will be slipped into many a pocket for a picnic or field trip this summer. It is an introduction to painting—starting with oils and progressing through watercolors, pastels, casein painting, and black-and-whites. It treats this range of subject matter in amazing detail for the size and length of the book. Copious illustrations, many in color, add to its attractiveness as well as its usefulness. It is truly a fine handbook of fundamental principles. Mr. Gasser's own paintings have been exhibited throughout the United States and abroad; he has taught and lectured on art in many parts of the country and is author of other books on painting. (Available on your newstand.)

Songs for Sixpence

Josephine Blackstock. Follett Publishing Company, 1010 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago 7. Pp. 158. $2.95.

It has always seemed surprising that our profession that deals so closely with children on an informal, voluntary and friendly basis has contributed almost nothing to children's literature. Josephine Blackstock is one of the exceptions. Superintendent of recreation in Oak Park, Illinois, for many years, she has written many books for young people, in addition to plays and pageants used in the drama programs of Oak Park. Recently retired and now living in Marin County, California, she has used her new leisure to write what we think is her very best book, *Songs for Sixpence*, the story of John Newbery, the first publisher who thought children's books should be gay as well as instructive, and that book-learning and fun could go hand-in-hand.

Every child is in his debt, because it was he, back in the eighteenth century, who collected and published between bright covers the songs and stories that we know as *Mother Goose*. Very fittingly, the most coveted award for children's literature in America is made in his name and known as the Newbery Award.

Friend of Samuel Johnson, Oliver Goldsmith and David Garrick, he is known largely through their writings. Only one biography existed until Josephine Blackstock gave him to the children of America in this delightful book. It has charm, humor and wit, is full of human interest and the savor of exciting eighteenth-century London and the English countryside.

The publisher has printed the book on the fine paper stock and with the beautiful print that a fine book deserves but doesn't always get. The illustrations by Maurice Bower have charm and vitality.

Put this book on your Christmas list for your own children, and your nieces and nephews, but add it to your own library too. Let's hope Miss Blackstock will give us many more books that contain the true recreation philosophy of enjoyment of living.—*Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service.*

Nature Photography Guide

Herbert D. Shumway. Greenberg: Publisher, 201 East 57th Street, New York 22. Pp. 125. Paper $1.95.

Those who read *Audubon Magazine*, *U. S. Camera*, and others using unusual photographs of wildlife will recognize this author as one of the best-known nature photographers. This book includes many beautiful and interesting examples of the way he can capture the delicate beauty of wildflowers, the fragile wings of butterflies, birds feeding their young, and so on.

Give this book to your camera club, and it will keep members happy for months. Use it in your nature clubs, too—and for your camp program. It is well-written, and is full of the love of the outdoors as it is of technical information. The chapter on making a nature movie is worth the cost of the book. Recommended.

The First Book of Caves

Elizabeth Hamilton. Franklin Watts, Inc., 699 Madison Avenue, New York 21. Pp. 62. $1.95.

Don't ever think the series of *First* books is for babies. It's *not*. It's for beginners. And if this book doesn't make you want to go out and explore a cave, nothing will! It's full of the magic of caves—how they were formed, the people who lived in them, their history and legends.

And along with this colorful account, safety and common sense are stressed. The style is simple enough for a ten-year-old to be able to read—but it does not "talk down" to a child. Any group or individual interested in the wonders of nature will enjoy it. It will be excellent for nature clubs, hiking clubs, hobby clubs, or for camp. Also, just fascinating to read! Recommended.

Finger Fun (Songs and Rhythms for the Very Young)

Helen Wright Salisbury. Cowman Publications, Inc., P.O. Box 9812, Los Feliz Station, Los Angeles 27, California. Pp. 56. $2.50.

A charming book that would delight any mother, teacher, or leader of preschool youngsters. The finger plays are illustrated from sketches of the fingers of the little girl to whom the book is dedicated.

The book is uncluttered. The words and actions, as well as songs (words and music), are well-spaced, easy to read and understand. The collection is unhackneyed. It includes some old favorites, of course, but many that are original, or not generally available. We wish that the section on rhythms had contained as wide a variety as the sections on finger fun and songs.

Mrs. Salisbury is principal of an elementary school in Los Angeles and is also a church nursery school superintendent. The book reflects her interest in and love for children.

Outdoor Education

Julian W. Smith. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 32. Paper. $.75.

One of the foremost exponents of outdoor education and school camping, the author is eminently qualified to write on this topic. This booklet is an excellent guide for those groups or communities interested in making education a vital, enjoyable experience, both in the classroom and outdoors. Well-written and charmingly illustrated, it is a valuable addition to the literature on this subject. Its reading and film lists increase its usefulness.

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Recreation Leadership Courses

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June, July and August, 1956

HELEN M. DAUNCEY Social and Playground Recreation	Altoona, Pennsylvania June 7-8	David M. Langkammer, Superintendent of Recreation
	Toledo, Ohio June 11-14	Arthur G. Morse, Supervisor of Recreation, 214 Safety Building
	York, Pennsylvania June 18-19	Mrs. Sylvia C. Newcombe, Superintendent, York Recreation Commission
	Westchester County, New York June 21	Miss Vivian O. Wills, Assistant Superintendent, Westchester County Recreation Commission, White Plains
	State of Rhode Island June 28-29	William H. Cotter, Jr., Chief, Bureau of Recreation, State Office Building, Providence
	Whitinsville, Massachusetts July 2-3	Roscoe Marker, Superintendent, Northbridge Playground and Recreation Commission
RUTH G. EHLERS Playground Recreation	Mankato, Minnesota June 4-5	Robert L. Horney, NRA District Representative, 110 Shepard Terrace, Madison 5, Wisconsin
	St. Cloud, Minnesota June 6-8	
	Virginia, Minnesota June 12-13	
	Superior, Wisconsin June 15-16	
	Shepherdstown, West Virginia July 9-12	Dr. Oliver S. Ikenberry, President, Shepherd College
ANNE LIVINGSTON Playground Recreation	Sheboygan, Wisconsin June 12-15	Howard Rich, Director of Public Recreation
	Frederick, Maryland June 18-19	Mrs. Helma Hann Bowers, Frederick Recreation Commission
ANNA S. PHERIGO Playground Recreation	Pittsfield, Massachusetts June 18-21	Vincent J. Hebert, Superintendent, Board of Park Commissioners
	Bristol, New Hampshire June 15-16	Waldo Hainsworth, NRA District Representative, Fowler Road, Northbridge, Massachusetts
GRACE WALKER Creative and Playground Recreation	Clifftop, West Virginia June 6-8	L. A. Toney, State Leader, Extension Work, Institute
	Lancaster, Pennsylvania June 11-12	Albert E. Reese, Director of Recreation, 135 N. Lime Street
	Bristol, New Hampshire June 15-16	Waldo Hainsworth, NRA District Representative, Fowler Road, Northbridge, Massachusetts
FRANK A. STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Toledo, Ohio June 11-14	Arthur G. Morse, Supervisor of Recreation, 214 Safety Building
	Altoona, Pennsylvania June 22-23	David M. Langkammer, Superintendent of Recreation

The National Recreation Association is happy to welcome Miss Anna S. Pherigo to the Recreation Leadership Training Staff for special assignments. Miss Pherigo served as Superintendent of Recreation in Lexington, Kentucky, from 1925 to 1944 and as Superintendent of Parks and Recreation from 1944 until May of this year.

A two-day statewide summer playground training course for New Hampshire will be held on June 15 and 16. Members of the Association's leadership training staff will be assisted by Waldo Hainsworth, NRA district representative, and Richard A. (Wink) Tapply, director of recreation, Bristol. For further information or to register please write to Mr. Hainsworth, Fowler Road, Northbridge, Massachusetts.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of the course, registration, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

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SEPTEMBER 1956

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Vol. XLIX Price 50 Cents No. 7

On the Cover

Autumn weather, a quiet spot by a calm lake, and time for meditation—or just plain day dreaming—supply the necessary requirements for relaxation for this young cyclist. Photo through the courtesy of Reeva Schmidt, Portland, Oregon.

Next Month

United Nations Day is in October and two timely articles, "Recreation Activities in Israel" and "Social Education in India," offer an opportunity to learn more about our neighbors to the east; "Planning, Acquiring, and Building Chicago Parks" tells how this Illinois city is providing adequate recreation facilities; recreation for two special groups, the homebound and the mentally retarded; skin diving, archery, and Halloween ideas—these, and many more, make the October issue one you won't want to miss.

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Editorial

Recreation *and the American Heritage*

T. E. Rivers

THE ROOTS of the American people run deep into the soil of many nations. Into America's bloodstream has flowed that of nearly all mankind.

In the ferment of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, men and women who loved liberty and aspired to a richer life turned to the New World with hope. Their hope encompassed freedom from back-breaking toil, and opportunity to express and utilize the God-given creative capacities inherent in us all.

They brought with them the experience, the thought, the vision of the great teachers, leaders, prophets, and organizers of numerous peoples—thus bequeathing to this new nation a spiritual heritage broad and deep, free and forward looking.

They brought with them also the songs, dances, customs, colors, music and drama, sports, and love of nature which had brightened their lives in harsher lands.

On these shores, fired by a common purpose and blessed with a land rich in natural resources, these travelers from afar and their descendants are building, in unity, a new nation—a new people—one made from many.

Here they also are building a new life in which leisure is the portion of every one. A leisure which is the product of freedom and economic security. For the first time in history the dream of freedom for all from soul-killing labor is being realized.

That this leisure may be a blessing and not a curse has been the concern of many. This concern, over a period of fifty years, has resulted in giving recreation a high priority in American life. But although resources in land, facilities, and leadership are being devoted to it, they are far from adequate.

Today, human progress is not for one nation only, but for all peoples. Problems of using leisure for enriching the human spirit are the problems of mankind. Their solution should know no barriers.

That is why those of us in the recreation movement, locally and nationally, in public and private agencies, have joined wholeheartedly in projects to bring the recreation leaders of the world closer together. We rejoice in the recognition the United States State Department has accorded recreation in the Exchange of Persons Program. We are proud that recreation departments in some sixty-five American communities were hosts to recreation leaders from some twenty nations this summer. We congratulate those nations which have established central recreation agencies, comparable to our own National Recreation Association, which are working to provide recreation services for their people. These are excellent units for world-wide cooperation.

The increasing number of recreation leaders going and coming from abroad on special recreation missions is heartening indeed. Mrs. Rivers and I remember, with gratitude, the warmth of our own reception in countries all around the world as we talked of recreation and how its leaders in all lands, working together, could contribute to international understanding and a richer life for all.

And now, on the eve of the International Recreation Congress—one of a number of projects of the International Recreation Service of the National Recreation Association—we welcome those who are coming from the many lands whose nationals helped to build America, whose games, music, dances, sports, and crafts are the foundation of our recreation program.

Share with us what you have. Take from us what you will.

We are on the threshold of an era when leisure, as we know it here, can be for all nations. Its use is a common human problem. Its solution will mean a richer life for all. The International Recreation Congress can be an historic milepost to that end.

Let us work on it cooperatively, in unity and brotherhood. ■

MR. RIVERS *is the secretary-general o the International Recreation Congress*

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CURLING is becoming an all-winter sport for clubs who are installing CP ENGINEERED REFRIGERATION in their rinks. The Indian Hill Country Club, Wilmette, Illinois, and the Maple Creek Curling Club, Maple Creek, Sask., are two of 11 curling clubs that are getting CP ENGINEERED REFRIGERATION this year.

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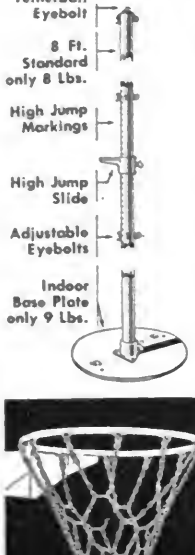

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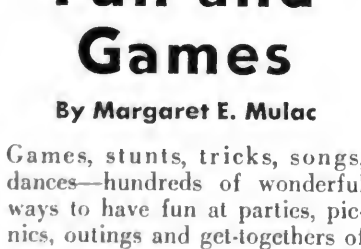

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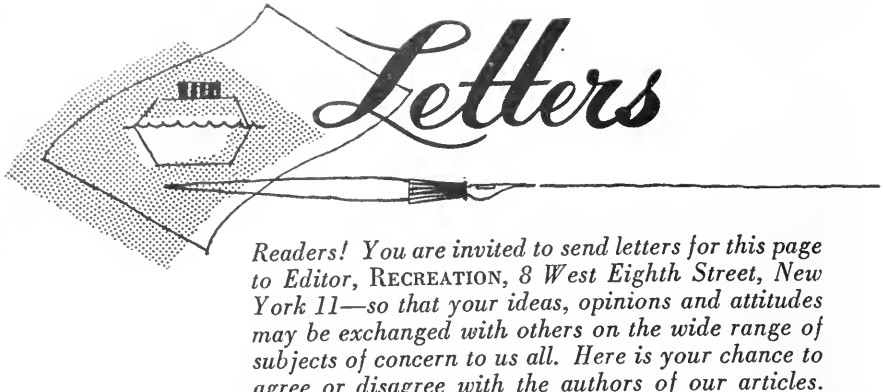

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

Name Choosing

Sirs:

The letter from M. C. Thiltgen [June 1956] touches upon a subject of interest to all who are concerned with aiding the professional growth of the recreation field. In the states of North Carolina, Virginia, Vermont, South Carolina, and others we find an increasing acceptance of the term "recreator" as that which best describes the professional person engaged in recreation work. It is euphonic, dignified, descriptive, convenient of use, and is comparable to doctor, legislator or educator in its professional designation of a person who has qualified as a member of a respected field of human service.

When the Southern Regional Education Board and the National Recreation Association sponsored a report conference, for their jointly developed study on *Recreation as a Profession in the Southern Region,** action was taken by the delegates to approve of the use of "recreator." It was found, also to be of practical help in the discussions and was used in the Southern Region Education Board's report of this meeting.

In North Carolina the first certification efforts resulted in the *North Carolina Recreator Certificate*, first issued in July of 1954.

Mr. Thiltgen, "the ball" *is* rolling. We feel sure, with your interest and because of the thinking you have expressed, you will help to keep it rolling. Let's hope, sir, that in this effort we can have some other reactions to your letter, and to this one.

RALPH J. ANDREWS, *Director, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh, North Carolina.*

* * * *

Sirs:

Since the National Recreation Association is now celebrating its Golden Anniversary, I feel that the letter of M. C. Thiltgen is quite timely. The time is ripe to choose a name applicable to all recreation personnel.

Education and recreation go hand in hand to mold human character. If a worker in education is termed an "educator," would it not be equally fitting to term a worker in recreation a "recreator"?

It is my suggestion then, that all recreation personnel become nationally as well as internationally known as "recreators"!

NORMA RECORDS, *an educator equally interested in becoming a recreator, Modesto, California.*

The Tree of Liberty

Sirs:

The question posed by Mr. Mowrer in "Recreation—for What?", in the last December issue, lay bare what I believe to be the most fundamental evil of our times—our addiction to soul-destroying conformity. I call it fundamental because I agree with Psychiatrist Robert Lindner that the Eleventh Commandment, "Thou shalt adjust," is at the root of the senseless violence of the age, juvenile delinquency being one of its manifestations. Deplore its increase as we may, it at least demonstrates a protest, albeit a destructive one, against the straightjacket as our national uniform.

Parents, teachers, and other forces of authority in their united efforts to "integrate the child with his age-group" have made a mockery of his integrity—and their own. When we deny our children the priceless boon of solitude where the great choices of life are made, we are building in some an underground of hostility that breaks out in crime, and in others an underground of fear that breaks out in mental disease.

Happily, as Mr. Mowrer suggests, there is, among the unadjusted, a minority who put their "uncooperativeness" to a constructive use. To Beethoven, Pasteur, and Einstein, whom he mentions, might be added Columbus, Joan of Arc, Semmelweiss, Freud, Gan

* Available in book form; National Recreation Association, $3.75.

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dhi, and many others, who have opened the gates of freedom and truth and mercy. To the flowering of their genius and of humbler gifts, loneliness is, as Mr. Mowrer says, often a necessity.

It is this saving stubbornness, that confounds the monstrous lie of adjustment in even the best Babbitt among us, that recreation can recognize and encourage. For the pre-school child, whose imagination is king, there are the old fairy stories and myths and legends in which some unadjusted Jack climbs the beanstalk, and the ugly duckling, after sufferings known to the unintegrated, achieves swandom. What a leg-up for the non-standardized child is this treasury of the centuries to draw upon for companionship. For youth of all ages there are dramatics which may help the player to find his role on the world stage; there are classes in painting and modeling, workshops for free experimenting. And parks, if not playgrounds, can have shrubbery in which a child can escape to his own self-communings, and hide for the duration.

The tree which the Founding Fathers planted on our soil was the tree of liberty. If we cut it down to warm and shelter ourselves in the Cold War, it will make no difference who wins it.

MARGARET LEE SOUTHARD, *Hingham, Massachusetts.*

Our Magazine Abroad

Sirs:

I noted in the March issue of RECREATION comments on the new leaflet *Recreation—An Essential Part of the City Plan.* I would be most grateful if you could forward a copy of this as soon as possible. I feel it appropriate also to express my appreciation of your magazine. Working in a city of some fifteen thousand people, I have found its practical suggestions extremely useful and its articles on the philosophy of recreation a considerable help in keeping in touch with the basic purpose of this type of work.

I find that even in another country the program ideas are in many cases readily adaptable to our own situation. The recent series of articles on the construction, maintenance and operation of a community swimming pool has been most useful to us and my copies of the issues of RECREATION in which these articles appeared are at present held by the local swimming pool committee which is finding them most valuable.

Thanks for some most excellent publications and best wishes for the future.

IAN FRENCHAM, *General Secretary, Young Men's Christian Association, Port Pirie, South Australia.*

Inspired Leadership

Sirs:

The editorial by Dr. Douglass entitled "Inspired Leadership," which appeared in the March 1956 issue of RECREATION, is one of the finest articles on this subject we have ever read. Would it be possible to obtain about twenty-five reprints of this editorial?

JULIET R. BRUSSEL, *Organization and Management Department, Girl Scouts of the United States of America.*

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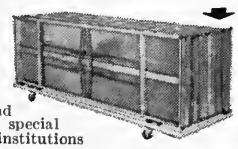

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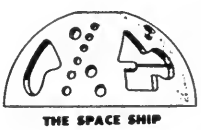

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Things You Should Know . .

▶ RECREATION MAGAZINE COMES TO YOU IN TWO PARTS THIS MONTH, and we're sure you will find Part II—*Guide to Books on Recreation*—a most valuable addition to your recreation library. Now, for the first time, recreation leaders have at their fingertips one catalogue listing 750 significant books in this field and will be able to purchase all of them through the National Recreation Association Book Center.

▶ SEPTEMBER 26 is the date for the official opening of the Recreation Book Center in the National Recreation Association headquarters building, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York. The new book center, a permanent book service, has been established by the Association with the help of its new Publishers' Advisory Committee and ninety-one cooperating publishing houses. It will be under the management of Alfred B. Jensen of the NRA staff, author of our "On the Campus" page. All titles in *Guide to Books on Recreation* will be available at the book center.

▶ PLEASE NOTE: "CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING" IS A NEW REGULAR FEATURE in the planning stage for RECREATION at this time. This new service will enable agencies, individuals, departments to publish notices about recreation positions open or wanted, equipment wanted or for sale, and so on, for a small charge. "Classified Advertising" is scheduled to start with our January issue.

▶ THE NEEDS AND PROSPECTS OF THE NATION'S SENIOR CITIZENS have been the subject of "Threescore and Five," a series of six half-hour radio programs on Wednesday evenings on the NBC network from July 25 through August 29. News commentator H. V. Kaltenborn, a senior citizen of seventy-eight, narrated the series. Tape-recorded interviews with older persons and with authorities in the field personalized the major problems. NRA's Joseph Prendergast appeared as guest authority on the August 22 program.

▶ CURRENT NEWSPAPER PREDICTION: "We are now moving into the biggest, broadest, most magnificent leisure-time business boom in all history. Sales of goods identified with the leisure market in 1956 will topple every record set in 1955—and 1955's records were fantastic. . . . There is no place for the luxury leisure-time market in our nation to go except UP."—Sylvia F. Porter, columnist, *New York Post*, April 3, 1956.

▶ A NATIONAL AWARDS COMPETITION for salaried employees or unpaid volunteer workers in any social welfare agency, public or private, has been designed by the Foundation for Voluntary Welfare. Cash awards totaling $13,250 will be presented in this nation-wide essay contest to welfare workers with the best ideas on "A Way to Extend Voluntary Activities and Organization in Social Welfare." Special fields of welfare work suggested as topics include, among others, juvenile delinquency, the aging, and recreation. Entrants are urged to cite practical methods, to detail personal experiences and those of other persons and agencies with similar objectives. The essays will be judged only upon their content, not their literary style. Closing date of the competition is November 15, 1956.

For complete rules and information, write to the National Awards Competition, Foundation for Voluntary Welfare, Post Office Box #2609, San Francisco, California.

▶ HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION, elected in May, are:

New England: Senator Benton H. Grant, Stamford, Connecticut (2); Mrs. John Grew, Dover, Massachusetts (14); Donald R. Hyde, Greenwich, Connecticut (3); Arthur T. Lyman, Boston, Massachusetts (3).

Middle Atlantic: Bruce Bedford, Trenton, New Jersey (12); Mrs. Percival F. Brundage, Washington, D. C. (7); C. Sewall Clark, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (19); F. Trubee Davison, New York, New York (32); James Kerney, Jr., Trenton, New Jersey (2); Mrs. Charles F. Wallace, Westfield, New Jersey (13).

Great Lakes: Dr. E. O. Barstow, Midland, Michigan; Charles F. Burke, Akron, Ohio (2); Mrs. Frank Peavey Heffelfinger, Minneapolis, Minnesota (2); Mrs. Siegel Judd, Grand Rapids, Michigan (18); Mrs. James A. Kennedy, Ann Arbor, Michigan (7); Arthur G. Stangel, Manitowoc, Wisconsin (16); Mayor Charles Taft, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Midwest: Thomas Woods, Lincoln, Nebraska (2).

Pacific Southwest: W. Herbert Allen, Los Angeles, California (5); Senator Harold Giss, Yuma, Arizona (1); Mrs. Bartlett Heard, Berkeley, California (5); Lt. General Leo D. Hermle, San Diego, California (4); Mrs. John D. Jameson, Tucson, Arizona; Samuel Makoff, Salt Lake City, Utah (2); Walter May, Beverly Hills, California (3); Richard Raoul-Duval, San Francisco, California (5); Fred Stofft, Tucson, Arizona (10).

Figures in parenthesis denote number of years of service as an NRA sponsor. Mrs. Jameson has been a member of the NRA Board of Directors for eighteen years.

▶ PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND HOSPITAL RECREATION INSTITUTE are now available from the National Recreation Association for one dollar a copy. The 106-page mimeographed publication covers the sessions of the institute, "Recreation for Senior Citizens in Hospitals, Nursing Homes, and Institutions," sponsored by New York University School of Education and the NRA last January 18-20.

▶ IN A CONGRESSIONAL STUDY OF RECREATIONAL BOATING, public hearings were begun on July 2, 1956 to determine the necessity or desirability of additional federal legislation to regulate pleasure boating in the United States. Early in May, Ralph G. Klieforth of Oshkosh, Wisconsin, president of the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, proposed the hearings to Representative Herbert C. Bonner, North Carolina, chairman of the House of Representatives Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

The hearings mark the opening of the studies which the committee is undertaking, in advance of any specific legislation being introduced, to examine problems raised by the phenomenal growth of pleasure boating on the navigable waters of the United States. (Approximately twenty-five million Americans "go afloat" each year.)

For information on the scheduling of such hearings, write to John M. Drewry, Counsel, Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. ■

Editorially Speaking

Welcome Delegates!

A warm greeting is extended to all delegates to the Second International Recreation Congress * by the National Recreation Association and by the city of Philadelphia. It is a great pleasure and privilege to have so many visitors from other lands with us. We hope all American delegates will join us in making these friends feel at home, and in helping them to get and give the most at all Congress sessions.

Not since 1932 have recreation leaders of many nations had an opportunity to meet and discuss the subject of top concern to all — recreation in its many aspects. Today's increasing leisure and mechanization make this opportunity extremely timely. The Philadelphia meeting promises to be of unusual interest.

In writing of that First International Congress, Howard Braucher said: "After all, the language of the heart's desire, the language of play and recreation, seemed much the same among the nations.

"Know you one another and thus you fulfill the law of peace. Share your songs, your music, your art, your sports, your 'heart's desire,' and you know you have shared what has greatest lasting value. Begin with what we have in common and the rest seems less important.

"One international recreation conference has more value for world peace than ten disarmament conferences."

United Nations

The eleventh anniversary of the United Nations is being celebrated on October 24 this year, by proclamation of President Eisenhower. It is urged that steps be taken locally to form UN Day committees. We hope recreation people will cooperate in forming such committees and in planning special UN Day activities of their own—as a part of the over-all town celebration. If your mayor does not issue a proclamation, or if your community is one of less than twenty-five hundred population, take the initiative and form a committee of your own. Hold a kick-off meeting as early in September as possible. Send to the U.S. Committee for the United Nations, 816 21st Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., for the helpful leaders' guide, *The UN is Your Business.*

Recreation Services for the Mentally Retarded

In a 1956 *Newsletter*, the National Recreation Association enclosed a short questionnaire asking what recreation services are being given the mentally retarded. The following is a brief outline of results of this inquiry. A total of forty-nine replies were received; out of these:

• Twenty-four reported a *playground* program or programs, all but one supported by tax funds. Two replies came from state schools; the other twenty-two were from public recreation departments. The "oldest," in point of starting date, was Portland, Oregon—1949. The number of individuals served ranged from ten to nineteen hundred, the latter reported by a state school. The youngest age group started at four years, but most age groups were around seven to seventeen.

• Only four *resident camp* programs were reported, and two of these were state schools.

• Eight indicated *day camp* programs, six were tax supported. One was a state school, one sponsored by an association for retarded children, and two were operated in cooperation with a local organization for retarded children. Number served ranged from thirty to a hundred and fifty, and the age range was three on up.

• Nineteen indicated a *swimming* program, all but one tax-supported. Two were state schools, one a private agency for retarded children. The number served ranged from six to twelve hundred, the latter from a state school. The age range was from six up, the school ages being in the majority. The earliest date for such a program was 1951 (Norwood, Ohio).

• Nineteen indicated *indoor recreation* programs; two in state schools, all tax-supported. The number served ranged from six to twelve hundred (the latter a state school). Ages ranged from three up, with school ages in the majority.

• Fourteen replies indicated "other" types of recreation program, twelve tax-supported, including two state schools. The number served ranged from six to nineteen hundred, but six replies gave no figures. All ages were reported. Activities included crafts, social recreation, play groups, tours, drama, folk dancing, picnics, and outdoor winter activities.

While it is encouraging to find so many recreation departments providing some type of recreation program for the mentally retarded, it is obvious that actually this area of work has been scarcely scratched. The figures for the number of participants show that most of the groups are very small, and probably many are on a one-time or short-time basis.

The last *Park and Recreation Yearbook* (1950) listed 2,277 recreation and park agencies. Roughly, then, only about one out of every fifty has provided any type of recreation program for this group—not a very good average at all.

If there is any organization for the mentally retarded in your community, explore the possibility of working with it to provide recreation.** Perhaps your department could provide facilities, or leadership training, or parent-education, or could organize specific play groups. If there is no such organization, you still can organize special programs for the mentally retarded and can make an effort to integrate them into some of your existing programs. There's a real service you can give your community—a rewarding one. ■

* See "It's Time to Take Off for the International Recreation Congress," page 324.

** See "Happiness Through Recreation—The Detroit Plan for the Retarded Child," RECREATION, May 1955, pages 230-1; "Playground Plan for the Mentally Retarded Youngster" (Boston), April 1955, pages 166-7; "Swimming for Handicapped Children," including the mentally retarded (Manchester, Connecticut), February 1955, pages 84-5.

A New Look *for* Philadelphia

Robert W. Crawford

Many exciting things have transpired within the recreation department since the last recreation congress in this city. There will be much for International Congress delegates to see.

IT IS NEVER EASY to discard tradition. However, those of us in the recreation field who are charged with the responsibility of planning and administering recreation programs must keep pace with the times and streamline our facilities so that they can serve our twentieth century atomic age more effectively. We must constantly search for new avenues of approach, for a "new look" in our construction work, and ever strive to uplift our performance level.

Critics who claim that those of us in recreation have remained static, that we are unimaginative and that there is nothing new under the sun, are not conversant with the transformation that has taken place in Philadelphia's recreation department. The changes that have been accomplished in the past four years are little short of astounding. From the old idea that a boy, a ball, and a bat were practically all that were needed to turn a piece of ground into a playground has come a new concept of recreation, a concept of playgrounds to serve the entire family—from preschool tot to senior citizen—with imaginative yet functional equipment and facilities so designed and constructed that they improve the tone of the neighborhood.

Four years ago, Philadelphia's recreation department launched one of the most impressive recreation programs in United States municipal history. For this capital improvement program of construction and redevelopment of recreation facilities, Philadelphia has spent approximately $15,000,000 in the last four years. An additional $10,000,000 is scheduled for the next four years.

With vision and imagination, the department embarked upon a plan which would supplement the usual playground equipment of a swing, slide, see-saw and jungle gym with colorful and creative apparatus designed to challenge the skill and resourcefulness of children of all ages. Although some of the apparatus is revolutionary in design, most of it has rapidly won the stamp of approval of the children, and the department is experimenting with a number of new creations. The development of playgrounds and recreation centers has all begun to pay big dividends.

Accurate records have been kept of those areas where conventional type playgrounds were replaced by new, modern and functional facilities. These records show that the newer facilities are attracting an eight hundred per cent increase in participation.

Designed to be pleasing in line, safe to use, and stimulating to the imagination, the exciting play devices are a youngster's dream come true. They cater to the natural inclination of children to climb and romp over objects, develop basic skills, and present alluring unpredictability.

From January 1952 to June 1956, sixty recreation centers, playgrounds, parks, and squares were constructed or completely redeveloped along modern functional lines. Twenty others are now under construction.

Each playground is designed as an asset to the community and is tailored to the needs and desires of the neighborhood. A recreation facility is not merely imposed upon a community. Meetings are held with community groups and leaders, thus giving those people who will use the facility a hand in planning it. The buildings range from split-level and ranch type structures to spacious two- and three-story buildings with modern lines.

Some of the buildings are constructed of fieldstone, others of red brick, and some of the buildings boast multi-colored plexiglass windows covering entire walls from ceiling to floor, filtering the light and adding warmth to the interiors. Emphasis has been placed upon color and landscaping, contributing both physically and psychologically to the enjoyment of the facilities.

Tremendous strides have been made in construction; however, there has been no lag in program either. Keeping pace with the construction of new facilities, the recreation program has placed emphasis on reaching groups and gangs that normally do not gravitate to recreation centers, on de-

MR. CRAWFORD *is recreation commissioner in Philadelphia.*

velopment of senior citizen groups, overnight and day camping programs, theatre workshops, and opportunities for expression through arts and crafts. A much needed program has been developed for the physically and mentally retarded, and an excellent start has been made in providing recreation services for institutions. These activities have proved a boon to morale in hospitals and prisons.

The department of recreation recognizes, however, that no matter how interesting the physical facility may be, it fails to achieve its purpose unless the program is accompanied by concerned and dedicated leadership that understands the dignity of each individual and makes every effort to provide opportunity for expression of the innate potentials of each participant.

In addition to normally accepted recreation programs, a number of innovations have been introduced: toy-lending libraries; play streets; teen-age dances with live music; indoor tennis facilities; picnic kits for issue to schools, churches, industrial outfits, as well as other groups; permits for over six hundred street showers; and a variety of other activities too numerous to list.

To make play areas more alluring, different themes were developed and found to be very effective. At Nelson Playground the tot-lot was designed to simulate a seaport complete with a concrete ship which doubles as a sandbox, a wharf, and a giant porpoise climbing and sliding device.

To youngsters using the facilities of the Simpson Memorial Playground, dedicated May 3, 1956, the tot-lot is the old Wild West transplanted. Many an imaginary Indian has been felled in his tracks by the Davy Crocketts who have fought the battle of the Alamo in the unique log stockade.

The Myers Playground is a model facility with outstanding play sculpture added to standard play equipment. Very popular among the youngsters is a grazing giraffe cast in bronze, with legs and neck polished to a satiny smoothness, that can be used as a climbing and sliding device.

The facilities include areas for small children, teen-agers, parents, and senior citizens. The entire area is attractively planted and landscaped. The senior citizens' area is on a lower level, almost independent of the rest of the grounds.

The Marion Anderson and Fredric R. Mann Recreation Centers were dedicated in July 1955 and January 1956 respectively. These large centers cost in the neighborhood of $800,000 each, excluding the land. Each has a full size, attractively colored modern gymnasium which can seat eight hundred people, and an auditorium, with a well-designed, functional stage, which seats three hundred people. There are clubrooms, active and quiet game rooms, exercise rooms, lounge and television rooms, craftrooms, staff lounging quarters, and complete kitchen facilities.

The Mann Center has a complete neighborhood health clinic with a separate entrance. With the exception of the one room in which the medical equipment is housed, this space also can be utilized for the recreation program.

At both centers the outdoor facilities include a modern swimming pool with ample deck space for lounging, a small tot area, children's playground equipment, space for basketball, volleyball, baseball, football, handball, badminton, shuffleboard, horseshoes, and a spray pool—providing vast opportunities for a variety of activities for all ages.

Recreation in Philadelphia has come of age. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* recently summed it up neatly when it said, "The youngster who doesn't have fun at one of the 'new look' playgrounds simply isn't trying." ■

Buildings range from split-level and ranch types to spacious two- and three-story structures, no two the same.

Youngsters' dreams become reality! Exciting new play devices, catering to the child's natural inclination, are favorites.

All ages are offered opportunities for expression through arts and crafts. The program keeps pace with the new and expanding facilities.

One of the many new modern recreation centers now dotting the city, operated by the recreation department.

It's Time To Take Off for—

The INTERNATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS

September 30 to October 5

Philadelphia's famous string bands will help to make the Congress week memorable.

Eugene Ormandy will conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra in a concert for the International Recreation Congress.

The city of Philadelphia is ready to welcome you with warm hospitality, special plans, and surprises. Delegates from other countries, many of whom came to the United States last spring (see "Cooperative Community Exchange Project," page 326), are now gathering for the meeting. Response from American delegates is also exceedingly gratifying.

For the first time since 1932, the National Recreation Association is calling together representatives from around the world to discuss a common concern—recreation. Details of the outstanding program of five general sessions, sixty section meetings, tours and field trips, the international banquet, demonstration and workshop sessions, educational and commercial exhibits are described in a brochure, available from International Recreation Congress, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York. The complete Congress program will be available when the registration desk opens on Sunday, September 30, at the Bellevue Stratford.

Since publication of the Congress brochure, important changes have been made affecting evening sessions. The Philadelphia Orchestra, originally scheduled for Monday evening, will present its concert on Wednesday evening. The opening ceremony of the international meeting, in Monday evening's general session, will be presented at the Bellevue Stratford. Tuesday evening will feature the colorful and interesting outdoor program at Reyburn Park Plaza.

Through all the activities this year, recreation delegates will not only be making new friends, but will be meeting old friends from all parts of the world. May this International Recreation Congress illustrate the power of recreation to draw closer together the peoples of the world.

International Congress Advisory Committee

In addition to those previously mentioned (RECREATION, May and June issues), the following have accepted membership in this committee of which former President Herbert Hoover is honorary chairman:

Schüttenheim

E. A. SCHUTTENHELM, head of the department of youth and adult education of the Netherlands Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences, has been interested in youth leadership and leadership training since 1932. He has served as secretary to the Netherlands Youth Community and secretary of the National Boy Scout Council.

Khandker

N. H. KHANDKER was born in East Pakistan and now is an official of the Pakistan Government with headquarters in Karachi. He is active in many athletic and sport organizations in Pakistan, both as participant and as organizer and official. Before the creation of Pakistan, he was also active in India. With the government of Pakistan he is controller of printing and stationery.

Ramirez

GABRIEL RAMIREZ, program director of the Voice of Latin America in Mexico, is prominent in social welfare activities in his native country. A radio executive and writer, he has also been active in organization of festivals in all parts of Mexico.

Vianello

DR. GUIDO VIANELLO is national secretary of ENAL, Italy's National Association for the Welfare of Workers, an organization with over two million members. He is editor of various publications in Italy and an expert on economic, social welfare, and sport problems. He is president of a number of sport clubs and national technical director of the National Sports Center.

Khalidi

THABET NAZIF KHALIDI of Jordan is his country's deputy permanent representative to the United Nations. He is a graduate of the American University of Beirut and has served in the Jordan Government as director of press for the ministry of foreign affairs, as director of broadcasting and as chief of protocol at the royal palace.

DIRECTORY OF EXHIBITS

Many new exhibitors will be with us this year. Their displays will be presented in three sections: one on the ballroom floor; one on the eighteenth floor, and one will be an outdoor display at the Reyburn Park Plaza. Demonstrations of equipment are scheduled for Tuesday evening at the plaza exhibit, to be preceded by a parade from the hotel to the park. The occasion will be a festive one, with gay decorations, a concert by a famous string band, and folk dancing.

An "equipment workshop," in which the exhibitors will participate, is planned as a part of the Congress program. Another "first" this year will be the Recreation Book Center, which will display all of the recreation books listed in *Guide to Books on Recreation*—Part II of this (September) issue of RECREATION. This book center will be staffed with personnel to help you select the books you want.

The Department of the Army, the Air Force, and the American Red Cross will have display and recruiting booths on the eighteenth floor. Other educational exhibitors will include the Federal Inter-Agency Committee for Recreation, Education-Recreation Conference of the National Social Work Assembly, the American Recreation Society, the Federation of National Professional Organizations for Recreation.

The following countries have thus far indicated that they will provide exhibits: Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Yugoslavia, Australia, Austria, Colombia, Cuba, Egypt, England, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, and Malaya.

EXHIBIT	BOOTH
Ballroom Floor	
WILSON SPORTING GOODS COMPANY Chicago, Illinois	1
BOLCO ATHLETIC COMPANY Los Angeles, California	2
NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA Washington, D. C.	3
DAISY MANUFACTURING COMPANY Plymouth, Michigan	4
PEPSI-COLA COMPANY New York, New York	5–6
HANNA MANUFACTURING COMPANY Athens, Georgia	7
SQUARE DANCE ASSOCIATES Freeport, New York	8
NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION	9
SUN AIRED BAG COMPANY Sunland, California	10
NATIONAL PARK AND RECREATION SUPPLY COMPANY South Haven, Michigan	11
CLEVELAND CRAFTS COMPANY Cleveland, Ohio	12
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Cooperative Community Exchange Project

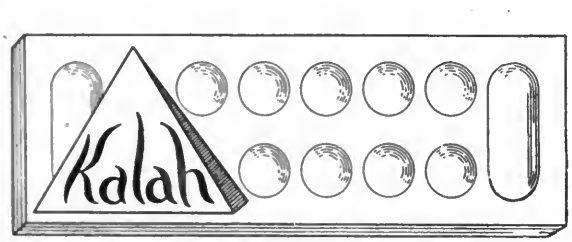
Nineteen national leaders in recreation, from fourteen nations, have been participating this summer in the first "Cooperative Community Recreation Project." This project, conceived by the International Recreation Service of the National Recreation Association, is being carried out through the United States Department of State and the National Recreation School, with the assistance of scores of cooperating American cities.

One of many exchange programs made possible by the United States Government in several fields, this particular program is unique in the part which American cities have played in it. The cooperating cities have served as hosts in the fullest meaning of the word, by providing room, board, and incidental expenses for their guests from all parts of the world. This represents a major contribution in money, in addition to the administrative and staff time which has been given to make the field visits valuable experiences for these recreation leaders from other countries. A later report on the program will give more details, but tribute to the participation of American cities is in order at this time.

The plan for the project included several different phases. After a brief period of interviews at the National Recreation School in New York, the leaders spent a week in Washington for orientation at the Washington International Center. Then followed ten days at the National Recreation Association in New York for general background lectures and discussion on recreation in the United States, combined with a full schedule of field visits to many different kinds of recreation programs and facilities in the New York metropolitan area. At the end of June the leaders left for twelve weeks of visits to American cities, each leader visiting six cities for periods of one to four weeks each. In mid-September the group reconvenes in New York for another ten-day series of lecture and discussion sessions on specific aspects of recreation in the United States—administration, finance, planning, program. The International Recreation Congress will complete the program, except for a final week of reports and evaluation.

Participants in this first cooperative exchange program are outstanding leaders in their own countries; and it has been helpful that their knowledge of English has proved to be excellent. Plans are already under way for another exchange program in 1957, and it is hoped that such projects will become annual events.

Those from other lands who are participating this year are: *Australia*, Miss Margaret Wiseman, crafts director in secondary and private schools in New South Wales; *Egypt*, Adel Taher, general secretary of the Supreme Council of Youth Welfare, Cairo; *France*, Robert Cransac, physical education professor, Orleans; *Greece*, Dimitrios Lezos, director of recreation, Athens, and Otto Szymiczek, coach of the Greek Olympic Team (track and field), Athens; *Haiti*, Clovis Bonhomme, director of the Lycee Antenor Firmin and an official of the bureau of sports of the National Department of Education, Port-au-Prince; *Iran*, Ahmad Izad-Panah, physical educator and vice-president, Track and Field Federation, Ahmad Moallemian, secretary of Iranian Track and Field Federation, and Kazem Rahbary, physical education and athletic director of secondary schools, all from Tehran; *Iraq*, Abbas Khudier Shyjah, director, Tel Mohamad Community Center, Baghdad; *Israel*, Yehuda Erel, superintendent of recreation and education, Tel-Aviv; *Italy*, Paolo Vinci, chief of press and public relations office, ENAL (National Association for the Welfare of Workers), Rome; *Japan*, Goichi Matsubara, executive director of the National Recreation Association of Japan, Yokohama, and Taisuke Nishida, social education inspector, National Ministry of Education, Tokyo; *The Netherlands*, Mrs. Hendrika Boersma-Smit, organizer of youth activities for "Hervormde Jeugdraad" of the Dutch Reformed Church, Amsterdam, and Antonius van Baars, secretary general, Catholic Youth Council, Utrecht; *Pakistan*, Wadood Ahmad Jilani, general secretary, Pakistan Association of Social Workers, Karachi; *Union of South Africa*, Rudolf W. J. Opperman, senior professional officer and organizer of physical education and recreation, Johannesburg; *Uruguay*, Homero Balbino Gabarrot Abreu, professor of physical education, National Commission of Physical Education, Carmelo. ■



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Public Recreation Expands in New Mexico

Dorothy I. Cline and Armond H. Seidler

John F. Simms
Governor

Governor John F. Simms speaks up for recreation at his state's first conference.

This state, famed for its scenic beauty, now turns its attention to the developing of public recreation.

HISTORIC SANTA FE, oldest and one of the most colorful state capitals in the United States, was the scene of New Mexico's first state recreation conference, called by Governor John F. Simms, March 17, 1956. The one-day meeting was the culmination of the efforts of a few individuals over many years to focus attention on the rapidly expanding field of public recreation in New Mexico.

The urgent need for such an all-state meeting was the direct outgrowth of the passage of a cigarette tax law by the 1955 legislature, with a cent-a-package tax earmarked for recreation purposes. The conference was called to consider and discuss "uses of the cigarette tax money for recreation; state statutes affecting recreation, and the responsibility of state government in recreation."

The cigarette tax law established the County and Municipality Recreation Fund in the state treasurer's office, and provided for distribution of money from this fund to governing bodies of incorporated areas and counties in accordance with the proportionate rate of sales in each city or county to total state sales. Local governing bodies are responsible for establishing a Juvenile Recreational Fund, and for spending money for construction and operation of recreation facilities and for personnel. The facilities and programs must be suitable primarily for juveniles, but adults may not be excluded from facilities equally suitable for juveniles and adults. The act authorized cities and counties to issue revenue bonds, pledging cigarette tax funds, for the acquisition, construction, repair, extension, improvement of any recreation facility.

MISS CLINE *is director of health, physical education and recreation of the New Mexico State Department of Education, and* MR. SEIDLER *is head of the department of health and physical education at Highlands University, Las Vegas.*

The first funds were distributed to cities and counties in August 1955, and during the succeeding months scores of questions poured into various state offices relating to the intent of the legislature, fiscal procedures, duties of city and county officials, organization of local park-recreation commissions, and the position of the schools. Although a 1945 statute enabled cities, counties, and school districts to establish and maintain separate or joint programs, the cigarette tax act did not specifically authorize schools to receive or expend the cigarette tax funds. Conflicting opinions from state and local officials and delays in formulating policies for the expenditure of recreation funds prompted state officials to arrange the conference. The planning committee consisted of co-chairmen, Dorothy I. Cline and Larry Waterman, acting president of the New Mexico Recreation Association; Dr. Joe F. Dickson, director of health and physical education, Eastern New Mexico University, and president of the New Mexico Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Lee Robinson, director of the state park commission; Robert Wistrand, public relations.

Governor Simms, one of the youngest governors in the United States today, reflected a broad and informed interest in all forms of recreation in his opening remarks to the three hundred conferees:

"Most of the cost of a pack of cigarettes goes up in smoke. But as a result of our recreational fund, thousands of people who smoke will leave something more tangible all over the state than cellophane wrappers and crushed-out cigarette butts. They will leave a tangible memorial—a recreational program, and it's going to be very important! The recreational funds can be used for various community projects, such as painting, tennis courts, woodcarving, crafts, swimming, square dancing and music. . . . The money can be used for physical plants, for projects, for professional

leadership, for promotion. Any individual who finds personal satisfaction in one or more hobbies seldom has the time or the inclination to get bored, to drink excessively, and to engage in what the professionals call anti-social behavior. He, or she, is less likely to join gangs, to wind up in a mental hospital, or in a . . . state penitentiary."

The concept of recreation *planning* predominated throughout the conference. According to Governor Simms, "The Civil War general was correct when he said that the only thing that is worse than a poor plan is no plan at all. . . . It becomes increasingly obvious . . . that we have to devote more and more attention to the planning of state and local recreation policies and programs. . . . We ought to plan today on how we are going to use all our resources; how we are going to use our funds; what we are going to develop; what we are going to emphasize. . . ."

Since $600,000 will be distributed to seventy-three cities and thirty-two counties during the first year's operation of the program, State Comptroller Dan M. Smith said he would attempt to "stimulate planning at the county and municipal level by requiring specific items in the budget of each governmental unit for salaries, construction, bonds, equipment, supplies and services." He urged every official and citizen interested in recreation to actively participate in planning by attending the state tax commission budget hearings.

There are a lot of people in every state who still cling to the idea that public recreation is a luxury program, a frill, certainly not a necessity. Governor Simms knocked this old-fashioned concept into a cocked hat when he elaborated on the economics of recreation, ". . . Every taxpayer and every businessman has an economic stake in this recreational development program because if it does what we think it will do, it will save lots of money, as well as cost lots of money. Good recreational facilities and services attract tourists; they attract business; they attract new industry. From a very practical point of view, then, our businessmen, civic leaders, taxpayers and voters, in general, should be concerned about local and state parks, roadways, parkways, scenic and historical areas, and the protection of all of our physical assets that can be used for recreational programs. . . . Certainly the healthy economic growth of New Mexico depends as much on land use, acquisition of playgrounds, employment of trained recreation workers, and the building of craftshops as it does upon garbage collection, street paving, traffic control, public utility development, or other problems we face in many fast-growing communities today."

The state recreation conference was a bench mark in the development of local and state recreation in New Mexico. Cigarette tax funds will be used more effectively at the local level because individuals representing forty-one cities, thirteen villages, eight counties, eleven park-recreation commissions, and seventy-seven schools received first-hand information on recreation essentials. The state program moved forward when the governor stated he would shortly appoint a state recreation advisory committee to study all phases of recreation, including any form of legislation that might be presented to the 1957 legislature. A full-fledged recreation program, encompassing all types of government units, has come into existence in the land of the conquistadors. ■

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Square Dancing Under the Stars

The park board in Fort Wayne, Indiana, has done much to stimulate local square dancing among both youngsters and adults. Dancing in the park is a pleasant activity on summer evenings.

Harry S. Grabner

SQUARE DANCING under the stars has been a popular activity in the Fort Wayne Park Department since 1949, when this type of dancing was revived via a big dancing party under the stars. Everybody had a wonderful time!

With the entertainment of both children and adults in mind, the machinery was set up to use three hard-surfaced tennis courts at one of the playgrounds. Bea Schneck was engaged as the caller and the services of Nancy Lee and the Hilltoppers of Radio Station WOWO were obtained to provide music. One of the large department stores, Wolf and Dessauer, agreed to pay for the cost of the caller and music as a public service, while the park department undertook the care of all other items such as lights, policing, public address system, and personnel.

By the end of that summer, this weekly activity had outgrown the playground site and we were confronted with the problem as to where to hold the dances in 1950. The Pi Chapter of the Psi Iota Xi Sorority agreed to hard surface an area (100 by 110 feet) adjacent to a large pavilion in Foster Park. This site had formerly been used as a tennis court and was chosen because it had ample parking facilities. In event of rain, the dances could be held under cover in the pavilion. Since Bea Schneck had moved away, Bob Taylor assumed the duties of caller and has acted as such ever since; and Wolf and Dessauer and the park department again co-sponsored the dances as a public service.

By the summer of 1952 a second square dance area (100 by 200 feet) had been constructed adjacent to a remodeled barn in McMillen Park through the cooperation of Mr. and Mrs. Dale W. McMillen. The barn houses restrooms and a concession stand, while the fluorescent-lighted dance area is one of the finest in this part of the country. Thus, in 1952, we began to have two large public square dances each week.

Originally, the second dance had been scheduled for Friday night but we soon found that, with hundreds of lakes in this part of Indiana, many people left for "the lake" on this night. It was in 1953, however, that we started the schedule of "Dancing Under the Stars" at Foster Park on Tuesday night and at McMillen Park on Thursday night, from 8:00 to 10:30 P.M.

In the spring of 1955 the hard-surface area at Foster Park received a new set of lights, a higher fence at the ends, and posts and lines were added to make the area serviceable for tennis during the day and night. The posts are constructed so that they can be removed, for dancing, and a plate used to cover the posthole. In the future the hard surface area at McMillen Park may also be made available for tennis.

Since 1949 approximately 200,000 dancers and spectators have been in attendance. Particularly at McMillen Park on Thursday nights we look on the square dance as one phase of the "Family Night" program. Here the swimming pool is open at night to encourage family swims, the kiddyland and pony rides are available, baseball and softball games, little league and pony league games are played. With ample parking space, picnic facilities, and playground apparatus, it is a pleasant park in which to spend the hot summer evenings.

Dances at both locations have been free, and attendance indicates that the people of Fort Wayne want this activity. Certain rules — including: no dancing in shorts, jeans, slacks, or Bermuda shorts; no wearing of hats by men; and so on— are followed; and, in seven years of operation, the activity has been comparatively easy to administer.

The "Dancing Under the Stars" program has made square dancing available and fun for everyone. ■

MR. GRABNER *is assistant superintendent of recreation in Fort Wayne, Indiana.*

Integrated City Planning in Action

Mavis W. Reuter

"You Are There"* during the anything-but-usual joint planning action of the city planning board, library board, board of education, board of recreation commission, and the city council.

THE TIME is January 12, 1956. The scene is the planning board room in City Hall, East Orange, New Jersey. Members of the recreation commission, the board of education, the library board, and the planning board have come together to discuss mutual plans.

The meeting was called by the chairman of the committee on parks, playgrounds and schools of the East Orange Planning Board. As the last person wedges his chair in place around the long conference table, the bold-faced clock on the wall shows eight P.M. All things are as they were then—except, *you* are there!

The chairman opens the meeting with a moment of silent prayer.

Reporter: This is one of several meetings which have been held between the four boards represented here. At a previous meeting, the chairman of the finance committee of the city council shared in the discussion. This evening two visitors are present; they are foreign students who are attending Upsala College: Shahen Galoostian from Iran and Ken Sohn from Korea. In introducing them the chairman has explained that the meeting this evening is an example of grass-roots democracy which the students might like to take back to their native lands.

Chairman: The purpose of this meeting is to discuss definite changes in plans at Ashland and Stockton Schools which were presented at the previous meeting; namely, the incorporation of a branch library in the new building to be constructed at Ashland School, the inclusion also of recreation fieldhouse facilities in the new building, and a change in the placement of the new kindergarten rooms at Stockton School in order to accommodate the expansion of East Orange Oval Playfield. Dr. Kentopp, would you like to lead off with an explanation of the diagrams?

Superintendent of Schools (pointing to an architect's drawing): Plans for the building to be erected at Ashland will be enlarged in order to accommodate two extra grades which will be transferred from the present building. In this way space will be available in the present building to house the public library branch.

Member of the Library Board: I thought the branch library was to be in the new building.

Librarian: That was the original plan, Mr. Lyon. I am afraid we did not apprise all our board members of the change which was made at the request of the library staff. In a small meeting between two or three members of the board of education and two or three members of the board of library trustees, we studied in detail this area as to population, the juvenile question, and the direction from which the library patrons would be drawn. We found that the branch library would be more satisfactory if located in the original building at Ashland with an entrance on Park Avenue, and we are grateful to the board of education for making it possible to place it there.

Superintendent of Schools: We plan to give the library a separate entrance so that adult patrons will not regard it as a school library, and an appropriate sign will be designed by Mr. Hopkins and his staff and placed in front.

Librarian: This area is a dead spot in the city at the present time from the standpoint of library facilities and a real job needs to be done here. The library will certainly use the auditorium from time to time.

Member of the City Council (who serves on the planning board): What are parking accommodations at Ashland?

Business Manager of the Board of Education: The parking lot adjoining the present building and the stadium is not large, but I believe most of the library patrons will walk to and from; and, of course, when we have a stadium event people line the streets with cars in every direction.

Superintendent of Recreation: While you are up, Dr. Kentopp, would you mind pointing out where the fieldhouse is to be located?

Superintendent of Schools: I'll be very glad to. As most of you know, we placed the new building very close to this south boundary in order to give as much unbroken playground expanse as possible. The fieldhouse facilities also were worked out in small meetings between the board of education and the recreation department. The northeast corner of the building which affords a view of the entire playground was selected as the supervisor's office. A general purpose room adjoins the office and will provide the recreation department with a special unit designed for their needs.

Superintendent of Recreation: We are certainly grateful to your board for placing the new building where it will give the best possible advantage to the playground; perhaps now is the time to find out what areas we will be expected to maintain.

MRS. REUTER *is chairman of parks, playgrounds and schools of the East Orange, New Jersey, Planning Board.*

* With due apologies to the Prudential Insurance Company, sponsor of "You Are There" on CBS-TV.

Superintendent of Schools: We had hoped that the recreation department would maintain all grounds except the football field.

Superintendent of Recreation: Will there be a space where large, heavy equipment may be stored?

Superintendent of Schools: Much space under the grandstands could be utilized entirely by the recreation department.

Member of the Planning Board: Is the new school building going to be large enough? Where can expansion be made in case the future enrollment should happen to exceed what is now predicted?

Reporter: While there is much lively discussion about the growth of East Orange, the exodus to the suburbs, and so forth, may I ask you a question or two, Madame Chairman? Does the planning board leave most of this development to the various boards or does your board also initiate original plans for an area?

Chairman: Indeed, we do. It was the planning board's suggestion to put a branch library in this area.

Reporter: How do you arrive at such decisions? How did you know a branch library was needed there?

Chairman: The planning board is divided into small working committees which study a particular field of city planning. My committee has detailed maps showing the location of all schools, libraries, parks and playgrounds and the distance citizens must travel for service from each. We simply had no library in this part of the city and the heavily populated area indicated that library service should improve the neighborhood. The master plan also recommends incorporating library, school, and recreation facilities into neighborhood centers not only as a direct saving to taxpayers but to help encourage neighborhood cooperation.

Reporter: The master plan?

Chairman: East Orange has a complete master plan which was drawn up several years ago by professional city planners. This plan ties together the work of the various committees on our board; but, as you know, city planning never stands still and a master plan must be adjusted, revised, and added to as time goes on. Today, for that reason, a professional city planner acts as consultant to the East Orange Planning Board.

Reporter: You say the master plan calls for neighborhood centers. Is that the reason you suggested the inclusion of a fieldhouse in the new building?

Chairman: I am not sure that suggestion came from the planning board, though we were quick to recommend it after it was made—which proves the value of these joint meetings. Every member is interested in effective planning, and ideas shoot out from all directions. There is general pooling of knowledge and information, everyone profits, everyone helps solve the problem.

Reporter: This joint planning between city boards is unusual isn't it? Do other municipal commissions get together like this?

Chairman: I certainly hope so. Sound planning depends on earnest discussion. Areas where mutual development would not only serve a greater number of persons, but would beautify the neighborhood and enhance property values is a *must,* it seems to me. I also believe it is the planning board's duty to bring the various commissions together. *Planning* is the logical place for the stage to be set and meetings to originate. Then small bilateral meetings may go on from there as you have heard about this evening. The planning board, having an over-all responsibility for the city as to zoning, traffic, capital expenditures, and so on, can prove an effective buffer between boards which, as may be expected and desired, are a little overambitious in their own field.

Reporter: Is Ashland the only area where such concerted action is taking place?

Chairman: It is the only place where all three services are provided on one tract of land, but there are several areas being developed between the recreation department and the board of education. One already completed on the opposite side of the city to Ashland is Washington Playground which adjoins the school and is complete with fieldhouse and play areas for all ages. It affords adequate playground during school time and a neighborhood area all year round. It is a beautiful development, and much credit goes to Mr. John Faust and the National Recreation Association for this particular achievement, which stands out as a fine example for similar undertakings. You are going to hear about another one right now. Have you the drawings for the new building at Stockton School, Dr. Kentopp?

Superintendent of Schools: Yes, it's right here. You see we have turned the building completely around and placed it over on the corner so there will be no interference whatever with the playground; on the contrary, East Orange Oval is quite nicely complemented by this arrangement.

Chairman of the Planning Board: Another general purpose room is to be included in this building, is it not?

Superintendent of Schools: Yes, it is designed very much like the one at Ashland and will be shared by the school and the recreation department.

Chairman of the Planning Board: The master plan calls for the development of a neighborhood center in this area also. We have made a good start with joining the school to the playground, and the other acquisitions can be earmarked for future improvement. So long as each commission knows what the other's plans are, cooperation, I feel sure, will implement their achievement.

Chairman: I certainly wish to underline Mr. Quinn's remarks and to say that anytime any of the boards represented here desires a meeting of this kind, if you will let me know, or call the secretary to the planning board, we shall go about scheduling it immediately. In the meantime, you will have ample notice of the next meeting when it is called. Stockton School is not so involved as the development at Ashland, so that most of us understand pretty well how the board of education and the recreation department will follow through on it. The time is nearing ten o'clock, so if there is nothing further, the meeting is adjourned.

Reporter: The members push their chairs back in evident satisfaction with what has been accomplished in this meeting and those that have preceded it. After a few "small conferences" around the room, they say good night to each other and leave. ■

Mara, the country's top authority on Cambodian - Siamese dances.

The Use of Folklore in Program

—Is illustrated by presentation of *Land of the Playful Dragon.*

Mara

THE NEW YEAR celebration, the pageant and festival of the dragon, was the delight of my own childhood in Manchuria and Cambodia — and what child in any country could resist it?

The dragon, the length of a city block, red and gold and glittering, was surrounded by "distinguished barbarians" on stilts. The dragon moved, swayed, danced, flirted, snapped playfully, sulked, was coaxed, and swayed again, moving way above the festival crowd of jugglers, dancers, banners, sparklers, lanterns, firecrackers — and *children, children, everywhere*, gazing, watching, laughing, and remembering —as I remember it now, more vividly with time.

So I approached the idea of a Cambodian dance program for children with the thought of sharing with American children some of the experiences which are the heritage of every Asian child and which had so enriched my own early years. I wanted to open to American children the wonderful world of Oriental folklore — with its lovable, noisy, clumsy dragons who bring good luck and prosperity to their villages.

My second purpose in creating *Land of the Playful Dragon* was to try to instill in American children some of the Oriental respect for dance. To be a dancer in Cambodia (as well as in Java and Bali) is a profession of honor—for the ability to dance is considered a gift from the gods.

Congress Feature

Mara and her dancers are performing the charming *Land of the Playful Dragon* — a dance-play of a Cambodian legend — for International Recreation Congress delegates at a demonstration session on Thursday afternoon, October 4. This has been performed throughout this country, giving American children a fascinating glimpse of the cultural heritage of children on the other side of the world. What beautiful, tasteful program in *your* recreation department, based upon national or local folklore, would likewise be intriguing to the children of Cambodia? What legends, that we all know, symbolize the beauty of our land? Beauty need not be professional to be effective.

Don't miss this!

According to Cambodian legend, dance was brought to the world by the Goddess Apsara, who fell in love with a handsome hunter and forsook immortality to bear him a child. All the dancers and musicians of the world are descended from this long-ago marriage of a goddess and a mortal.

This legend still lives in the customs of Cambodia. To the present day, all little girls who show exceptional ability to dance, no matter how humble their parentage, are taken at the age of seven to the Royal Palace at Pnom Pehn to test their skill. If a child shows she has inherited the goddess' ability to dance, she becomes one of the court dancers (a position of great esteem) and lives in the Royal Palace. *Land of the Playful Dragon* is the story of one such little dancer.

My third aim was to stimulate children's sense of beauty, to give them the feeling of *fairy tale*, the quality of beauty unexplained and simple. The charm of old fairy tales is often destroyed in the modern process of making a *reward* out of a *gift* (the beauty of a fairy tale princess is a free gift, not a reward for being smart or good or what not).

So I have not rationalized the legends into a story with a moral for children. The beauty of the goddess and the dance she bestowed on the world, the comic magnificence of the dragon, the good fortune of the little dancer who goes to live in the palace and marry the king, the charm, humor, or wisdom of the other characters — all evolved through the centuries for the esthetic satisfaction they could give. They are their own justification for being—and I have presented them in that spirit.

MARA *was born in Manchuria of Russian-French parents. She has lived and studied Oriental dance forms in many Far East lands and has appeared in theatres in Europe, Asia, and America.*

Mai-Lan, a talented little Indo-Chinese dancer, aged nine, plays leading role.

The dragon, Kum-A-Long, is the guardian of a Cinderella. A clumsy but lovable pet, his frolicsome ways and antics captivate children the world over.

The Land of the Playful Dragon was selected for presentation to recreation leaders at the International Recreation Conference in Philadelphia—not only for its success in acquainting children with another way of life in a different part of the world, but also as a demonstration of a program for children which finds no need to sacrifice artistic integrity in appealing to young audiences. ■

* * * *

This production also illustrates the sort of thing that can be done with the use of the dance and folklore in a recreation program. Even though the professional execution would not be attained, the building and presentation of a legend or story in good taste and through dance movement or drama can attain beauty, effectiveness, and be educational as well as joyous. The working out of such a story stimulates children's imaginations, and can bring to life their own cultural heritage.

The presentation by an accomplished artist such as Mara, will be an experience of quality, and it should open up to the recreation program leader-with-imagination new vistas in the matter of setting the standards of production and performance; for what leader, after all, does not need to raise his sights and/or to receive fresh stimulation and new approaches to better and more effective activities?

It also will acquaint recreation leaders with one of the outstanding professional dancers of the country and with a production which might be available to them for their own community.

Kum-A-Long, the dragon — by the way — is a genuine Asiatic dragon very different from the wicked dragons of western legends. The dragons of the East are friendly, kindly protectors and guardians of their people. Each city and village has its own dragon, who dances in all the parades with which they celebrate their holidays. Thus it is very natural to Indochinese children that, when a child needs a protector, her guardian should give her a dragon for a pet.

The dragon has a very important place in the legendary history of Indochina — and is the national emblem of Indochina, just as the American eagle is the national emblem of the United States. The biggest dragons, though, are those of China and Manchuria, who are as long as several city blocks and need more than a hundred dancers to carry them in parades.

And if one looks for them at the right time and in the right places, one can even find these friendly, protecting dragons in the United States too. Every year in February, when the people of Chinatown in New York and San Francisco celebrate the Chinese New Year, a lively and gorgeous dragon parades through the streets with them!

Don't miss Mara's Congress performance if you can help it!—Ed.

"All that is good in the art and the civilization of many, many countries should be given a chance to flower and expand in the lives of the common people of the United States, and here the municipal recreation centers have a large part to play."—HOWARD BRAUCHER

Festival Time at

Out Kansas way they take the prankishness out of All Hallow's Eve by turning it into a community-wide Mardi gras.

Patricia Burton

"Our Halloween pranksters are too busy to play tricks!" That's what you hear from people in Arkansas City, Kansas. Children and older people alike take part in the town's miniature Halloween Mardi gras, called "Arkalalah." An Indian word meaning "good time" was combined with the town's name to spell the title of the festive weekend. The celebration is synonymous with Halloween in the minds of everyone in Arkansas City, and the destructive mischief that so often accompanies Halloween is seldom seen these days.

The idea for a civic celebration was born in 1928. In the first years, blooded cattle were given away through registrations in the business houses; a huge choir contest was held in the park; and free games, shows, and dances were held. Since then, the celebration has grown and changed.

In 1955, thirty thousand people coming from towns all over south central Kansas and northern Oklahoma came for the festivities. Teamwork in the whole community has made the occasion a bigger success every year.

All the school children take some part in planning and producing the programs. A school holiday is declared, business slows to a walk, and traffic through the town is detoured to make room for celebrating in the main street area.

On the evening that Arkalalah begins, there is a gala air about the town, with flags waving welcome from the lightposts, and jack-o-lanterns decorating the store fronts. On that evening, the coronation of Queen Alalah, who reigns over the two-day gaiety, is held. She has been chosen from the girls in the sophomore class of Arkansas City Junior College. The program for her coronation is directed and produced by teachers, administrators, parents, and pupils from elementary school to junior college.

Tension crackles through the audience, until the breathtaking moment when the sparkling tiara is placed upon the head of one of the candidates and the royal robe is draped around her shoulders. Not until that moment has the town had a hint of its queen's identity. After the crowning, the queen's court is presented. It is made up of queens representing nearby towns. These girls spend a whirling two days in the court of Alalah, going to balls, and attending social affairs planned for them.

The coronation program starts, perhaps with a fantasy of light and movement created by senior-high-school dancers. Then the grade-schoolers entertain with a lively dance of toy soldiers or balloons. A magician may be part of the program, or a clown. Whatever it is, you can depend upon singing and laughter throughout the evening. Following the pageant comes a grand march and the coronation ball.

Street contests start early the next morning downtown. Tired winners of the centipede race may be making room for the potato-sack race at one corner, while at another intersection, you'll see a circle of onlookers and hear them cheering for the terrapin derby. Perhaps there's an egg-tossing contest, a rooster race, a baby-crawling contest.

As the day goes on, visiting high-school and city bands do exhibition drills, older citizens flock to the "Old-Timers Reunion" held in an empty store, and horse lovers find their way to the rodeo grounds. Stock-car races, too, have become a feature of the weekend fun.

One afternoon, all visiting bands mass at the main intersection and form one gigantic band to play a concert.

Then come the high points—the parades. For the tots and their imaginative parents, there is the doll buggy parade, and in the early afternoon comes the big parade that seems to get bigger and better every year. Crowds line the main street to watch the procession of colorful, precise bands; beautiful and humorous floats; brightly decorated bicycles; Queen Alalah and her attendants; Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, National Guard groups, all in uniform; and horses of every color. The parade is nearly five miles long and lasts more than an hour and a half.

At night, under the lights, the big parade rolls by again, and then the merrymakers head for the football game or a dance or the last show of the Gay Nineties Casino.

How does all this come about? Voluntary work and a high spirit of cooperation on the part of clubs, organizations, schools, and the citizens of the town have made Arkalalah. Laughingly, they will tell you that even the weather has worked for them.

In 1955, forty committees were set up to carry out the workings of the celebration. The chairmen of these committees are business and professional people of the town as well as housewives. Various organizations take over parts of the celebration; for example, the Junior Chamber of Com-

---

Mrs. Burton, *an Arkansas Citian and home economist, is now a graduate assistant in foods research at Kansas State College.*

merce takes care of advertising with "booster trips" through the countryside, stopping at every small town to give a quick preview of what's to come.

The city school system has sponsored the coronation, with the rural schools entering floats in the parade. Publicity has been the special concern of the news editor of the local paper and the manager of the radio station. Royal entertainment, ticket sales, parade organization, street decorations, street stunts, dances, street stands and concessions, and the "Old Timers Reunion" are some of the other features that are sponsored by businesses, clubs, and organizations.

The sudden tripling of the town's population for two days causes problems in providing eating facilities for everybody. In this case, again, the service clubs, church and social groups rise to meet the situation. Food stands are seen all around the streets and in empty buildings. A club-sponsored pancake feed served three thousand people in 1955. Chicken dinners, ham and bean dinners, and barbecues, as well as hotdog and coffee stands, provide meals for every taste during the two days.

Individuals in the town also make contributions to add to the occasion. A scepter for the queen was made by a high-school shop instructor. The queen's crown was a special gift. Food manufacturers donate their products and other businesses lend equipment.

Financially, the affair has paid for itself every year but three during its twenty-five-year history. In 195 expenditures amounted to $4,000. and travel expenses for visiting h amounted to $800 to $900, social a and accommodations for the q were $550 to $600; and cash prize races and parade entries, $800; co tion program, $500; dance bands, to $900; taxes, $350; and postage Income comes from tickets to the nation program, the queen's bal second night dance, and conces and entertainments. It has been en to cover all expenses except durin three years of wartime inflation.

Through the years, the spirit of ing together and the pride of su fully producing a gala Halloween for everyone have made Arkalala especially gay affair. ■

The reason high-school students turned out, 600 strong.

Careful Planning PAYS

Five recreation students at State Teachers College, Cortland, New York, came up with a new idea for a high-school Halloween party last year. This was to include the high-school students in the initial planning. Perhaps that is why six hundred high-school students, one hundred more than the previous year, jammed the gym for the annual event—a dance. Vincent L. Fowler, recreation director in Cortland, gave the credit to college students Jo Kerst, Bob Cutia, Em Hale, Ang Palermo, and Ken Reynolds.

The high school students designed and distributed posters advertising the dance, made program suggestions, and decorated the gym. They also originated its name, "Skeleton Stomp." Meanwhile, the recreation students planned the evening's formal entertainment, including a pre-dance show and contest booths designated as "Mortician's Row."

Em Hale, a professional entertainer in New York City for eight years before becoming a recreation student, was master of ceremonies for the half-hour show which incl a baton specialty number, a Skeleton Stomp dance, a p mime by the MC and the awarding of prizes to the wi of the Mortician's Row contests. The latter were: "Dr Nail in a Coffin" (nail driving); "Blow Up a Lung" loon blowing); "Sew Up a Head" (needle threading) "Drop an Ear in a Bottle" (dropping dried apricots in a bottle). The MC described the prizes as "two genuine thenticated coffin nails, a rare replica of Dracula's lun head pre-shrunk and stitched by Frankenstein, and an pair of ears not called for at the city morgue." The a prizes handed to the high-school winners were, respecti two nails, two inflated balloons, a potato head, and dried apricots.

Exclusive of the payment to the professional orche the total cost of posters, entertainment, and decora was $1.20. (Orange and black crepe paper had to be chased; the remaining materials, which were secured b high-school dance committee, were donated.)

The dance was the major feature of a city-wide Hallo program which included window decorating, a cos parade, and a "telecast." The Exchange Club, the police fire departments, as well as the recreation depart formed the general committee. ■

RECREATION —

A Common L

IN SWEDEN — Cycling is very popular here, just as it is in every other country.

LAPLAND offers its hiking enthusiasts adventure, but what other country does not?

INDIA'S CHILDREN (right) overflow the schools, need to play as all children do.

MEXICO. This could be a playground anywhere (note standard apparatus in rear).

ARABIA (below). The start of a race at the DHA Sports Center. The Olympics feature track activities.

Play is a human need, and its activities—in varying degrees—are familiar to the peoples of the world. The language of play is a universal language. Its activities need no interpreter and cannot be confined by boundaries.

The nations of the world must help their citizens to know recreation and how to play; the
ple the opportuni
to wipe out old
and destruction.

Recreation la
important, but t
tant as people.
sense of fulfillme

CZECHOSLOVAKIA. These boys are typical examples of youth of the world.

anguage

ROUMANIA is not the only country addicted to the excitement of winter skiing. It has acquired an international popularity.

IN AFRICA — The natives for centuries, have expressed themselves through the dance. Here villagers do a thank-you dance.

AUSTRIA. Mountain lakes such as this one mean recreation for folks in many lands.

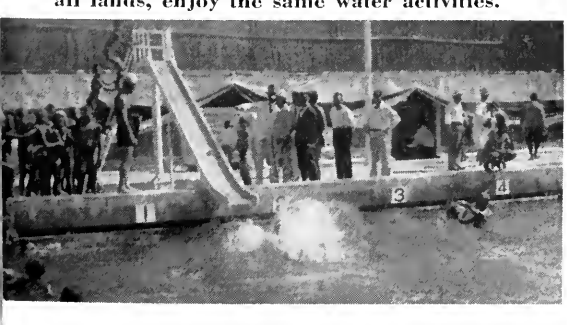
t give their peo-
ough recreation,
ories of fighting

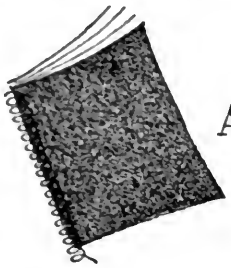
ıd buildings are
re not so impor-
tion can bring a
y, health, educa-

tion, and an enrichment of life. Shared by the peoples of different nations, it can bring understanding and an attitude of brotherhood. Play can lift the spirit and the hearts of people. The recreation leaders of the countries of the world have, today, a great responsibility to the future of mankind. ■

HAWAII. Young and old join in festival celebration. People find common meeting ground in native dances.

JAPAN. Grown-ups and children swim in all lands, enjoy the same water activities.





A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Joseph Prendergast Addresses President's Conference

Conferring at Annapolis (left to right): Joseph Prendergast, NRA; Ted Banks, The Athletic Institute; Mr. Nixon; George Hjelte, Los Angeles Department of Recreation and Parks; George Sargisson, Recreation Promotion & Service, Wilmington, Del.

"American communities today are falling far short of providing the kinds of services needed to assure youth fitness," Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, told delegates to President Eisenhower's Conference on Fitness of American Youth in Annapolis in June 18. Representing both the NRA and the Education-Recreation Conference of the National Social Welfare Assembly, Mr. Prendergast was one of three featured speakers introduced by Vice-President Richard Nixon, conference chairman. His part in the meeting is referred to several times in an excellent report on the meeting, "Conference at Annapolis," in the July 2 issue of *Sports Illustrated*. Community recreation comes in, at long last, for a warranted slice of attention.

U. S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Marion B. Folsom, spoke on the federal government's interest in youth fitness. Dr. Edward D. Greenwood, representing the White House Conference on Children and Youth, covered state and local government interest in youth. Mr. Prendergast's topic was "Community Services for Youth Fitness."

"Although literally billions of hours of adult time and millions of dollars of volunteer money are spent annually for recreation activities, there is a growing need for greater citizen action for community recreation programs," Mr. Prendergast said.

"Public recreation agencies offer by far the greatest actual and potential resources for youth participation in wholesome recreation activities including sports, yet the number of American cities that afford comprehensive well-balanced sports opportunities through their public recreation agencies or otherwise is still comparatively small.

"Educating the public to the value of sports and other forms of recreation and inspiring our youth to participate in wholesome recreation activities are basic needs."

He commended the many volunteer agencies and public, private, and parochial schools which are supporting sport and physical education programs and suggested the following plan of action be brought forcibly to the attention of every community in the nation: to acquire recreation areas according to widely accepted standards; to develop these areas with facilities for indoor and outdoor use; to employ competent personnel to operate these facilities and give leadership to the program; to set up a plan for cooperative action on the part of all local agencies concerned with recreation and sport.

NIRA Conference

The fifteenth annual conference and exhibit of the National Industrial Recreation Association was held in June in New York City with more than three hundred delegates — employee recreation directors and other recreation specialists — assembled at the four-day meeting to hear and discuss the latest trends in industrial recreation.

Keynote speakers and their topics were: Dr. Kenneth McFarland, educational consultant and lecturer for General Motors Corporation, "The Human Factor is You!"; Joseph M. Bertotti, manager of personnel practices and research for the General Electric Company, "What Industrial Recreation Means to Management"; and Col. Theodore P. Bank, president of the Athletic Institute, "Industrial Recreation and America's Physical Fitness."

Several panels covered subjects such as travel, sport financing, insurance, and women's activities. A panel of national recreation leaders, Joseph Prendergast (NRA), George Sargisson (ARS), Jackson Anderson (AAHPER), Ken Klingler (Consolidated Electrodynamics Corporation), and Dr. Harry Edgren (Purdue University) discussed standards for the recreation profession.

Ben Kozman, recreation director for Thompson Products, Inc., Cleveland, was elected NIRA president for 1956-57; and Dr. Edgren was appointed director of research.

Permanent Youth Commission

A nine-member permanent State Youth Commission will spearhead New York's drive against juvenile delinquency. Chairman of the commission, recently appointed by Governor Averell Harriman, is Mark A. McCloskey of New York City, who has been serving as chairman of the state's previous temporary commission (RECREATION, March 1955, page 120). The commission is empowered to grant state aid for approved projects up to a maximum

f four hundred dollars annually for ach thousand persons under twenty-ne, an increase of forty per cent over reviously authorized grants. Other ommission members, who will receive o salary, include Hugh A. Doyle, mem-er of the New Rochelle Recreation ommission, and John Hay Whitney, nancier and philanthropist.

Massachusetts Association Expands

The Eastern Massachusetts Recrea-on Association recently expanded to ver the entire comonwealth, under the tle of the Massachusetts Recreation ssociation, an NRA Affiliate Member. ull-time park and recreation execu-ves from central and western Massa-usetts have been invited to join the ew organization.

Officers for the coming year are Jack amins, Revere, president; William F. yan, Quincy, vice-president; Alvin G. enney, Community Recreation Serv-es, Inc., Boston, secretary-treasurer.

About People

Raymond S. Kimbell, superintend-nt of recreation in San Francisco, received the California Recreation Society's award for outstanding achievement in the field of recreation.

Miss Frances H. Haire has retired after thirty-one years as superintendent of recreation in East Orange, New Jersey. Following World War I, she served on the staff of the National Recreation Association as a field representative. She was recently married to John M. Rowley and is living in Andover, New Jersey.

Clarence E. Ridley has retired as executive director of the International City Managers' Association, a position which he had held continuously since 1929. At his request the National Recreation Association prepared the volume, *Municipal Recreation Administration*, which ever since has served as one of the texts in the organization's in-service training program. The NRA, has, for many years, contributed the article on recreation and park developments to the *Municipal Yearbook*, which he edited.

Ed Hannigan has retired after sixteen years as city playground supervisor in Springfield, Massachusetts.

IN MEMORIAM

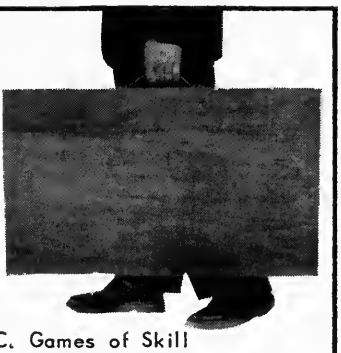
Charlotte Carr, sixty-six, New York City, nationally known social worker, director of Hull House in Chicago from 1937 to 1942, first director of the Citizens Committee on Children of New York City, and longtime crusader in welfare work. At the time of her death, Miss Carr was consultant, New York City Welfare Commission.

Mrs. Gertrude S. Gross, sixty-seven, Summit, New Jersey, charity and welfare worker, Summit's first playground director, member of the Summit Board of Recreation Commissioners for ten years and board president for seven.

John B. T. Campbell, Los Angeles, veteran newspaperman and well-known civic leader, member of the Los Angeles Board of Recreation and Park Commissioners and president of the Coliseum Commission.

Hubert G. Johnson, seventy-seven, Detroit, athletic director for the Detroit Parks and Recreation Department for nearly twenty-five years prior to his retirement in 1951, and member of The American Amateur Baseball Advisory Commission since 1953.

PORTABLE
Recreation Program



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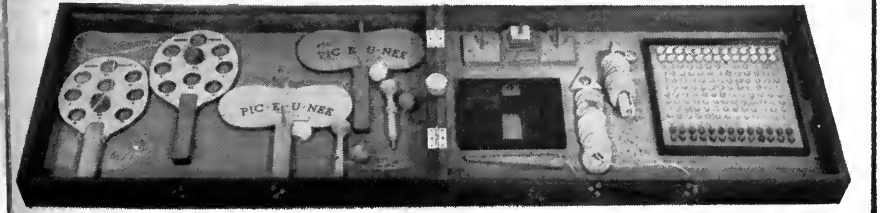

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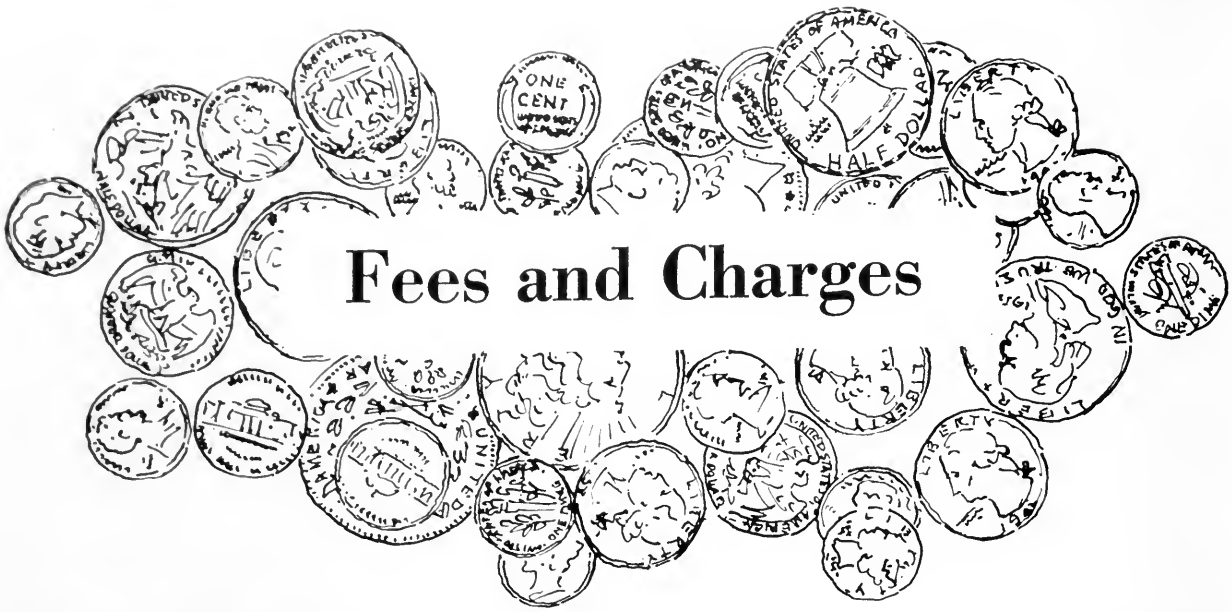

Fees and Charges

An interesting committee report.* Comments on these conclusions will be welcome.

INSOFAR as the primary function of a recreation department is to provide a wide variety of recreation services to all age groups within a community through tax monies provided, fees and charges for specific activities and groups are recommended in order to supplement the budget and help defray the cost of specialized instruction and materials. In general, fees and charges may vary in communities, based upon the local situation—available budget, the public ability to pay, and demand for specialized services.

It is felt that, in many instances, payment of some enrollment or instruction fee creates group stability and a feeling of belonging. Fees and charges, however, should not be so high as to be restrictive and, therefore, eliminate potential participants. In general, it is recommended that no fee or charge be made to children and teen-age participants, but that adults be required to pay something to cover or partially cover the cost of instruction, depending upon the character or type of activity.

A variety of philosophies and policies regarding fees and charges exist among communities because of: budget, existing policies, general understanding of the purpose of recreation activities in the community, and on other mitigating local situations. Therefore, it is impossible to make a statement applicable to all situations.

Philosophy and Principles

Since recreation services in Wisconsin are a government function permitted by state law, it is clear that recreation is public service. Keeping this in mind, following are various principles upon which fees and charge should be based:

1. Is the purpose of the activity for the participant's own personal gain or accomplishment in acquiring certain skills and/or knowledge, or is it primarily for the participant's own social or personal pleasure?

2. Is the purpose of the activity for the general good of the community in that groups and individuals become better citizens or acquire specific skills and knowledge from which the entire community will gain?

3. In general, should children be asked to pay a fee for activities in which they participate? Should teen-agers? Should adults?

4. Should participants be asked to pay a fee for activities in which they are rendering a service by taking part—such as a production for which admission is charged and the revenue derived is turned back to the department?

5. Should participants in an activity which involves an unusually heavy expense for equipment be asked to pay fees or charges commensurate with the cost of the equipment?

6. Should fees and charges be based upon the premise that recreation departments be self-supporting so far as possible?

7. Should charges be made for the use of recreation facilities by other agencies or groups?

Suggested Basic Policies

1. It is generally recommended that for activities in which the participant enrolls for the purpose of acquiring new skills or perfecting skills he already has for his personal gain or accomplishment, an enrollment or instruction fee should be charged to cover the cost of the specialized instruction; for example, art, ceramics, square dancing, woodworking, golf, tennis, archery. For activities in which the purpose is primarily for the participant's own social or personal pleasure, some enrollment fee should be charged.

For activities in which special materials are used *by the group as a whole* and for which it is impossible to assess individual charges, a laboratory fee should be charged to cover, or at least partially cover, the cost of such materials; for example, art, ceramics, woodworking (glue, nails). In activities for which special material and supplies are *individually* required by members of the group and sold to

* This material was prepared by the Coordinating Committee of the Wisconsin Recreation Association: B. A. Solbraa, Racine, chairman; Ray Miller, Oshkosh; Hilda Guenther, Milwaukee.

members by the department, it is recommended that a cost charge be made for these materials in addition to the enrollment or instruction fee.

In general, the basic fee or charge should be partially determined by the cost of instruction, the length of the period of instruction (number of class or group meetings), the cost of materials used which are furnished by the department, the cost of basic equipment needed.

2. It is generally recommended that for groups meeting under the jurisdiction of the department and from which the community as a whole gains values, no fee be charged. Every attempt should be made for departments to carry the burden of expense where community values are paramount and for which a moral responsibility may be assumed; for example, English and citizenship classes, home nursery classes, drivers' clinics, and so on.

3. It is generally recommended that no charge be made for children's (grade-school age) activities. Since many of these are group activities of a class-instruction type, the cost to the department is mainly for instruction and this cost should be carried by the department. It is felt that services to children should be free and should be the responsibility of the department in order not to limit the well-rounded and balanced program in which children should participate. However, for special classes using quantities of special materials, a small fee should be charged to partially cover the cost of the materials only.

It is generally recommended that no charges be made for teen-age group activities (junior and senior high-school age) participated in by that age group only. Where teen-age groups receive class instruction of a specialized nature for a stated period of time, a fee to at least partially cover the cost of instruction should be charged.

It is generally recommended that some charge should be made for most adult activities. Since adult groups and classes are usually of a specialized nature requiring specially trained or skilled instructors, and as enrollment in these activities should be kept at a maximum to insure good instruction, some instruction fee seems justifiable, at least to cover, or partially cover, the cost of instruction. Many adult activities require special equipment, but it is felt that the cost of equipment should not be used as a basis for the fee.

The amount of the charge or fee for adult activities should be based upon the nature or classification of the activity; that is, is it a neighborhood group whose primary purpose is the social and pleasure value, where a nominal enrollment fee should be charged, or a special activity in which the primary purpose is learning specific skills for personal advantage, in which an enrollment or instruction fee should be charged to cover the cost of instruction for a stated period of time (number of class meetings). As recreation services are in great demand, the minimum and/or maximum enrollment required for the activity should be considered as a basis for the fee charged. Therefore, it is generally recommended that the fee for an adult class or group be based upon a minimum enrollment number, and that the maximum enrollment number should cover, or at least to a great extent cover, the cost of instruction.

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Adult groups should be charged an athletic franchise fee to cover, to a fair extent, the cost of officials and services. This seems justifiable since participating teams receive special services in that specific courts and diamonds and fields are reserved for their exclusive use at stated times, and the department renders a service in providing schedules, keeping records, and so on, besides furnishing qualified officials.

4. It is generally recommended that no fee be charged members of musical or dramatic groups through whose efforts a service is rendered to the public and to the department by their participation in a production from which revenue is received. Since admission charges add considerably to the receipts of the department, and as the publicity value to the department, and the recreational and cultural services to the community are important, it seems wholly justifiable to waive department fees.

5. It is generally recommended that an enrollment fee be charged in activities for which expensive special equipment is needed.

6. Fees and charges should not be based upon the premise that recreation departments should, to a high degree, be self-supporting. If a department is to fulfill its functions in providing activities of all types to all age groups, excessive fees, which would be necessary to be self-supporting, cannot be levied.

7. If existing rules and regulations make it possible for other agencies and groups to use recreation facilities, some "cost charge" should be levied to cover, or partially cover, the cost of operation. ■

Use of Indoor Facilities for Recreation

Advantages of a Separate Recreation Building

Robert A. Lee

THE PEOPLE of Iowa City, Iowa, have had the good fortune, through the farsightedness of civic leaders, to know and enjoy a community recreation center building since the beginning of the public recreation program in this midwestern town of 28,000. In fact, here the term "recreation center" is used synonymously with that of "recreation department." Parents took it for granted that the leisure-time needs of their children would be adequately met, for the most part, by the facilities and program of the city's large recreation center. Many adults of the community and the surrounding trade area also made frequent use of the building themselves, to participate in the activities of a class or to dance. Then on a zero day in January, 1955, tragedy struck—a terrible fire that became a nightmare to thousands of people who had known the building. Within the space of a few hours the center was reduced to a pile of bricks and twisted metal covered with a glaze of ice—the remains of what had been the pride of the recreation department.

To give a rough idea of what the center had offered: large ballroom with stage, used also as a gymnasium; gymnasium with showers and dressing rooms; handball court; workshop; craftroom; rifle range; large gameroom, with pool and table tennis tables; kitchen and snack bar; large social room; clubroom; offices.

The response to our plight was next to miraculous, however. Within a week practically all activities had been resumed in facilities made available by numerous other organizations. Immediately following the fire, the public schools were open to us for use on a five-dollar-per-night basis and are still being used.

Since we now have had the opportunity in Iowa City of conducting a public recreation program in a separate recreation center as well as in a school center, certain points can be made from first-hand experience. My personal feeling is that reasons favoring a separate recreation center building far outweigh those favoring use of existing school facilities for recreation purposes.

First of all, school buildings are dedicated to education and designed to serve the education needs of a certain limited age-group. The recreation center, on the other hand, is specifically dedicated to serving a wide range of interests and ages, and being attractive and useful to all of the people, all of the time.

Because of the ever-increasing demand on available classroom and activity room space in schools, brought about by the rapid growth in child population, daytime use of the school buildings by other agencies, in our community at any rate, is simply out of the question. Consequently, many activities which could and should be conducted during the morning and afternoon hours are not possible. Even during the limited time between the afternoon closing and supper hour, the schools are tied up with extracurricular activities and intramural programs. Most cities have more then one school system—we have three, each with a different hourly, daily, and seasonal schedule, thus freeing the schools for the public recreation program at various times.

Conflicts in schedules will develop regardless of the buildings used, and since the schools are built for educational purposes it is only natural to assume that school-related functions will hold priority. This means disrupted and irregular schedules of recreation activities, causing confusion among participants in the program and staff people conducting the activities. It is a known fact that regularly scheduled activities suffer in attendance and effectiveness when interruptions occur, either in initial scheduling or in cancellations, regardless of how far in advance the change or cancellation is announced.

Usually the school space available to recreation departments is in the grade-school buildings since the junior-high and high-school buildings are in use in the evening with play practice, athletic team practice, and various other extracurricular functions. Certain facilities essential to a recreation center are non-existent or extremely inadequate in the average grade-school building. Some of the more obvious shortcomings are inadequate shower and dressing rooms, small gymnasiums with ceilings too low for teen-

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Opened in 1955, Hamilton Recreation Center, San Francisco, is an example of a fine, separate center. It contains a swimming pool, a gymnasium and an auditorium. Architect: William G. Merchant.

agers and adults, no game and craftrooms as such, no social or party rooms, storage space, office space for director and program leaders, or checkrooms. The facilities are, naturally, designed for the age group they are to serve, and in grade-school buildings it is a common sight to see teen-agers down on their knees getting a drink from the low fountains. What coat hooks there are, are so low that they do not keep adult-size clothing off the floor.

Other factors making the operation of school recreation centers difficult are the ever increasing parking problem and the "No Smoking" rule of the State of Iowa public schools. Then there is the annoying problem of what to do about the little things around a schoolroom such as the projects of the children, chalkboards, and bulletin boards, items on the teacher's desk, and the other numerous supplies, which you cannot expect teachers to store at the end of each day, but which present continuous, petty supervisory difficulties.

We have found that the majority of our high school teen-agers are not interested in returning to school buildings for social recreation. Even school social activities do not draw the crowds they should. Of course some may say this is due to poor leadership, but the teen-agers themselves say they do not like going "back to school" for their recreation. There also seems to be a certain psychological factor involved with adult activities held in school buildings. Outside of athletic events, interest lags and attendance falters. When the same activities are held elsewhere with the same leadership they immediately pick up.

Program unity is difficult when you need to use a number of school buildings for activities which could be housed in one recreation center. Such an operation requires additional manpower and supervision, raising personnel costs and increasing travel expenses. Staff meetings and conferences become more and more difficult. Our working agreement with the schools is that we do our own janitor work and, of necesssity, at times that are somewhat inconvenient such as eleven at night or six in the morning. Since we cannot employ a maintenance man to be on hand at all hours of the day or night, it very frequently means that personnel must be responsible for cleaning chores they are unaccustomed to doing.

The matter of equipment and supplies presents numerous little headaches. Storage is usually limited in any building, and the older the building the more crowded the storage space. An outside agency using a school building is, of course, the first to feel the pinch when space becomes tight. Then, there is transportation of this equipment from one building to another or, in some cases, costly duplication of some items.

Many of these difficulties can be overcome by working closely with school authorities in designing and remodeling school buildings, but even this is not infallible, partly because of the difference in tax structure between a school district and the corporate limits of a city which frequently do not coincide. It most certainly seems to me that when a human need plays such a vital part in our lives as does recreation today, a department striving to satisfy this need, with functions requiring shelter and specialized facilities, should have its own home. The recreation center should be in a community building to which the people can look with great pride, just as they look to their churches, their schools, and their homes—symbols of their other basic needs. ■

Advantages of a School Community Recreation Center

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Harold G. Myron

WE ARE TOLD coming events cast their shadows before them. Coming events in public recreation indicate a shift toward cooperative and coordinated recreation planning, building, and programing, as opposed to the separately conceived, separately built, and separately operated recreation facility and program.

This article emphasizes the use of already existing facilities within the community, especially the schools, and the joint-development of recreation facilities when existing public facilities are inadequate. It advocates multi-purpose development, as opposed to specialized development.

MR. MYRON *is director of the recreation department for the public schools and city of Highland Park, Michigan.*

Certainly there are perils in asking for an *either-or* position on any subject. This one is no exception. A most dangerous and unwarranted fallacy is that which assumes because a situation is found true under given circumstances, it is equally true under all circumstances. Recreation planning should be realistically related to specific facts and requirements within the community.

In a real sense, there is need in recreation for critical thinking and searching investigation, where nothing is taken for granted and no elements are left unreviewed. Otherwise, community funds are apt to be expended merely for the extension and preservation of overly traditional thinking and an excess of institutional prejudice.

Study of the community, of potential technological improvements, brings the humbling realization that we cannot possibly know the full nature of the purposes which our recreation buildings, our community buildings, our school buildings must serve in the years ahead. Thus, if for no other reason, joint, cooperative effort for flexibility and multi-use should be the watchwords for future planning, design, and operation.

A noteworthy example of the analytical approach, of looking into the future, is present-day recreation-education planning. Recreation people, school people, and community representatives are meeting together to discuss the purposes which a particular structure must serve, the activities which contribute to these purposes, and the design which will effectively and efficiently house and promote these activities. By means of such planning, the people within the community assure themselves of more adequate facilities for both recreation and the schools, and thus avoid duplication of specialized structures.

Formerly, schools were built for one purpose, teaching the traditional, academic, subject matter curriculums. Now they are designed to serve not only the greatly enlarged school curriculums, but also to help provide for many requirements in both recreation and education.

Cooperation and coordination in planning and operation is a real frontier in recreation. Cooperation means action together. It means focusing what is to be done on the totality of the community, of which recreation is one of the important parts. It means placing needs of the community above institutional needs. It means focusing, first, upon the people of the community and, second, upon the institutions which serve them. It infers that understanding between community organizations and individuals is best facilitated by means of mutual relationships and joint action. It means that administrators and boards should not plan alone. It means that citizens must be invited in. It means a wholistic approach to community needs. It seeks the involvement, understanding, and acceptance of others in what is to be accomplished recreation-wise.

Use of Existing Facilities

The use of existing facilities, particularly schools, or the development of jointly-planned, jointly-built, and jointly-operated multi-use recreation facilities, is based upon other realistic considerations.

Operational Efficiency. Industry does not build separate buildings to house second and third shifts. Neither can public schools and public recreation, two important aspects of community living, afford the luxury of specialized buildings, dormant part of the time. Financial resources for schools and recreation are the same—public-tax supported. Their operation should reflect economic wisdom in use as well. While economic wisdom asserts that "schools should not be idle," neither should future "municipal structures" be planned or erected without due consideration of multi-purpose public-recreation usage.

Use of schools for community recreation means the use of already existing facilities, avoids costly duplication.

Avoidance of Duplication. Public schools do not need to buy land for athletic or playground purposes while closeby the public recreation department or city is developing a playfield or park. Joint purchase and development effects two-fold savings. Less land is purchased and more land is left on tax assessment rolls for revenue producing purposes.
Reduction of Equipment and Expense. When two segments of the public service join together to operate a recreation facility on a mutually agreed basis, duplication of many maintenance items is eliminated—particularly of specialized equipment, used but a part of the time. When the same facility serves multiple purposes, a portion of the funds normally needed for two separate facilities is saved.

When two organizations join together to plan and effectuate a cooperative enterprise, there is a pooling of financial resources, a greater functional potential—and the community benefits.

Schools Become Community-Focused

There is ample evidence that schools are accepting the community concept. More and more there is the realization that the broadening school curriculum can and should contribute effectively to the over-all community recreation program. Most schools have some of the facilities necessary for public recreation — playgrounds, pools, gyms, shops, club rooms, auditoriums, and the like. Many have all of the

necessary facilities. The opportunity for joint-development and programing to serve total public recreation needs is not in the remote future, but here and now. There is little reason to suppose that the tax dollar for recreation should not be expended as wisely and effectively as is expected elsewhere.

As some fear, the recreation-school cooperative concept does not imply an abdication of control or responsibility of either. Realistically and appropriately, many agencies, both public and private, share in the responsibility for community recreation. Joint action does not mean giving way to someone else's ideas and wishes. It is not a surrender of status and position. It does not mean loss of identity. It provides opportunity to build a new and more usable recreation whole. That which is born is entirely different than two separate, isolated, and duplicating enterprises. Participation, acting together, planning together by two major segments of community life—public schools and public recreation (among others) — provides for the growth and maturity of each.

People Become Community-Minded

Quotes from the *1955 Report of the Michigan White House Conference on Education,* which approximately 1,400 persons attended, with at least three laymen to each educator, indicate a trend in the thinking of lay people toward united effort and full use of resources:

"In our modern society, the very process of maintaining existence is becoming so complex that almost no one is able to do so by his own efforts alone. Furthermore, we in this country subscribe to the belief that people have the right to expect more than the mere maintenance of existence. The accomplishment of an ideal such as this means that we must use all of our present resources and facilities, and move toward providing the members of our society with the opportunities for education, recreation, and services to assist them in achieving what we believe to be their birthright. This implies, among other things, that we must make full use of our resources, both by insuring that none are standing idle and that none are being duplicated when cooperation would insure their being available."

"The school buildings and other resources, including people, should be made available on a year-round and around-the-clock basis for the education, recreation, and general welfare of the people they serve."

"Buildings should be built in terms of use as community centers."

"Because the school does not work alone, there is a great need for community projects involving all youth-serving agencies."

"The matter of providing youth with adequate means for using their leisure time is the responsibility of the entire community, the schools, local government, and private agencies and organizations concerned with the needs of youth. To be sure, youth themselves should have a part of planning recreation programs designed to serve them."

"Planned recreation activities for children and youth should be a cooperative undertaking of the school, local government, and community service agencies and organizations. Involving a cross-section of the community citizens and organized groups will lead to a more effective and better financed program of recreation activities."

The Goal: Community Programing

If, in public recreation, we believe that one of our major purposes is to help people live effectively, so that they may obtain the "good life," there must be a rejection of the "go-it-alone" policy and effective development of joint- planning and mutual, close cooperation with others. This is in line with a parallel belief that activity of the home, the churches, the schools, and the other agencies of the community, as well as recreation, should be mobilized in a united interrelated approach, in which the total resources are brought to bear for the constructive development of people. Partnership of public recreation, public schools, and private agencies in planning, building, and programing is evidence of an advanced degree of community-focused operation for community improvement. Emphasis upon coordination will require an understanding of our own actions and an acceptance of our personal limitations. Yet, at the same time, we will strive to move in the direction of improvement, not only of our own recreation organization, but of the larger community recreation organization as well. The recreation administrator of the future will be a coordinator, one who assists in the integration of his organization into the operational totality of the whole community. By so doing, his stature will grow—as will his organization, his community, and his profession. ■

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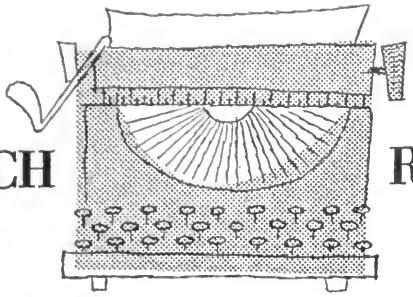

George D. Butler

New Yearbook Due

The Golden Anniversary Issue of the *Recreation and Park Yearbook, 1955,* is scheduled for publication by the National Recreation Association this fall. This will provide an inventory of public park and recreation services at all levels of government—local, county, state, and federal. Preparation of the *Yearbook* has been a major research undertaking of the Association during the past year.

The cooperation of many individuals and organizations has contributed to the success of the project. It has taken a variety of forms, including advice in the preparation of the report blank, compilation of lists of local park and recreation authorities and assistance in getting the forms filled out and submitted to the Association. The actual furnishing of *Yearbook* data has called for a considerable amount of time and effort on the part of the authorities who submitted reports.

Tabulation of the data has not been completed, but it is certain that the *Yearbook* will be more comprehensive than any previously issued. The number of localities reporting parks and recreation services will be much higher than ever before, with a resulting increase in the number of centers, leaders, and facilities. Expenditures for 1955 will show a strikingly high total as compared with the 1950 figures.

A unique feature of the book will be a table recording the number and acreage of school properties, reported by a large number of school authorities; and for the first time it will include data on the recreation services of federal and state agencies.

Copies of the *Yearbook* may be secured from the Association for $2.00 each.

Research Meeting at Congress

In response to a number of requests, an informal meeting for a discussion of research problems will be held at the International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia on Thursday afternoon, October 4. The meeting will afford an opportunity for a discussion of research methods and problems, reports on recently completed research and consideration of projects under way. The meeting is open to all interested delegates.

New Research List Available

Research in Recreation Completed in 1955, a classified list of one hundred and forty studies completed or published during 1955, has recently been issued by the National Recreation Association and is available at $1.00 per copy. Included in the list are thirty-eight theses reported by seventeen colleges and universities and reports issued by a great variety of national, state, and local organizations. Many of the titles are briefly annotated and prices are indicated when available. The new publication supplements the one entitled *Research in Recreation Completed in 1953 and 1954,* issued last year by the Association. The two bulletins may be purchased at a combination price of $1.50.

Four Studies

The recreation department of the District of Columbia employs a recreation analyst, Edward H. Thacker, to conduct studies and research and is therefore better equipped than most departments. In its 1956 research program were four studies, some of which will not be completed until the end of the year or early 1957. One is a cost analysis of recreation units, designed to reveal various unit costs of operating both neighborhood and city-wide centers. It involves a careful recording for each unit studied, quarterly analyses of its personnel costs and attendance.

A second study relates to maintenance procedures and costs. Because the department uses facilities controlled by a number of agencies and various arrangements are made for sharing the maintenance costs, it was considered desirable to determine adequate maintenance standards, logical costs, and desirable practices. This study involved the sending of a questionnaire to a number of cities inquiring about maintenance procedures, personnel, and costs.

A study of leadership assigned to various operating units is the subject of the third, in which a subcommittee of the recreation board is participating. A listing of leadership functions, an analysis of neighborhood conditions and a study of the various centers, their facilities, staff, periods of operation and relationship to other units are phases of the study. It also includes a job-functions report in which the personnel participating are asked to indicate the major function to which they devote their time for each fifteen-minute period they are on duty during the course of study.

A fourth project, to be undertaken in cooperation with the National Capital Planning Commission, involves a restudy and appraisal of the plan for the district's recreation system to determine what modifications are desirable in the plan adopted several years ago.

The studies which are being conducted in Washington, D.C., illustrate the type of research that many recreation departments might well carry on, even on a limited basis. Such studies should result in more effective services and economies in providing them. The results of these should be of value to recreation departments in other cities. ■

Mr. Butler *is director of the NRA Research Department.*

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SO—YOU ARE playing host to a basketball tournament! It may be an annual invitational, a league tournament or a holiday affair, or you may be host for the first time to a sectional or regional tournament in your state tourney.

This may be your first time out as a tournament manager, or you may be an "old pro" at this tournament business. In either case, there's a lot of work to be done in order to have that tournament run smoothly. It takes a well organized crew of people who know what they're doing and a manager — that's you — who knows what has to be done.

What follows amounts to a checklist of details which have to be cared for.

Team Selection

To you, as tournament manager, *what* teams will be present is not of concern. You are concerned chiefly with the mechanics of running the tournament once the teams have been selected.

Tournament Site

The actual playing facilities should receive your first attention. It may be on your own floor, or it may be an entirely strange gymnasium chosen by others as the tournament site. In any event, look at that building objectively, with the thought of getting the following things done and making the following facilities available:

Seating. The gym should have as many safe seats available as space permits. If there is a possibility for erecting more seats, do so. Inspect all to see that they are in safe condition. If more are added, have the local fire department rule on the seating arrangement and the fire exits.

Inspect the seat markings and the section markings, and make sure that the visiting spectators can find their seats.

Floor Area. Is the playing floor in good shape? Look at the floor lines for possible repainting. If the floor needs a new surface, have it done as soon as practicable.

Dressing Rooms. Are the dressing rooms in the gym sufficient for the teams coming to the tournament? If not, make arrangements for temporary dressing rooms. Have dressing rooms cleaned, lockers dusted, shower heads inspected. Arrange for an adequate supply of clean towels; have a supply of soap available. Make provision for safe-keeping of valuables. Either provide locks for the lockers or make arrangements to have the valuables collected and kept in a central safe place.

Training Room. If the gym does not have a training room, set one up. All you need is a training table and a small set-up of training supplies. If possible, have a trainer on duty all through the tournament.

Officials' Room. Establish a room where officials can dress or rest between games and sessions. If no other space is available, they could use the training room; but it is best to keep them apart from competing teams and coaches. And they need towels too!

Floor Crew. Every gym has a man or a crew taking care of it. See to it that you locate them, tell them what you want in the way of gym and floor maintenance, and what you want during the course of the tournament. If there is no such crew, make arrangements to have several men assigned to this task.

Refreshment Facilities. Survey the gym for logical spots for refreshment stands and arrange for their manning.

Parking Area. Make as much parking space available as possible. If necessary, work with the local police department to maintain areas specifically for tournament parking and to direct traffic during the course of the tournament.

Lighting. Floor lighting should be as brilliant as the existing fixtures permit. Check the bulbs. Inspect to see if reflectors need polishing.

Team Treatment

You, as host-manager, will have a large number of teams visiting your city for the first time, and it should be up to you, as the good host, to take care of their basic needs.

Individual Escort. In advance, find out from each coach the time of arrival. Direct him to come to a specific location in your city, and have an individual assigned to meet the team. This individual can then direct them to their assigned housing facilities and to the gymnasium, if they don't already know where it is.

Instruction Sheet. Upon arrival, a mimeographed sheet should be handed to each coach, school official, and to other principals in the tournament.

This sheet should contain the times assigned for practice for each competing team. A list of recommended eating places and locations of movies and other recreation facilities might be included. List any announcements about tickets, meetings, and so on. It's a good idea to list telephone numbers

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BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT!

—both night and day—of all the tour-ament officials and where they may be ocated.

It would be a help to the visiting oach to know about a good cleaning lace for uniforms or other clothes. ist names and numbers of local sport-ng goods stores, names of their rep-esentatives and telephone numbers here they might be reached night or ay.

Listing a doctor who might be called ight or day is always a good idea. Make arrangements with a doctor to eep himself available throughout the ournament for any away-from-the-ym emergencies.) And with this sheet, nclude a copy of the tournament pro-ram.

Prior Notification. As far in advance f the tournament as possible, notify ach competing team of facilities avail-ble to them both for housing their eam and for pre-tournament practice, hat specific ball will be the official asketball of the tournament, and what ractice balls will be available to them.

Ticket Procedure

No matter what formula is used for heir distribution, tournament tickets re always a problem. The tournament icket manager will, of course, have een appointed. There should be a uota set up for each competing team, vith a certain percentage of tickets each ession alloted to the general public.

Your only concern with tickets hould be dissemination of information bout where and how they may be pur-hased and that advance publicity on ickets is sent not only to the competing eams but released generally in each of ne competing cities.

Press Facilities

The handling of the press covering your tournament is important whether the event is large or small. The press coverage your tournament will receive — the number of members of the Fourth Estate who will be on hand covering your tournament—will dictate the facilities to set up.

Early in your preparations, enlist the services of a publicity man or a newspaper man to handle the press arrangements. If possible, have him prepare an information sheet on each of the teams that will appear in the tournament — this sheet to be handed to each newspaper man upon his arrival at the tournament.

Press Table. As quickly as possible, determine how many newspaper men will attend. Set up a "press bench" in an advantageous spot in the gymnasium, apart from the officials' table. The tournament publicity man should work at this bench also, and, if possible, should have a phone to the officials' table. All spaces at the press bench should be reserved and assigned. Remember, these men will be working; try to position them in the gym so they can be separated from the crowd.

If the tournament is important enough to warrant Western Union wires and operators, inform them early of the need and work with them on their requirements.

Press Room. Try to establish a "press room" for convenience of the press. This could be a small room somewhere near the gym where the sports writers and photographers could relax between sessions. If possible, provide refreshments. You could establish your statistics mimeograph machines, several typewriters, and an outside phone in this room. A dependable boy should be assigned to "manage" the room at all times; and could also run the mimeograph machine.

Statistician. Assign a statistician to assemble the statistics for each game, and make them available to the press as soon after the game as possible. He should work at the officials' table. Statistics stencils should be prepared in advance and the information typed in on the prepared stencil immediately following the game.

Radio and Television. If radio or television are to cover the tournament, know where you will put them in the gymnasium, reserve these spaces, and work with them on their problems far in advance of the tournament.

Press Supplies. Make arrangements to have paper, pencils, typewriters, tournament programs available, not only at the press bench, but also in the press room. Remember to include a pencil sharpener.

The Tournament "Crew"

It takes a lot of people, each performing his job at the right time, to make any tournament run smoothly. There will be many problems confronting you. Your tournament can run off without a hitch if you will "head off" some of these problems before they arise.

Program Distribution. The spectators who attend your tournament will want programs. Their planning and printing is another problem. Your problem is distribution. With the program manager, arrange for a dependable group of boys or girls to either sell or distribute them. They should be available at every entrance to the gym, and at every session.

Floor Crew. Cleaning the floor before each game and at half-time is important not only to the play of the game but to the appearance of the gym. Two men should be assigned to perform this task and should be instructed to do it automatically.

Police. There's an old expression about "foresight and hindsight." Contact the local police and arrange to have one or two policemen in the gymnasium throughout the tournament.

Liaison Boy. As a help to the visiting coaches, assign a dependable boy to each team to stay with it while it is in the gymnasium. This boy could be used by the visiting coach for errand purposes and is a fine gesture and service to the visitors. ➟

Cheerleaders. Reserve three or four seats, in the front row, on both sides of the floor for cheerleaders. Inform all cheerleaders that these are their seats and they are to remain in them while their teams are on the floor except when they are performing their cheerleading functions.

Photographers. Mark off specific locations on the floor, in both end zones, designated as "photographers' shooting locations," and keep everyone else out of them. Inform the photographers that these are their reserved areas for "shooting" the games.

Doctor. Without a lot of publicity, arrange with one or several doctors to be in attendance at all tournament sessions. Reserve a seat for the doctor and then, if needed, he can be summoned without resorting to the usual "is there a doctor in the house" public-address announcement. Also quietly arrange to have an ambulance at the tournament site, or know the telephone number where one may be reached quickly.

Ceremony and Decorations

Basketball is a game of color, and a basketball tournament is a gala event for all participants. Make plans to dress up the gym, both inside and out; this will add a festive note and create a favorable impression for your tournament in the minds of guests. Use banners, pennants, streamers for decorations; or have large signs, painted with the names of the competing teams, to post around the gym. Over the main entrance, or over the street in front of the gym, try to hang a large cloth banner with the name of the tournament and some sort of "welcome" copy.

Seat Ushers. Make your seat ushers distinctive; dress them uniformly. All in white shirts and blue ties, or in the same color sport shirts, or in T-shirts printed with the name of the tournament on the front.

Music. Fill all the time-outs with band music. Arrange to have at least one band at every session, to play at all breaks in floor activities. If no bands are available, recorded music over the public-address system will be sufficient.

Entertainment. Half-time and between-game entertainment is always enjoyed by the spectators. Begin early to arrange for this.

Awards Presentation. Make something special out of the presentation of awards following the tournament. Trophies should be presented immediately following the final game. Keep the spectators in their seats during this ceremony.

Public Address System

The public-address system at your tournament is the official "voice" of the tournament. Coaches, teams, and spectators depend upon it for information about what is happening. Good public-address system management can help to make your tournament a success. Make certain that it is in perfect working condition before the first game gets under way. Have a sound man check over the entire system, tubes included. During the tournament test it before each session.

The PA announcer can be an important person in the smooth-functioning tournament. Arrange for, and assign, an announcer with a dignified and authoritative voice. Brief him on his duties. Inform him that the PA system is to be used for informational announcements, not for constant chatter.

The Scoreboard

For any type of athletic event, the scoreboard is an important installation, and its proper functioning can mean a lot to everyone attending. As with the PA system, it should be checked over and placed in good working order before the first session opens.

Players' Names. Many of the newer scoreboards have spaces to insert names of players "in the game" and the number of fouls for each player. If your scoreboard is not so equipped, improvise—have name cards painted, and see if your electrician can't wire such a board with lights to show fouls. Instruct several dependable boys on the workings of the board. Coaches, players, and spectators alike appreciate this type of installation; and it does much to further "dress up" your tournament.

Decorate the scoreboard with a large sign announcing the name of the tournament. Photographers like to photograph scoreboards and this is just a little extra publicity touch.

The Official Ball

Always a "last-minute" item, yet one that is important to the competing coaches and players, is the official ball of the tournament. They'll appreciate knowing in advance of the tournament just which ball will be the official ball of the tournament.

Choose this as far in advance as possible, and notify the competing coaches.

Practice Balls. Have practice balls available, on the floor, for each team to use during the pregame warm-up. Usually six to eight are sufficient. (This should be the same as the game ball.) Have them cleaned after each use.

Game Ball. For appearance's sake, the game ball should be used for no more than two games. Before each game have two new balls inflated to proper pressure and have the game officials choose the one to be used.

Officials' Bench

During any basketball game, the officials' bench should be a smooth functioning operation. A lot of bad feeling and a lot of dispute can be eliminated if the game officials are efficient, know their jobs, and perform them as "pros." This is especially true during a tournament.

Assign Officials. Prior to the tournament, assign competent men to handle all official duties necessary for conduct of the tournament. Choose and notify the men who will be official scorer, official timer, scoreboard operator, and then assign alternates for each job. See that these men know their jobs and are not "political" appointments.

Official Scorer. Since many of the players will be playing on a strange floor, it would be wise to dress the official scorer in a black-and-white striped shirt the same as the floor officials wear. In this manner, the players, who must report to the official scorer before entering the game, can readily identify him at the officials table.

Table Assignments. Keep the officials' table efficient by assigning places only for those who will be working there. Spaces should be held for the official scorer, timer, scoreboard operator, and scorers for each competing team. ■

Call Them Squares

Edith Brockway

Here is a possible solution to the complaint that teen-agers won't square dance. Start them younger! By the time they're teen-age, they'll enjoy square dancing because they'll feel self-confident instead of self-conscious.

Notice the hidden techniques and qualities that made this program so successful. First, a leader who loved it, with a record player and microphone, started off with small groups. As these grew skillful others saw — and joined to get their share of the fun.

Notice the element of drill, combined soon with a element of speed. Both demand attention. There isn't time to be rowdy! To move rapidly and accurately through the figures, the youngsters find they have to know those figures as a team. Do they have a good time? Look at the faces in these photographs.

"Oh, it's wonderful," best describes the fifth- and sixth-grade reactions to the art of square dancing, as taught by an energetic woman with a microphone in the Akron, Ohio, elementary schools. Boisterous boys and giggling girls storm into the gymnasiums after three-thirty to join the fun of learning the figures and breaks of some of America's oldest and newest folk dances. Waiting and ready with her record player warmed up is Alice Mae Pierce, a square dance enthusiast whose hobby horse has galloped her into a full-time teaching schedule in Akron's public and private schools.

Seeing the need of putting pre-teen energy to work on an enjoyable basis, Alice Mae formed small groups of children in her local school. These youngsters were mostly from families whose parents were already avid square dancers, including her own daughter. Out of this effort came the "Kalico Kids," a group of four who first danced for their school programs, then performed for civic and community entertainment, and are still going strong.

Parents and teachers alike felt this was an ideal recreation outlet for excess steam. Backed by the mothers, the parent-teachers association, and the school principals, after-school classes were begun for fifth and sixth graders, first

"Duck for the Oyster" is one of the best known squares, performed here by pupils of Fairlawn and Rankin schools.

"The gents swing out, the ladies swing in, Form that Texas star once again." This square is popular with children.

Mrs. Brockway *is a writer, illustrator, and photographer. She has been active in church work, helping direct children's religious educational camps, church school sessions, and workshops.*

The twirl comes as an action of assurance once more basic steps are learned.

in the local school, Fairlawn, then others. These classes consisted of eight to twelve lessons, lasting from an hour to an hour and a half, with a nominal tuition fee for the instructor and expenses. Mothers acted as hostesses for each class, and served refreshments for the final session when the diplomas were handed out.

The advantages accruing from this extra class, as compared with the square-dance sessions held during the gym periods, is that more complicated dances can be learned, and a wider variety enjoyed. With the heavy schedules of gym classes in school, the gym teacher cannot spend the time in learning and teaching more than rudimentary routines of the squares, unless she happens to be a chronic enthusiast.

Courtesy turn at end of a ladies' chain lets boys display gentlemanly manners.

In contrast to ballroom dancing, where the boy carries the burden of social aggresiveness, the square dance distributes the fun to everyone on the floor. It relieves the pressure of boy-girl relationships for this age where emotional and physical immaturity necessitates a more casual association between the children. The girls are more apt to be the aggressors.

The shy and the show-off, the attractive and unattractive, the quick and the slow, the rhythmic and the clumsy are all on an equal footing of noncompetitive activity.

Children are disciplined to follow fast moving rules, with little time for mischievous horseplay. The inattentive dancer is soon brought into line by his dancing partners, as most children enjoy the satisfaction of good teamwork. Good manners are stressed.

The instructor begins her classes with the basic movements of square dancing. Each step must be learned thoroughly before advancing to the next, thus eliminating any possible cause for frustrated and disinterested dancers. The children learn how to circle, honor your partner, swing, promenade, do-si-do, balance, star, ladies chain, sashay, allemande left, and grand left and right. Out of these basic movements most dances are constructed.

Alice Mae discovered that teaching square dancing to children called for a lot more know-how than can be found in a book. Having "fiddle blood" in her veins to begin with, she began attending every workshop, jamboree, and camp available in the area to improve her teaching technique. Here she learned the movements of square and folk dances, kolos and other nationality dances, the American round, the contras, and lastly, modern dances, and the mambo.

She feels that a successful children's teacher should, above all, love to dance — and do it. Secondly, she should wield a generous amount of patience, firm handling, good humor, and insight into the needs and capabilities of her pupils.

The best and most important reason for square dancing is because it's *fun*. Happy faces and enthusiastic applause for "more" bring satisfaction to teachers, parents, and pre-teens, who find this wholesome gaiety a recreation background for meeting the leisure-time complexities of team life.

* * *

Suggested Books

A great many excellent books are available on square dancing. Three are mentioned here primarily because they are written more from the teaching than from the dancing or calling point of view. All are illustrated and include the music.

Honor Your Partner: Eighty-One Square Dances with Music, Ed Durlacher. Devin-Adair Publishing Company, 23 East 26th Street, New York 10. $8.50.

Partners All—Places All! Forty-Four Enjoyable Square Dances and Folk Dances for Everyone, Miriam H. Kirkell and Irma K. Schaffnit. E. P. Dutton & Company, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. $3.95.

Square Dances of Today and How to Teach and Call Them, Richard G. Kraus. Ronald Press Company, 15 East 26th Street, New York 10. $3.25.

(These may be ordered through NRA if you will add fifteen cents per book for handling.)

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How To Do It! by Frank A. Staples

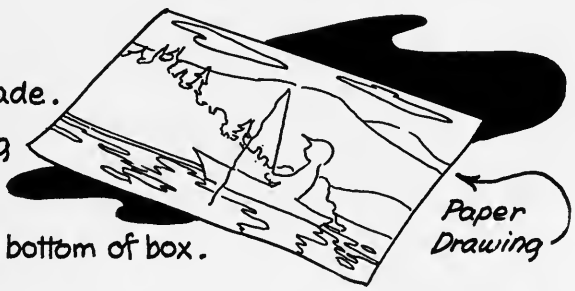
Paper Cut-Out Pictures

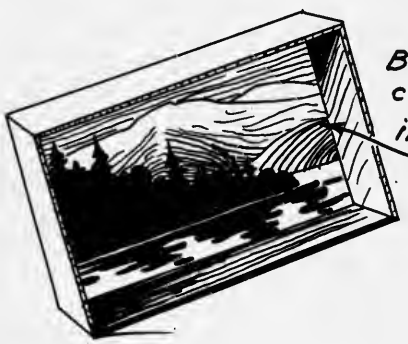
Materials

Colored Construction Paper~
Paste~Masking Tape~Cellophane~
Paper Box (Egg box cover, shoe box, etc. can be used.)

Method

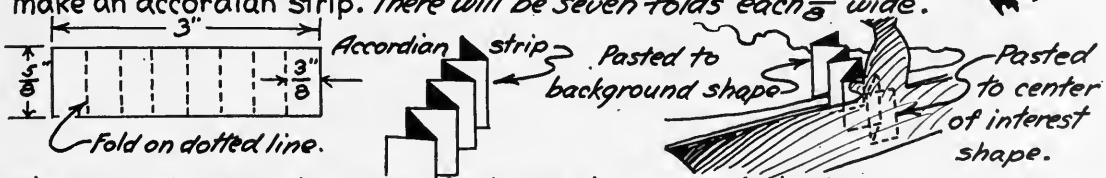
1 Draw on paper the picture to be made.
2. Cut out background shapes using appropriately colored paper.
3. Paste background shapes on inside bottom of box.





4. Cut out center of interest shape.

5. Using strip of construction paper about $\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide and 3 inches long make an accordian strip. *There will be seven folds each $\frac{3}{8}$" wide.*



Paste accordian strip to center of interest shape and to background shapes. *This makes it stand out from background and gives suggestion of depth.*

On the Campus

Alfred B. Jensen

Students Can Join NRA

Students taking recreation courses are eligible for Student Associate Membership in the National Recreation Association at a special reduced rate. For more information, see your recreation curriculum director or write "On The Campus" for an application form.

Student Membership Urged

"The student who has at least a speaking knowledge of the advances in and the problems facing those in his prospective field will be more prepared to add constructively to the profession," writes Betty Larsen, University of Maryland recreation major, in the March 1956 issue of *Highlights*, Maryland Recreation Society bulletin.

Urging student membership in professional organizations, Miss Larsen points out that this offers an opportunity for a gradual entry into the field. The student will have a "feel for, and some understanding of his relationship to his profession." Miss Larsen concludes that the student who becomes an active member will "not only help himself—but may make some small contribution to the field."

Michigan Scholarship Fund

The Michigan Recreation Association has provided for a $200 scholarship to be awarded each year beginning this school year. Recipients must be recreation major students in the junior or senior year. Students at Wayne University, Michigan State University, and Michigan State Normal College are eligible.

The Henry Schubert Scholarship program, named after the veteran Michigan recreation executive, is administered by the scholarship and recruitment committee of the Michigan Recreation Association. Chairman of the committee is Chase H. Hammond of Muskegon.

Students Attend Conferences

Eighteen University of Illinois recreation students attended the NRA Great Lakes District Conference in Peoria in April, under the leadership of Virginia Frye, instructor in recreation.

The group spent a day and a half attending sessions and observing the conference. NRA District Representative Robert Horney discussed "Existing Employment Needs and Opportunities in Public Recreation" in a special session with the group.

"The students thoroughly enjoyed the conference sessions they attended. It was an excellent experience for them, and stimulated their interest in attending future recreation conferences," reported Miss Frye.

In Florida, thirty students from Florida State University and Mississippi Southern College attended the NRA Southern District Conference at St. Petersburg.

Students were reported in attendance at every NRA district conference this year.

SIU Institute Draws Many

Recreation directors at SIU Institute. Seated: Betty Reynolds, assistant superintendent of recreation, Centralia, and Betty Maricle, playground leader, Fairfield. Standing: Howard Tanner, Handcrafters Foundation, Waupun, Wisconsin; Harold Bean, recreation superintendent, Alton, and his assistants, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Bailey; and John T. Moake, superintendent of parks and recreation for Carbondale Park District.

About one hundred persons participated in Southern Illinois University's Playground Leadership Training Institute held June 13-16 at the university's camp.

College credit of from two to six quarter hours was granted for the course, which included post-institute service on playgrounds in southern Illinois communities. Villages having only summer playground programs were encouraged to be represented.

Instruction was provided in arts and crafts, day camping, playground safety and first aid, sports and games, dramatics, music, storytelling, and nature studies.

Southern Illinois recreation directors cooperated with the university recreation curriculum in conducting the institute.

FSU Coeds on TV Trapeze

Two Florida State University recreation majors performed aerial acrobatics on the Sealtest "Big Top" show this spring. Sue Herndon and Faye Moses were chosen to appear on the national TV show.

Miss Herndon is a graduate recreation student. She did an adagio number and performed a solo on her balance trapeze. Miss Moses, a recreation senior, appeared in an adagio act and in her specialty, a double trapeze act.

Twelve acts from a university circus, "Flying High," were televised on the "Big Top" show.

Honors to Wisconsin Majors

Two of the seven recreation majors in a "top notch" graduating class at Wisconsin State College, La Crosse, were awarded academic honors at June graduation.

Arlo H. Coplan was graduated with highest honors. From Watertown, South Dakota, he is listed in *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities.*

Chester H. Miller of Stevens Point, Wisconsin, was graduated with high honors. He accepted a position in Green Bay, Wisconsin.

Donna L. Mucha of Beaver Dam, Wisconsin, was elected to *Who's Who in American Colleges and Universities* because of her broad participation in extra-curricular activities.

Richard Wilsman accepted an assistantship in recreation at the University of Illinois to work on a master's degree.

Lloyd Paulson, Mary Ann Glunn, and Mary Sugden also received bachelor of science degrees with specialization in recreation.

Indiana Appointment

Richard Lawson, superintendent of recreation for Amarillo, Texas, has been appointed to the position of associate in the Indiana University department of recreation. He will be teaching courses in recreation crafts and in the nature and practice of play. A portion of his time will be devoted to doctoral work.

MR. JENSEN *is a member of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service staff.*

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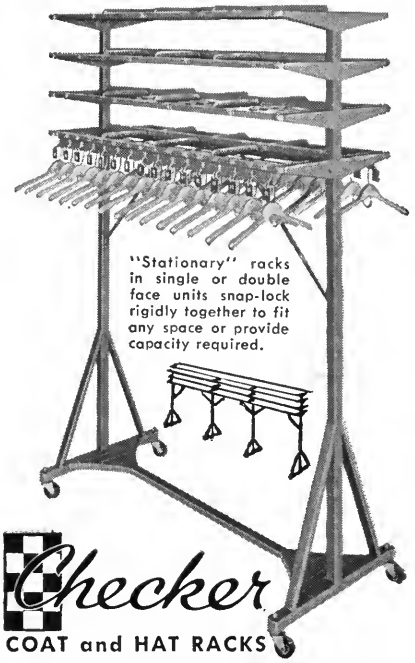

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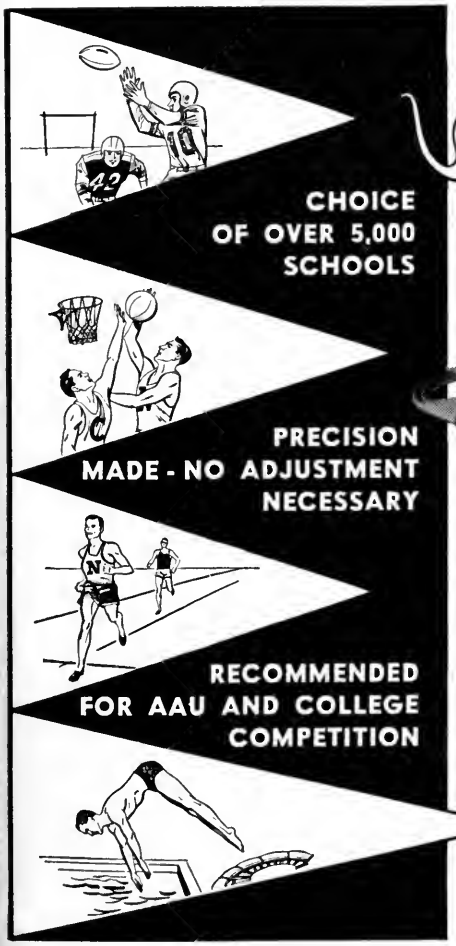

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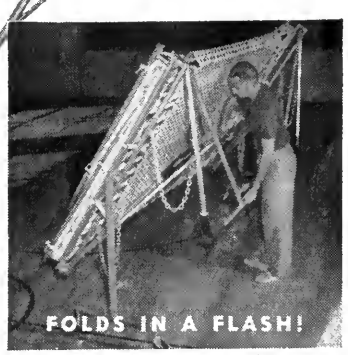

FOLDS IN A FLASH!

PERSONNEL

College Analysis

W. C. Sutherland

There is not only a *need* for recruiting for the recreation profession but *the need is urgent.*

The number of schools reporting graduates with a major in recreation is not only down as compared with five years ago, but the decrease in the number of students is alarming. The total number of graduates—444—reported for 1956 is a decrease of 248 from the 692 accounted for in 1951. This represents a loss of thirty-six per cent. This condition may reflect the postwar situation where enrollment was strong for a number of years due in part to the GI Bill. Also, the situation indicates terrific competition among professions for graduates.

Forecasters advise that social services must expand fifteen per cent in the next ten years in order to maintain the present level of service. The recreation profession is not even keeping pace, let alone preparing to meet the increasing demands which are bound to come.

Thirty-six colleges and universities report graduating students with recreation degrees in 1956 as compared with fifty-three schools in 1951. Although a number of schools reported major recreation curriculums, they have not been providing the profession with graduates. Many of these schools have students in recreation classes but these are majors from other departments and cannot be counted as professional students for the recreation field. Regional and national inventories indicate that, in general, colleges and universities with major recreation curriculums are operating at about fifty per cent of capacity. Production could be increased fifty per cent, were students to be secured, without enlarging present facilities and staff. One well-known school did not graduate a single major recreation student in the first five years of its major recreation curriculum and is still giving the profession precious little.

Geographically, the Great Lakes district is showing the greatest production, with nine schools graduating 182 majors in 1956. The Southern district is next with eighty-six majors and the Middle Atlantic district third with seventy-eight. Other districts are falling far below these figures, with New England next in line with forty-nine, then Pacific Northwest with twenty-nine, and the other districts far below this.

In 1956, eight schools accounted for over half of the recreation graduates. These schools graduated a total of 242 students with an average of slightly better than thirty students per school. Ten schools graduated between ten and twenty students for a school average of twelve and a total of 120 graduates. Nine schools graduated between five and nine students each, a total of sixty-one for a school average of less than seven students per institution. Nine schools graduated between five and nine students, averaging less than two per school. The charts shown here point out the situation clearly and give us plenty of reason to be alarmed.

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

Summary and Comparison of Recreation Degrees Granted in 1951 and 1956

Degree	*1951*	*1956*	*Loss*
Bachelor	538	312	226 (42%)
Graduate	154	132	22 (14%)
Total.....	692	444	248 (36%)

- In 1956 thirty-six schools averaged 12.3 students per school.
- In 1951 fifty-three schools averaged 13 students per school.

Number of Degrees Awarded in 1951

District	Number of Colleges Reporting	Number of Degrees		
		Bachelor	Graduate	Total
New England	4	18	9	27
Middle Atlantic	9	107	66	173
Southern	10	93	7	100
Great Lakes	11	191	60	251
Midwest	4	26	0	26
Southwest	2	13	3	16
Pacific Southwest	10	58	7	65
Pacific Northwest	3	32	2	34
Total	53	538	154	692

Number of Degrees Awarded in 1956

District	Number Colleges Reporting	Bachelor			Master			Director			Doctor			Total		
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Both
New England	3	25	4	29	13	7	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	11	49
Middle Atlantic	6	24	20	44	14	9	23	0	1	1	8	2	10	46	32	78
Southern	9	26	43	69	9	8	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	51	86
Great Lakes	9	54	70	124	12	35	47	6	3	9	2	0	2	74	108	182
Midwest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Southwest	1	0	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Pacific Southwest	4	7	8	15	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	8	17
Pacific Northwest	1	13	16	29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	16	29
Total	36	149	163	312	50	60	110	6	4	10	10	2	12	215	229	444

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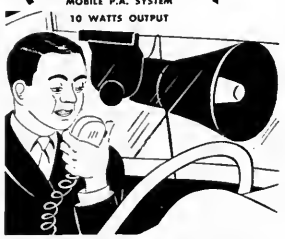

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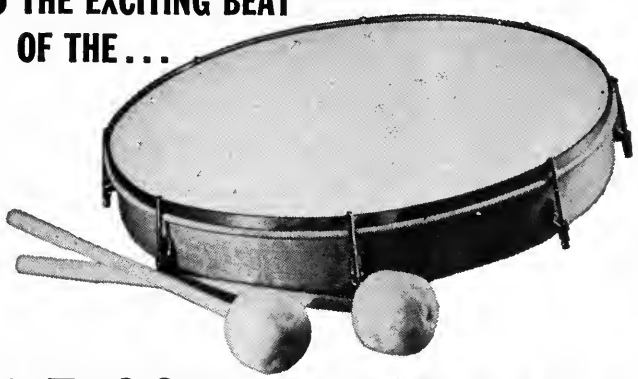

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Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

Last May, Dr. Martin W. Meyer, coordinator of activities therapies for the State of Indiana, and I conferred in Chicago with Dr. Sarah Hardwicke of the American Hospital Association and Dr. John Hineman of the American Medical Association. We had been appointed by the Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation to press for AHA and the AMA acceptance of the standards which have been approved for hospital recreation workers by the three professional organizations belonging to the council.

Dr. Hardwicke stated that, before the AHA could publish these standards, hospital recreation must be recognized as a paramedical activity by the AMA — as are occupational therapy and physical therapy. Dr. Hineman said the AMA would be glad to help hospital recreation workers become an accredited paramedical group, but first the AMA Council on Medical Education must have a report on positions in hospital recreation and their relationship to the administrative and medical staff and an analysis of existing curriculums for hospital recreation leaders—to be submitted for approval and/or suggestions.

There is great need for professional recognition of hospital recreation by the AHA and the AMA. The U.S. Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, while very interested in studies pertaining to occupational therapy and physical therapy, has not given the same consideration to hospital recreation. This condition is really the fault of those of us in the field. *We haven't sold ourselves to the powers that be!* We must establish ourselves; and the way to achieve this is through a thorough study of where we stand today: a statistical analysis, summarization, and synthesis of our jobs, functions, relations to the total hospital picture—and, above all, our training.

A foundation is financing such a study and has engaged a brilliant young research expert, Dr. John Silson. An outstanding committee has been formed to aid the National Recreation Association Hospital Recreation Service and Recreation Personnel Service to do a fine study of the field of hospital recreation. The committee consists of: Dr. Edith L. Ball, assistant professor of education, New York University; Clifford C. Bream, Jr., recreation director, Veterans Administration, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Daniel Blain, medical director, American Psychiatric Association, Washington, D.C.; Russell Dean, Office of Vocational Rehabilitation, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Gerald B. Fitzgerald, director of recreation training, University of Minnesota; Dr. Sarah Hardwicke, American Hospital Association, Chicago; Alfred Jensen, NRA Recreation Personnel Service; William Lawler, president of the National Association of Recreational Therapists and Council for the Advancement of Hospital Recreation; Dr. Harold D. Meyer, professor of sociology, University of North Carolina, and recreation consultant, North Carolina Recreation Commission; Dr. Martin W. Meyer, coordinator of activities therapies, Indiana Division of Mental Health, Indianapolis; Dr. Cecil W. Morgan, professor of physical education, Springfield College, Massachusetts; and Lillian Summers, consultant in recreation, American National Red Cross, Washington, D.C.

Reports on the progress of this study will appear in this column. ■

MRS. HILL *is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.*

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Books & Pamphlets Received

ALL OUTDOORS, Jack Denton Scott. Stackpole Company, Telegraph Press Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Pp. 268. $4.95.

ART OF THE AQUALUNG, THE—How to Swim and Explore Under Water, Robert Gruss. Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16. Pp. 66. $2.75.

BEST SPORTS STORIES, 1956, Irving T. Marsh and Edward Ehre, Editors. E. P. Dutton & Company, 300 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 336. $3.75.*

CANOEING. American National Red Cross, Washington 15, D. C. Pp. 445. Paper $1.25.

DESIGN FOR OUTDOOR EDUCATION, Edwin L. Friet and Del G. Peterson. P. S. Printers, 128 South Second Avenue, Yakima, Washington. Pp. 34. Paper $1.50.

DINGHY OWNERSHIP, Geoffrey Nightingale. John de Graff, 31 East 10th Street, New York. Pp. 168. $3.50.

EDUCATORS GUIDE TO FREE FILMS—Sixteenth Annual Edition, 1956. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin. Pp. 560. Paper $6.00.

FAMILY BOATING IS FUN! National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Unpaged. Free.

FOOTBALL'S GREATEST COACHES, Edwin Pope. Tupper and Love, Inc., 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 334. $3.95.

FUN AND FESTIVAL FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA, Constance M. Hallock. Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 48. $.50.*

FUN FOR OLDER ADULTS, Virginia Stafford and Larry Eisenberg. Parthenon Press, Nashville 2, Tennessee. Pp. 112. Paper $1.00.

GUIDE TO SUMMER CAMPS, THE—Eleventh Annual Edition, 1956. Porter Sargent, Publisher, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8. Pp. 128. Paper $1.10; cloth $2.20.

HANDBOOK OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, THE—Thirty-Seventh Edition, 1956. Porter Sargent, 11 Beacon Street, Boston 8. Pp. 1,226. $8.00.

HANDBOOK FOR SKIN DIVERS, George Bronson-Howard. Arco Publishing Company, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 142. $2.00.

HOW HIGH IS YOUR DANCE IQ? (Helpful Suggestions for Dancers), Mrs. F. J. Barrett. Worcester Girls Club, 67 Lincoln Street, Worcester 5, Massachusetts. Unpaged. $.25.

HOW TO ENJOY YOUR WESTERN VACATIONS, Kent Ruth. University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, Oklahoma. Pp. 422. $4.95.

KID'S CRAFT BOOK, Mabel H. Nance. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids 6, Michigan. Pp. 32. $.35.

LETTERING AND ALPHABETS, J. Albert Cavanagh. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 121. Paper $1.00; cloth $3.00.

LIGHTING THE STAGE, P. Corry. Pitman Publishing Corporation, 2 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 157. $4.50.

MAKE YOUR OWN OUTDOOR SPORTS EQUIPMENT, John Lacey. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 128. $2.50.*

PUBLIC EDUCATION IN AMERICA — A First Course, George R. Cressman and Harold W. Benda. Appleton-Century Crofts, Inc., 35 West 32nd Street, New York 1. Pp. 480. $5.00.

SCHOOL HEALTH PRACTICE, C. L. Anderson. C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis 3. Pp. 500. $4.75.*

SHORT SKITS AND GAMES FOR WOMEN'S GROUPS, Carolyn Howard. Zondervan Publishing House, 1415 Lake Drive, S.E., Grand Rapids 6. Pp. 61. Paper $1.00.

SIX UPON THE WORLD — Toward an American Culture for an Industrial Age, Paul F. Douglass. Little, Brown & Company, 34 Beacon Street, Boston 6. Pp. 441. $4.95.*

SKILL, SAFETY AND SPORT IN SWIMMING. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 15. Minimum 100 copies, $7.50.*

WHY NOT SURVIVE? Michael W. Straus. Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 272. $4.00.*

WINNING HIGH SCHOOL FOOTBALL, Charles V. (Chuck) Mather. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 276. $4.25.*

WOODWORKING PROJECTS AND PLANNING GUIDE, K. T. Olsen. Bruce Publishing Company, 400 North Broadway, Milwaukee 1, Wisconsin. Pp. 63. $1.50.

WORKBASKET HANDBOOK. Arco Publishing Company, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 144. $2.00.

WRITTEN POLICIES FOR SCHOOL BOARDS. American Association of School Administrators, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 23. $.50.

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* These publications are available from the National Recreation Association at list price plus fifteen cents for each book ordered to cover postage and handling. *Active Associate and Affiliate Members of the Association receive a ten per cent discount on list price.* Remittances should accompany orders from individuals; organizations and recreation departments will be billed on their official orders. Address orders to Combined Book Service, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

Periodicals

THE ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. (November 1955 — The Public School and Other Community Services.) The American Academy of Political and Social Science, 3937 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia 4. Published bimonthly; single copies $2.00; $6.00 per year.

JEWISH CENTER PROGRAM AIDS. National Jewish Welfare Board, 145 East 32nd Street, New York 16. Published quarterly; single copies $.75; $3.00 per year.

SOCIAL WORK. National Association of Social Workers, One Park Avenue, New York 16. Published quarterly in January, April, July, and October; single copies $1.75; $6.00 per year.

Magazine Articles

AMERICAN CITY, *June 1956*
Stretching Construction Dollars in Baton Rouge Parks, *Ralph Hileman.*

HOUSE & GARDEN, *April 1956*
Our Most Personal Possession: Leisure, *Louis Kronenberger.*

PARKS & RECREATION, *May 1956*
Dress Up Your Play Areas with Inexpensive Play Sculptures, *William Penn Mott, Jr.*

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, *July 2, 1956*
Conference at Annapolis: First Blow for Fitness, *Dorothy Stull.*
50 Million Campers Hit the Trail, *Reginald Wells* and *Virginia Kraft.*

SWIMMING POOL AGE, *May 1956*
The Seven Major Values of Swimming, *C. P. L. Nicholls.*
Pointers on Municipal Pool Maintenance, *W. G. Scheibe.*

TODAY'S HEALTH, *July 1956*
Knowing How to Swim is Not Enough, *Jean R. Komaiko.*
Take-It-Easy Tennis, *Harry J. Miller.*

WOMEN'S DAY, *August 1956*
Making Leaf Skeletons is an Exciting Hobby, *John R. Saunders.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Music Round the Town

Max T. Krone, Editor. Follett Publishing Company, 1010 West Washington Boulevard, Chicago 7. Pp. 144. $2.20.

This book, one of the "Together-We-Sing Series," is a carefully chosen collection of songs for children of kindergarten and elementary-school age, profusely illustrated with charming sketches, all of them in color. The words and tune for each song are carefully printed for easy use, and accompaniments are also given, either on the same page or in a separate section. Records are available of the songs from this book and the others in the series.

What lifts these books out of the ordinary run of music books for use with children is the addition of suggestions for rhythms, games, simple dances, and story dramatizations based on the songs. The guide for teachers, a special section of the book, will help any leader to make full use of creative activities built around well-chosen, simple songs, including some familiar, some new. We are delighted to find the lovely carol "The Friendly Beasts," for example, and the charming Danish folk-song "Opp, Lille Hans!" A classified index, as well as a listing of the songs available in albums, also adds to the value of this carefully prepared book.

Classroom Activities

Frances R. Stuart. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., Washington 6, D. C. Pp. 64. Paper. $1.00.

Written primarily for teachers in elementary schools, this booklet will be received gratefully not only by them, but also by recreation leaders in public departments and private agencies. It is delightfully illustrated, and contains well-selected games, story plays, stunts, tumbling and body mechanics, as well as a listing of films, film strips and books. It cannot, of course, take the place of a good game book—but it is excellent material to put into the hands of volunteer or inexperienced leaders and should whet their appetite for more.

Your Adolescent at Home and in School

Lawrence K. and Mary Frank. Viking Press, 625 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 336. $3.95.

Many of you may have read the Franks' earlier book, *How to Help Your Child in School*, and know that their books are well-organized, written in non-technical language, and are thorough and accurate. In addition, they are sympathetic and optimistic—qualities very welcome in the light of all the adverse, critical material often seen.

This new book is addressed primarily to parents, teachers, "and others concerned with adolescent boys and girls." It is therefore an important book for teen-center directors, and all leaders working with this age group.

Chapters Ten and Twelve are of special interest to such leaders. The former deals with the enlarging high school program, and its section on physical skills is in many ways an indictment of many physical education practices. In the latter, "Social Life in High School," a plea for the privilege of being occasionally alone is made. "They need a variety of materials in which to discover themselves by creative work. 'Creative' does not mean being wholly original and producing a masterpiece; we are creative whenever we can do something that is our own, that embodies or expresses our own individualized perceptions, feelings, ideas, and ways of handling experience." That definition of creativity is worth keeping in mind in our work.

A comprehensive, selected bibliography will help you fill in any gap in your library dealing with adolescence. —*Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service.*

Swimming Pool Data & Reference Annual

Hoffman-Harris, Inc., 425 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 384. $5.00.

Like its predecessors, this twenty-fourth edition of the *Annual* will serve as a valuable reference source to all concerned with swimming pool construction or operation.

Articles comprising the first section deal with pre-project planning, financing and promotion; design and construction; operation and equipment and maintenance. Those who keep abreast of pool literature will recognize a number of the articles. On the whole, the material maintains a high degree of excellence and affords a fund of useful and authoritative data on various pool problems.

A considerable percentage of the *Annual* is devoted to a guide and directory of equipment and supplies, which, together with the list of free literature and trade helps, indicate the expanding range of equipment available for use in connection with swimming pools.

The foreword advises prospective pool owners to investigate carefully and seriously, and the *Annual* affords a fruitful medium for investigation. One cannot help but feel, however, that a publication of this sort raises many questions. For example, in the matter of a single item such as "Recommended Depth of Pool," the suggested depth under a one-meter board varies from eight to eleven feet. At any rate, the conflicting statements indicate the final answer has not been found for many pool problems.—*George Butler, NRA Research Department.*

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Recreation Leadership Courses

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Local Recreation Agencies

September, October and November, 1956

HELEN M. DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Winfield, Kansas October 15-18	Miss Lillian Cloud, Division of Natural Science, Southwestern College
	Corpus Christi, Texas October 22-25	Mrs. June Finck, Superintendent, City Recreation Division, Park and Recreation Department
	Houston, Texas October 29-November 1	Tilmon J. Carter, Superintendent of Recreation, Parks and Recreation Department
	Portales, New Mexico November 5-8	Joseph F. Dickson, Chairman, Division of Health and Physical Education, Eastern New Mexico University
	Danville, Illinois November 26-29	Mrs. Beatrice L. Spong, Program Director, Young Women's Christian Association, Hazel and Harrison Streets
ELIZABETH FOWLER Social Recreation	Ohio University September 17 and 18	Miss Margaret M. Deppen, Dean of Women, Ohio University, Athens
	Charleston, West Virginia September 19-21	Robert E. Kresge, Superintendent of Parks and Recreation, 310 City Building
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	South Carolina Recreation Society November 5-6	Mrs. Elizabeth E. Rhame, Chairman, Social Recreation Workshop Committee, South Carolina Recreation Society, 1915 Harden Street, Columbia

Miss Helen M. Dauncey of our training staff will conduct a two-week recreation leadership course for military personnel and dependents at Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto Rico under the sponsorship of the U. S. Air Force.

Members of the Recreation Leadership Training Staff will be in attendance at the International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, September 30-October 5.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course listed above.

New Book Service for Recreation Leaders

The National Recreation Association is pleased to announce the opening of a new Recreation Book Center at its headquarters building, 8 West Eighth Street, New York City.

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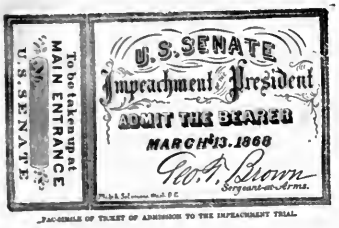
"I looked down into my open grave"



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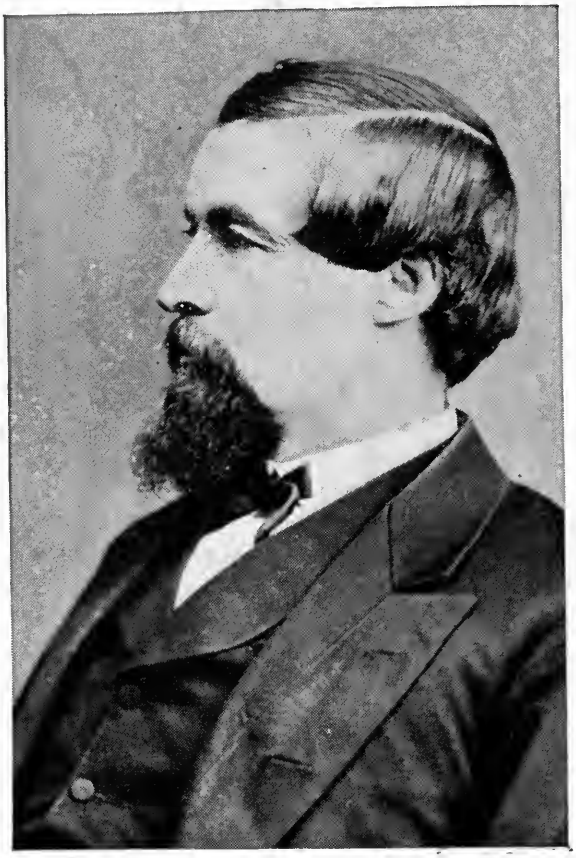

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Active associate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or part-time employed basis or as volunteers in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization and whose cooperation in the work of the association would, in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

Contributors

The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

OCTOBER 1956

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

Editor in Chief, JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
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On the Cover

AN INTERNATIONAL DREAM. The United Nations building symbolizes, with beauty, the brotherhood of man and the hopes and aspirations for peace of the men of many nations. It is fitting, therefore, that we carry this international symbol on our cover this month, in observance of the birthday of the United Nations, October 24, and of our own International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, September 30 to October 5.

Next Month

Don't miss: "Traveling Roller Skating Rinks," by Ralph Borrelli of Los Angeles, which carries very good rink information, the articles on public relations, community theatre, public parks provided by industry, and maintenance of recreation areas, among others. The program section will include a center spread, "The Importance of Play," "Recipes for Christmas Fun," Frank Staples' "How to Do It," the story of a recreation department skiing program and one of a successful Air Force program, and so on. December will carry the complete report, with pictures, of the International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia.

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Editorial

Must There Always Be a WINNER?

Charles A. Bucher

AMERICA is rapidly becoming a nation of "winners." Do we ever stop to realize what we are doing in always stressing the winner? We are glorifying and publicizing a few talented individuals at the expense of the many. We are interpreting success to mean blue ribbons, trophies, high grades, purses, power, prestige, and material possessions. Children are growing up with the feeling they must prove superiority and be a winner rather than just participate and live for the values inherent in an activity and in life itself.

The alarming and shocking part of this consuming desire to be "on top" is that the schools are largely to blame. The nation's centers of learning are continually urging youngsters to prove themselves superior to their classmates.

What happens to children in this mad race for first place, prizes, awards, prestige, and power? Experts tell us that some can participate in an activity, and accept inability to excel, better than can others. Some take it as a matter of fact. Others become overly ambitious and frequently high strung and nervous. They fight and push ahead, continually striving to achieve and excel more and more.

Dr. Arthur T. Jersild of Columbia University, noted authority in the field of child psychology, says, "Competitive attitudes acquired in childhood frequently make life harder at the adult level. A person may be so driven that he is unable to enjoy his work or his play but is compelled instead with each new success to expend new effort in protecting his reputation and in increasing his power."

On the other hand, the individual who never wins often becomes discouraged and views himself a failure in the eyes of the world. He may give up entirely, throw up his hands and say, "It's just no use." Children lose the feeling of belonging and security, and often take on a defeatist attitude, when they fail to achieve in accordance with adult standards.

There are other evils which make the practice of stressing the "winner" educationally unsound. This is true especially in the area of sports. Undue pressure is placed on the participants, parents become overenthusiastic, immature children become overstimulated, the health of the individual is overlooked, excessive publicity oftentimes is bad for the "star" contestant or the "star" team, unsportsmanlike play is resorted to, and a sound standard of values is disregarded.

Stressing "winners" has had an unfavorable influence in international athletic relations. During the last Olympic games, American sportswriters kept a day-to-day tally on points, playing up the rivalry betweeen the U.S.S.R. and the United States, trying to give the American public what it wanted — a winner. The world criticized the Nazis for the same thing when the games were held in Berlin.

The Olympics were never meant to be a contest to prove the superiority of one nation over the other. They were designed to promote international good will—not to tear it down. As Baron Pierre de Coubertin, founder of this modern international festival, said, "The important thing in the Olympic Games is not winning, but taking part; the essential thing in life is not conquering, but fighting well."

This desire to prove superiority, engendered in the school, does not end there or with children and youth. It carries over into adult years and distorts the real values that life has to offer. This is reflected in the stress on material possessions so evident in society, the desire to make the "social register," and the struggle to keep up with the Joneses.

But the schools and parents can show young people what the real values in life are. Children then will realize that rewards do not come only to those who win first place.

Boss Kettering, vice-president and head of research for General Motors, is quoted as saying, "If only there were a million more boys being taught what it takes to be a researcher, what a world this could be! Think of the poor kids, from the time they start to school, they're examined three or four times a year, and if they flunk, it's a disgrace. If they fail once, they're out. In contrast, all research is 99.9 per cent failure and if you succeed once, you're in. Here's what we ought to teach them: The only time you don't want an experiment to fail is the last time you try it."

Schools should stress that the real values in life come from participating. A child should realize that joy and satisfaction come regardless of whether he gets top billing or is in charge of stage props. Instead of working only for the "A" in an English essay, youngsters should be more aware of trying to improve their ability to convey their ideas and thoughts to others.

And, instead of being obsessed with the idea of winning a loving cup, symbolic of supremacy, the coach and team should be more concerned with the development of worthwhile skills, strength, of healthy bodies and sportsmanship.

It is encouraging to find that some schools are recognizing the evils associated with the practice of always having "winners."

A superintendent of schools in a midwestern state was disturbed that

Condensed and reprinted through courtesy of *Your Life* and the *Education Digest*, copyright 1955, The Kingsley Press, Inc. Mr. Bucher is associate professor of education, New York University.

only a few students were "getting the breaks" in school-activity programs. His schools now conduct the kind of program in which every student is given an opportunity to participate in dramatics, dancing, singing, art, archery, or one of the many other activities. "Everyone gets into the act," he says. And, as a result, "They are learning to work out problems together; they are gaining respect for the achievements of others; they are . . . getting the kind of experience that will make them worthwhile, resourceful citizens."

Perhaps these are signs that, in the years to come, the success of a school will not be judged by the number of political leaders, business tycoons, and "All-American" athletes it turns out, but by the number of well-adjusted, useful, and happy individuals it sends into the community. At the same time, hospitals will lose a lot of patients, athletic stadiums will have fewer seats in the stands but more participants on the field, and Cadillac dealers will sell to the Joneses instead of those who are trying to keep up with them. ■

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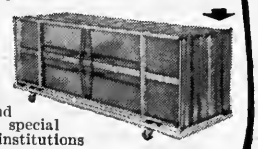

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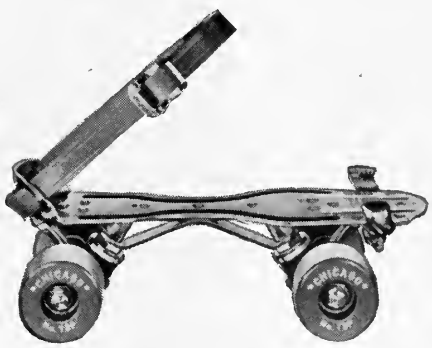

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Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*
—The Editors.

A "Special Place"

Sirs:

I should like to submit for publication my personal opinion of Howard Braucher's book, *A Treasury of Living.* This book, recently reissued by the National Recreation Association, costs the humble sum of $1.50 per copy. In my estimation this little book well deserves a permanent and a very "special" place in a recreation worker's library. Howard Braucher, one of the early pioneers in the national recreation movement, expresses a philosophy that could well be considered the "Bible" of the recreation profession. I know of no other author or any other publication that presents the "meat" of a grass-roots recreation philosophy — and one that is idealistic and yet practical for our unique profession.

LILLIAN ROMAN, *Department of Parks and Recreation, Detroit, Michigan.*

Anniversary Issue

Sirs:

The anniversary number [June, 1956] beats all previous issues. The ancient photos, the articles, everything is perfect.

OTTO T. MALLERY, *Chairman, NRA Board of Directors.*

* * * *

Sirs:

May I take this opportunity to genuinely congratulate you and your colleagues on the splendid Golden Anniversary issue of RECREATION Magazine.

Having been in the field since 1914, I thoroughly enjoyed reading the various historic accounts and seeing leading characters in the recreation movement years ago. I think quite often so many contemporary leaders forget the contributions these leaders gave us and upon which the present structure is patterned.

I thoroughly enjoyed Mr. Prendergast's article setting forth a vision for recreation in the coming years.

DR. HAROLD D. MEYER, *Recreation Consultant, North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh, N. C.*

From South Africa

Edna V. Braucher, wife of the late Howard Braucher, executive director of the NRA, and volunteer worker in the National Recreation Association, wrote the following letter to the Association from South Africa:

I must report a delightful morning in Durban, Natal, where I visited the director of municipal entertainment, A. A. Pletnick, and the director of parks and recreation, Mr. Thorns.

Durban has a forty-five-piece municipal orchestra employed the year-round, with one month's vacation, established in 1922—the only orchestra in South Africa giving a complete musical program, with symphony concerts, variety programs and musicals.

They have a beautiful municipal theatre in the city hall, seating eighteen hundred, with full lightboard and stage equipment. They also give concerts at the beaches and amphitheaters, a series of free concerts for school children, and some attempt at music for the natives,

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though as yet this has not been well patronized.

The department of education in Natal has a full-time music supervisor. The municipal music department works closely with him and has made some tours outside Durban. One production, *High Note*, was put on with an entirely non-European cast. (Non-European means anybody but white people.) There is an organization, Bantu Indian Colored Association (Bantu is a general term for natives—Negroes), that promotes music and painting.

Members of the municipal orchestra are encouraged to give private lessons and to discover and promote talent. Durban is enthusiastic about ballet, with many private teachers and successful amateurs who become professionals and depart for England. Many ballet productions are given by the orchestra.

The playground man is eager and able, but faced with insuperable difficulties. His program for whites is good, though without leadership. Small playgrounds have a caretaker, usually an elderly pensioner. There is no training available in local colleges. There are forty centers, including those for whites, Asiatics, and natives. The larger fields are available for group teams from schools and industries. School playgrounds are completely closed except during school hours, though the physical training program is modern with games for all grades.

They use "tar macadam" for surfacing — our "blacktop," I suppose. They tried turf, but couldn't keep it up. They provide slides and swings, but no sandboxes, as problems of sanitation are too great—something like hook worm is a danger. They are committed to brilliant colors on the grounds. They have given up "adventure" playgrounds as they could not afford necessary supervision.

Mr. Thorns seemed to know nothing of our publications. He showed me a copy of *Parks and Sports Grounds*, an English publication, and *Park Administration*, a South African publication. He is a trained horticulturalist, and pretty wonderful in his breadth and insight for a man outside our field. He said it had been a fight to open parks to the people, for all were staffed by horticulture people, who wanted to develop untouched beauty.

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Things You Should Know . .

▶ OCTOBER IS ABC MONTH. ABC may mean the alphabet to your children, but to you it should stand for the well-known Audit Bureau of Circulations. This was established in 1914 to bring order out of circulation chaos so advertisers could measure newspaper and periodical circulation, and be sure of the figures. RECREATION is an ABC magazine!

The facts about ABC are dramatically told in a new 35mm sound-strip color film, *Adventure Into Space*, which helps answer the question, "How can we get our money's worth from newspaper and periodical advertising?" Running time, fifteen minutes. Available free, except for express charges, from ABC, 123 North Wacker Drive, Chicago 6.

▶ A NON PARTISAN "REGISTER, INFORM YOURSELF AND VOTE," movement is being sponsored by the American Heritage Foundation, with the National Recreation Association as one of 134 national membership organizations participating. John C. Cornelius, president of AHF, writes us, "Americans everywhere are becoming more aware of the importance of an enlightened electorate and are giving dedicated service to the cooperative effort to bring out the largest possible informed vote, this year, in all elections including primaries."

The participating organizations include national professional associations, women's groups, veterans, national youth groups, both labor unions, management associations, trade associations, farm groups, religious groups, national branches of educational associations, and the nation's schools.

For program suggestions, write to National Campaign Headquarters, The American Heritage Foundation, 11 West 42nd Street, New York 36.

▶ ANNOUNCING A CAMPING ISSUE OF RECREATION. This will be published in March 1956. Do you want it to be a good one? If so, *please contribute to it* your best ideas or experiences. We will need material about the following, for example: administration, program planning, activities, leadership, problems, and so on. Send articles, short notes, information, suggestions, photographs. We want a wealth of material to chose from so we can do our best for you.

▶ MANY PUBLIC SCHOOLS HAVE REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERESTING CAREER FIELDS—policemen, firemen, postmen, nurses, and others—talk to elementary school children about their own fields and why they are important. Recreation leaders have a special story to tell, and a welcome one. Such visits can help the recreation program, and open young eyes to the exciting career possibilities in recreation leadership. Start now, and help build your own profession! Educate! Recruit! Promote! (Career information is available from NRA's Recreation Personnel Service.)

▶ DON'T FORGET! The December issue of RECREATION will carry a full report and pictures of the 1956 International Recreation Congress now in session at the Bellevue-Stratford in Philadelphia. Dates for the big meeting are September 30 to October 5.

▶ *This Week*, THE SUNDAY MAGAZINE in the *New York Herald Tribune* and other papers throughout the country, carries in its September 30 issue an article by Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, on the subject, "Is Your Hobby Really Fun?"

▶ ANOTHER "NATIONAL DAY" has entered the list with a proclamation officially designating Sunday, October 7, as the second annual Rock Creek Park Day. This will be sponsored by more than fifty civic organizations, including recreation and outdoor groups, conservation organizations, young people's associations and church societies. Its purpose is to encourage residents and visitors in the Washington, D. C. area to make maximum use of the park.

▶ TWO MILITARY SERVICE CLUB CONTESTS HAVE JUST BEEN COMPLETED. Finals for the first Army-wide "Operation Service Club" contest, sponsored by the Adjutant General, were judged in Washington, D. C., in September. Awards were as follows: first prize, Camp Tokorozawa Club, Japan; second prize, Monteith Barracks Club, Furth, Germany; third prize, Granite City (Illinois) Club. The contest covered three categories of service club operation: publicity in programing; program; community relations. The winning scrapbooks received: first prize, $300; second prize, $200; third prize, $100.

In the "Air Force Service Club Program Publicity Contest," entries were judged according to size: Category I, clubs up to 1,500; II, 1,501 to 3,000; III, 3,001 to 5,000; IV, 5,001 up. Basis of judging in each category was publicity for: special theme program; promoting community relations; a base-wide event; promoting programs which encourage participation of airmen's families; a service club which operates in an isolated area or under extreme handicap. As in other years the National Recreation Association was responsible for the judging, with winning service club entries lining up as follows: Category I—first place, Landsberg Service Club, Germany; second place, West Drayton Service Club, England. Category II—first place, Northern Lights Service Club, Elmendorf Air Force Base, Alaska; second place, Hilltop Service Club, Kindley Air Force Base, Bermuda. Category III—first place, Hi-Flight Service Club, Hahn Air Base, Germany; second place, McGuire Air Force Base, New Jersey. Category IV—first place, Eagle Club, Wiesbaden, Germany; second place, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base Service Club, Ohio.

Announcing New Alliance

Recreation Program Aids, published by the NRA, will be discontinued as a bulletin service as of its November-December issue. This decision has been made in an effort to reach a greater number of recreation leaders and communities with program suggestions and ideas. Toward this end, the program section of RECREATION will be enlarged as of the January 1957 issue.

While we are sad to lose the RPA bulletin service, we are happy to know that our program material will reach a much greater circulation; happy, too, to predict a larger circulation for the magazine as additional program leaders send in their new subscriptions. In union there is strength, you know. The editorial department and the program department are looking forward to a happy relationship and a greater service to their subscribers.

Editorially Speaking

Jnited Nations Day—October 24

The charter of the United Nations, mbodies the hopes, aspirations and de-erminations not only of individuals nd peoples, but of the entire world: *'o save succeeding generations from he scourge of war . . .; To reaffirm aith in fundamental human rights . . .; 'o establish justice . . .; and To pro-note social progress and better stand-rds of life in larger freedom.* As the JN enters its second decade on October 4, with its membership enlarged to eventy-six nations, it stands alone as he world's most hopeful bulwark gainst the dreaded weapons of mass estruction which threaten the very xistence of mankind.

What is your recreation department loing to play its part in observance of his important day? Please let us know o that we may consider publishing a ymposium of these activities next ear! You were silent in 1955.

Program — In 1954, among notable rograms was the one held in Provi-lence, Rhode Island, under its assistant ecreation director, Joseph Masino. A Jnited Nations Hunt and Contest at a layground in Hopkins Park called out ne thousand spectators. Instructions or the hunt were as follows:

> Open to all boys and girls between the ages f five and twelve years, the United Nations Hunt shall take place on a well-marked course vith various United Nations flags, coats of rms, portrayals, props, and arrows to guide he children in their search for clues, flags nd the United Nations coat of arms. These lue pieces at the end of the alloted time for he hunt shall fashion the United Nations flag nd its associated member flags into a United Nations Flags Panorama. The boy or girl vith the greatest number of flags and clue ieces shall be declared the winner. The con-estants shall receive no assistance in locating he clues or flags. Failure to conform with the ules shall bring immediate disqualification. Awards shall be given for the greatest num-er of clues and flags found for the following ge brackets: five to seven years; eight to ten ears; eleven to twelve years. There shall be wo places in each age bracket.

The program also included a Nation-lity Costume Contest for the same ges, and a Nationality-Favorite Pastry Contest for adults.

Some communities have featured an dult program of panels and debates on problems of concern to the United States, and special luncheons and dinners in local clubs, with good speakers, quiz contests, special foreign delicacies. International meals can be enticing and fun. *Favorite Recipes from the United Nations* is a cookbook available from the United States Committee for the United Nations, 816 21st Street, N.W., Washington 6, D.C., for $1.50.

The Teen-age Crowd

Let's look at some of the ways in which the teen-ager tries to be different. Consider his language world. Using a vocabulary foreign to adults assures him of privacy. He can talk without detection about intimate ideas and situations. The vocabulary is strictly for those who are "hep." Here the uninitiated adult has little opportunity to intrude his thoughts upon the conversation of the younger set. Note a few of the expressions:

All Salty: Angry or upset
Big Charge: Big thrill
Bread of Gold: Money
Cap: To tease
Chick or Trim: A girl
Church Key: Can or bottle opener
Cube in 3-D or *Off the Wall:* The worst kind of square
Cool Thread: Clothes with appeal
Customize: To modernize a car according to teen-age standards
Cut Out; Split: To leave
Dig: To understand
For Kicks: For fun
Good Head: A person you like
Hep: Really knows what he's doing, up-to-date, savoir-faire
Hotrod a Car: To use every means to increase the power and speed
Jump: A dance or a party
Kimp, Short, Bomb: An automobile
Making Out: Smooching, sparking, being cuddly (Could refer to holding hands as well as going beyond the bounds of propriety)
Mill: Automobile motor
Passion Pit: Drive-in movie
Pick Up: To bring up-to-date
Pin a Flick: See a movie
Punch Out, Throw Blows, Do Battle: Fight between two teen-agers
Real Gone, Real Crazy: Wonderful beyond description
Rumble: A gang fight
Scarve At Your Pad: Eat at your house
Send: To excite one ecstatically
Shook: Upset
Shotrod: A car that has seen better days
Snow Job: Plain bull or apple polishing
Spin a Brodie: To go around the block in an automobile; to skid in a circle
Tear Them Up or *Cut Them Low:* To humble or humiliate

—From "Who Wants to be a Square?", Alfred C. Siegler, *California Parent Teacher*, February, 1956, pages 14-15.

Our Disappearing Heritage

According to the *Boston Sunday Globe* on July 22, 1956, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Natural Resources Arthur T. Lyman (who is also NRA sponsor in that city), and National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth, have issued "disturbing reports on the Commonwealth's rapidly dwindling supply of unspoiled beach property which is still available for public use.

"Commissioner Lyman warned, in seeking $300,000 for a continuing survey of the state's natural resources, that what little remains of Massachusetts' unspoiled beaches 'are in the process of being ruined by hastily planned and cheap commercial enterprises.' "

Mr. Wirth warned that "the seashore —one of the nation's greatest recreation resources—is rapidly vanishing from public use."

Commissioner Lyman says, " 'The state must have a realistic, courageous program and approach to the vacation travel business and sufficient state-owned parks and beaches to compete with other resorts in the United States, Canada, the West Indies and Europe. This state is competitively declining in comparison with competing regions.'

"The $300,000 he seeks would be used to finance a study of not only the state's remaining undeveloped beach areas, but of all its natural resources in land, water, forests, fish, wildlife and minerals."

He contends that "the problem of their preservation and best use is interrelated" and points out that the "highest hurdles in the path of public acquisition of the few remaining unspoiled beach areas are:

1. The high cost of seashore land.
2. Local resentment against state or federal regulation of beach areas."

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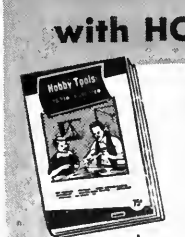

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This folk dance picture shows, in the clothes and style of dancing, the deep meaning the Bible has for today's Israel. Songs and dances are usually from hymns of the Bible *(Song of Songs)*, such as this one called "Water" from a reference to digging water with joy. Many elements of Israel life are combined in such a dance: religion, farming, song, dance.

Recreation Activities in Israel

The story of the growth of Israel's recreation movement—of activities in schools, cities and towns—and of the birth of a recreation center.

Yehuda Erel

Recreation got under way in Israel in 1927 when the Guggenheim family donated playgrounds throughout the country and established a committee to be responsible for their direction. However, the greater part of recreation activity started after the 1947-48 war of liberation.

At that time, the ministry of education was in a position to solve many recreation problems that arose during and after school hours. There were not enough schools and classes for one shift. School hours were from 8:00 A.M. to 2:00 P.M. Working parents returned from work at 5:00 P.M.; so there was the problem of a place where the children could play until that time, under the guidance of a youth leader.

Because of the many new villages and suburbs being built, it was possible to plan for adequate recreation facilities and program, which are now provided, solving this problem as follows:

School Recreation—Recreation centers attached to schools and youth clubs for children from six to nine years old are set up for activities for three hours a day, either after the first "shift" or before the second "shift." The time is divided into two major parts, one hour for homework, and two for indoor and outdoor games. Children from nine to fourteen have hobby groups such as chess, stamp collecting, model airplane construction, sports, singing, dancing.

Independent Recreation — Here we find playgrounds, youth centers, youth houses, park recreation and community centers. The program of these is divided basically into two parts—one for social activities and one for general education. Youth leaders help with school homework, and teach Hebrew, cooking, sewing, and so on. Other activities include hiking, swimming, fishing, and arts and crafts.

Leadership — To meet the growing demand for youth leaders there are special schools, under the sponsorship of the department of education's youth bureau, where high-school graduates are trained for youth leadership during one year of study and one of actual experience. Diplomas are presented to students upon completion of the course. There is also a volunteer group of high-school and university students who work as auxiliary youth leaders after they have passed special courses in pedagogy, psychology, arts and crafts, and sports. This group of leaders is called "Youth for Youth."

MR. EREL *is superintendent of recreation and education in Tel Aviv, Israel.*

The Beginning

The first community center in Israel was provided with a great deal of help from the American attache of education in Tel Aviv. It was established in a section of Jaffa called "Hashetach Hagadol shel Jaffa." This section is perhaps the oldest in Israel. Houses are ancient, the newest being nearly five hundred years old. There is no running water or electricity, and many houses are underground. The people who live here are among the poorest of the new immigrants coming from the East and from Morocco, Tunis, and Algeria. This sector was nearly isolated, with only three entrances, and was without education or recreation facilities. The department of education and recreation in Tel Aviv-Jaffa decided upon a community center rather than a playground for the area because available land was limited.

It next became necessary to find a leader who would be acceptable, well-received by the people, who knew their

One purpose of the community center program is to draw families closer together by including them in specially planned activities. Picture taken during election at community center.

Drama is an important part of the program and there are many groups. Much emphasis is given religion and the new Israel but new U. S. plays are also done. This is cast of Purim play.

language, customs, and ways of thinking. This meant a man who could read and write Arabic, was a good sportsman, and had a wide knowledge of Eastern customs.

When a leader was finally chosen, he was told that his objective was to create a community center gradually, with the help of the people themselves. He was warned to rely on them for help, and that any change of customs and habits would have to be gradual. He had to try to make himself a member of the community as inconspicuously as possible, dress in like manner, and adopt local mannerisms, so as to be accepted by the community and not regarded as a teacher, who, in their mind, would be their superior.

Methods and Organization

After the leader had been there for a time, he noticed children playing soccer in some of the ruins of the district. He tried quietly to make himself a familiar part of the group, not as a leader but as a friend, in order to gain their confidence. In time, he was invited to play, and then, slowly, invitations came for dinner in the homes of these boys. There, he joined in with the people in observing all their customs and showed his interest in every aspect of their life. During this time he, of course, began to meet older family members. Many did not know how to read or write and therefore had to hire a scribe to write their letters. He offered them his help, and, after a "test period," finally gained their confidence and was allowed to assist many families in this way. The first bonds were at last established.

The leader suggested to the soccer players that there should be specific teams, which they could organize in their own way, with team names, colors, and so on. However, there arose the problem of where these boys should meet—and so the idea emerged to turn one of the old ruins into a meeting place. This was undertaken by the group who were really interested.

During this time, the leader worked daily with the older groups, impressing upon them the fact that letters are written more easily on tables than on the floor. This meant getting materials for tables, setting up a writing room, and then another room for woodworking. The people joined in these projects, and the leader had connections in the municipality whereby he could obtain material upon which all interested could work. A committee was formed to expedite this, and enlist any others who wanted to help. The youth leader persuaded the electric company to donate their services; a radio was bought, and, slowly, the people began to enjoy many conveniences never before experienced.

In getting the soccer teams organized the girls were called upon to help knit names on sweaters or uniforms and in this way they, too, became interested.

Soon, a nursery was formed for youngsters, a synagogue for the older people. The latter acted as a shock absorber and a community center for the whole area during its introduction to the new idea of recreation interests and activities.

This is how it all began, and it grew each day, with more and more interest being expressed on the part of these "primitive" people who eagerly watched the developments.

One of the most difficult problems was that of swearing, which was very common. The boy and girl who did not swear at least one hundred times a day was considered inferior. The leader did not try to explain that swearing was undesirable; but, during the course of several months, he made up a list of swear words which he compiled from all the languages spoken. Then, one day, when one of the boys used some swear words the youth leader said, "Listen, do you want to hear how a *real* man curses?" He proceeded to rattle off a string of curses, lasting twenty minutes, without repeating himself once. The boy was stunned. He called the other boys over and told them to listen to the way a *real* swearer sounds. The leader repeated his performance. He suggested he teach them how to swear, and told them that if they did not swear for at least five minutes straight they should not swear at all, since those who really know how would laugh at them.

The leader gave the boys a lesson in swearing twice a week. The curses he taught them were non-obscene in nature, but very involved, in order to make an impression. Since these words were not based on an Oriental language, it was hard going for the boys. In this way, little by little, swearing became more infrequent. There were also monthly "swearing competitions" to which the whole community came. The gales of laughter of the audience at the difficulties of the tongue-twisted competitors was a further deterrent to cursing.

It was interesting, too, the way in which the police, who never were really welcome in this district, came into the

picture. When some prisoners escaped the youth leader suggested that the boys at the center could probably help find the escapees. The boys searched for thirty-six hours and were finally successful. He then told the boys that outside groups were saying that they had helped the convicts escape. This insult to the pride of the team made them finally agree to turn the prisoners in. After this, the police started sending over some of their force to teach the boys boxing and other activities. Meanwhile, the older people slowly were being taught to write letters, fill out personal forms, and to read. This was done in an offhand manner, by telling them it would be time-saving and helpful to the leader.

Then Youth for Youth, learning of the growing interest in these classes, donated a library for the group. During this time, while the center grew, no outside help was requested. These people required the help to be given in just this way, in such manner that the program could be gradually expanded from day to day. This was Israel's first experience in trying to establish a community center with the help of the people themselves in the planning, creating, and running of the center. This may seem a very slow process, but it was a *must* here, because it had to develop along with the education and awakening of the people. And now—seeing these people in the community center they built for themselves — the youth leader's dream has come true. ■

CROSS-COUNTRY HOSPITALITY . . . . . *An Honor Roll of Host Communities.*

(NRA-State Department Exchange Program)

WHEN THE mayor of Altoona, Pennsylvania, shook the hand of the recreation director from Baghdad, he symbolized the hospitality extended by Americans in communities across the nation to distinguished recreation leaders from five continents. In the Cooperative Community Recreation Exchange Program — sponsored by the National Recreation School and International Recreation Service of the National Recreation Association, with the United States Department of State—local community leaders played a most important part as sponsors and hosts for the foreign visitors.

Some communities offered opportunity to their visitors to live with American families. Others provided hotel accommodations. All extended invitations to take part in community activities.

Participating in the project, and providing local hospitality in the form of residence, meals, and incidental expenses, were the following:

California—Fairfield, Hayward, Huntington Park, Salinas, San Diego, San Mateo, Stockton, Twentynine Palms. Vallejo.
Connecticut—Shelton.
Florida — Fort Lauderdale, Jacksonville, Jacksonville Beach, Miami.
Idaho—Coeur d'Alene.
Illinois—Brookfield, Riverside.
Indiana—Jeffersonville, Whiting.
Iowa—Cedar Rapids, Dubuque.
Maryland—Baltimore.
Massachusetts—Amherst.
Michigan—Michigan State Department of Conservation, and, in cooperation with the Michigan Recreation Association, Battle Creek, Dearborn, Flint, Jackson, Muskegon, Oak Park, Plymouth, Saginaw, Ypsilanti.
Minnesota—Columbia Heights, in cooperation with Suburban Recreation Association, and St. Paul, in cooperation with Minnesota Recreation Association.
New Jersey—Leonia, Livingston, Millburn, Montclair, Summit.
New York—Auburn, Cortland, Geneva, Glens Falls, Rye.
Ohio—Springfield.
Oregon—Klamath Falls, Portland.
Pennsylvania — Altoona, Edgewood, Greenville, Jeannette, Pottstown.
South Carolina—Aiken.
Tennessee—Murfreesboro.
Virginia—South Norfolk.
Washington—Tacoma.
West Virginia—Charleston.

In addition to the communities providing full hospitality, as outlined above, we also are indebted to the following for assistance in other ways:

California—Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, Oakland, San Francisco.
Colorado—Denver.
District of Columbia—Washington.
Illinois—Chicago.
Indiana—Indiana University Summer School Camp.
Iowa—Waterloo.
Michigan—Detroit.
Minnesota—Mankato, Minneapolis, St. Cloud.
Missouri—Kansas City.
New Jersey—Union City.
New York—Long Beach, New York, New York University Summer School Camp, Oceanside, and fourteen communities in western New York State visited by Mr. Bonhomme.
Ohio—Cleveland.
Washington—Seattle.
Wisconsin—Madison, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, West Allis.

As significant as the reaction of the visitors was that of the people who contributed time, money, and effort to make the project successful locally. Most of them have asked for a similar exchange program next year, and cited the pleasure and knowledge they gained from helping with the 1956 program. Delegates in this year's program were: Clovis Bonhomme (Haiti), Mrs. Wilhelmina Boersma-Smit (Netherlands), Robert Cransac (France), Yehuda Erel (Israel), Homero Gabarrot (Uruguay), Ahmad Izad-Panah (Iran), Wadood Jilani (Pakistan), Demetrios Lezos (Greece), Goichi Matsubara (Japan), Ahmad Moallemian (Iran), Taisuke Nishida (Japan), Rudolf Opperman (South Africa), Kazem Rahbary (Iran), Abbas Shyjah (Iraq), Otto Szymiczek (Greece), Major Adel Taher (Egypt), Antonius Van Baars (The Netherlands), Dr. Paolo Vinci (Italy), Margaret Wiseman (Australia).

Included in the non-recreation schedules were such items as the Greek delegate's trip to the National Republican Convention in San Francisco, the Egyptian major's water skiing, the Israeli's meeting with one of President Eisenhower's brothers, and the Dutch lady's week-end journey to Key West. Special events such as these reinforced the warm welcome reported by delegates. ■

Social Education in India

"Fun is learning!" writes Mrs. Keat. In keeping with United Nations Day, October 24, she sends us this firsthand account of a significant development in the application of recreation techniques.

Betty Yurina Keat

Good education is part recreational. Good recreation is part educational. Few would disagree with this. However, for those of us concerned with recreation or education in the United States, these two concepts, and the techniques, methods, and organizations associated with each, are separate and distinct. In another part of the world, a new-born nation plans to change the way of life for millions of its citizens. One aspect of this plan uses the methods and techniques of recreation for education purposes—a paradox, a contradiction in terms, part of social education in India.

Social education assumes that to change a way of life, people must learn. To learn, however, they must want to learn. To learn usefully and efficiently, they must *enjoy* the learning process. To create and sustain this receptivity is a task which recreation and recreation activities are assuming more and more often. A special need in a special area developed this new use for organized recreation.

Social education on a nation-wide scale is a relatively new concept. It is, in fact, a by-product of Indian independence since 1947. It is one ingredient in the first Five-Year Plan which that nation drafted to accelerate its socio-economic development. Many problems face a nation newborn in the twentieth century. Choices must be made *by* a nation—they are not made *for* it. Its political framework—should it be democratic or totalitarian? Its society—should it be egalitarian or hierarchical? The Constitution of India proclaimed it a democratic republic and thus revealed the choices India had made. The plan was designed to accelerate the growth of a social and economic base which would support the political framework of the new nation.

Democracy is not an empty word nor a bare set of political institutions. Functioning democracy recognizes the equality and dignity of men and of their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. In daily life these phrases mean opportunities—for relations with neighbors, for employment, for education—which encompass a minimum standard of living. These attitudes and the institutions to preserve and protect them do not prevail in all parts of the world. They are not even comprehended by millions in a society or nation. The interpretation of these values, so that they present a meaningful and desirable way of life to the leaders of these countries, is a challenge to the United States; the integration and adaptation of these values into the indigenous culture is a challenge which faces these nations. It is this challenge which social education has been designed to meet.

The population of India is almost 400,000,000. Eighty per cent of these millions are scattered in 500,000 villages. More than three quarters of these people are illiterate. They lead a hard and poverty-stricken life which hundreds of generations of their ancestors have already endured, a way of life long preserved by a social system in which tradition and birthrights protected by tradition place no premium on change and which poverty has reinforced. Democracy? Hardly a word symbolic of the social organism as it exists. Indian leaders in the pre-independence movement had, however, concrete ideas about the kind of new India they envisioned. These ideas are crystallized in the Constitution and the first Five-Year Plan. →

MRS. KEAT *spent six months in India under the South Asia Regional Studies program of the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania. Her study of the role of recreation in India's social education was conducted in rural-urban Delhi, which had the first and most experienced program of this kind. Previously, she had been active in recreation with the New York City Department of Parks.*

This was the paradox which faced nascent India; masses which accepted the social system and the poverty it had helped produce with few if any questions; upper classes with a vision of equality and opportunity. A vast program of social education became necessary to communicate these aspirations so that all might cooperate in the work of building a whole new nation.

Vague and indefinite ideas and programs were included under the amorphous agglomerate of "social education." A new need had been met with a new idea; but the idea, like most babes, had been born bare. Specific goals of social education were indefinite. Methods, materials, and the techniques with which to achieve these goals were non-existent. Nine years of cautious experimentation followed.

Early efforts in the field were largely devoted to mass literacy campaigns—"Make India Literate!" This, in itself, was to produce social good. But several factors soon forced gradual abandonment of this policy. Adequate resources, teachers, supplies, and finances for such a large-scale enterprise were not available. Apathy met such efforts as were made. The wheel of life which the average Indian turns is not one which assigns literacy a prominent place. Poor men in India deal with small cash sums so account books are not kept. Letters are rarely received—and more rarely sent. Education, a "good"? Why? Is it not the educated son who deserts the village and his father's farm to work in the city? Slowly it became apparent that people had to *want* to read and write before they could be taught successfully. They had to see *why* before they would *want*. Gradually the emphasis in programming shifted to recreation activities.

The transition in social education methodology from literacy campaigns to recreation activities was not a concrete policy decision. It was a gradual change wrought by experience in the field. More people attended the recreation activities than attended the literacy classes at the centers. Recreation activities are enthusiastically received by people to whom life offers little besides monotonous routine. On all levels, social educationists are becoming increasingly aware of the opportunities for effective results which this enthusiasm permits. At the social education centers, men eagerly acknowledge that their favorite activities are the *bhajans* (traditional folk songs); the women enjoy the sewing circle; the children applaud volleyball; all love the "cinema."

How is recreation integrated with social education? These participants do not realize that they receive more than recreation. To them this learning is fun! But the folk songs have been selected to recapture "the glory that was India," so as to reawaken that spirit in her new citizens. The ladies learn not only to stitch but also to measure and record, to avoid waste. To these women reading and writing become useful tools. In villages torn by caste factionalism the children learn the values of teamwork and cooperation through volleyball. Where water-borne diseases are a constant menace, the virtues of boiling water are demonstrated to rapt audiences via the motion-picture screen.

Much academic argument can be foreseen. An experiment as ambitious in scope as social education will move slowly, with uncertainty and many false steps. Existing organizations everywhere can find many faults. Organized recreation movements outside India can dispute the claims of the program to any serious consideration, as "recreation" educationists will dispute the relation of social education to the existing body of education theory. Sociologists will dispute the calculability of success or failure of such a program. As social education develops it will have to resolve many of the controversies—or atrophy and disintegrate. But, like the development of social education itself, the resolution will be the Indian answer to an Indian problem.

Social educationists have many problems of pressing importance. Pleas echo from all levels of field operation. Qualified people are needed to collect the games, folk dances, folk songs and folk tales of India for use in activities. At present such collections are virtually non-existent. Script writers and projection equipment are needed. Social education workers need not only these materials but also the training to utilize them effectively; and, not least, the money to support these projects and to attract more workers to the field is needed.

This program is of potential fundamental importance in India and other nations which share her problem. But this movement is of significance to all who have an interest in social growth and recreation as a part of that social growth. The phenomenon of a nation consciously attempting to elevate its whole socio-economic structure by democratic methods is completely new. The role of social catalyst which recreation appears to fill is also new. For the future it creates possibilities of wider application; for the present it gives the profession increased dignity and responsibility. Social education presents recreation with a demand. To supply that demand will require great courage, initiative, and endurance. Such effort calls for encouragement, cooperation and support. Social educationists and recreation leaders everywhere will understand the reward of having a man eyes round, face warm with recalled pleasure, say, "We in our village would like more puppet shows—that last puppet show was a very good one. It was about how we could build a good well. Do *you* know why you should build a good well?" For him, and millions potentially like him, there is no doubt that, through social education with recreation "fun is learning." ■

"To 'make others happy' except through liberating their powers and engaging them in activities that enlarge the meaning of life is to harm them and to indulge ourselves under cover of exercising a special virtue. . . . To foster conditions that widen the horizon of others and give them command of their own powers, so that they can find their own happiness in their own fashion, is the way of 'social' action."—JOHN DEWEY.

What Can Be Done for the "Homebound Child?"

The above joyous teen-agers "belong"! They are among the homebound boys and girls taking part in the program sponsored jointly by the New York City Federation of the Handicapped and Board of Education.

Milton Cohen

WHAT OF THE boy or girl who longs for normal fun, and the companionship that goes along with it, and is forced to spend years—or a lifetime—on crutches or in a wheelchair? Or maybe, even more unhappily, forced by effects of one of the crippling diseases, such as cerebral palsy or chorea, to give up the day-by-day pleasures of school and playgrounds? Must he be condemned to feel "out of things" forever?

Most of us in the rehabilitation field have been concerned about their situation for a long time. Educators have been almost as equally concerned about problems that arise for boys or girls who have to stay at home for months while broken bones knit.

Here in New York City we think we have an answer which can be applied in even the smallest community. When the board of education set up its now famous "school without a school building" in 1919, it was because the epidemic of poliomyelitis had enormously increased the numbers of children who could not attend school classes. From the small beginning made that year, with twenty substitute teachers assigned to carry teaching to the "homebound," the project has grown. Today a staff of 237 licensed and specially trained men and women carry classroom work into the homes of approximately two thousand boys and girls in New York's five boroughs.

Whether these children are out of touch with their playmates for a matter of months, or are permanently incapacitated by an emotional handicap or a crippling disease, each and every child longs passionately for one thing—to "belong," to have the assurance there *is* a place for him, and that he can make friends. Because, after all, they are young, these children want and need playmates. Bright or slow to learn, adept manually or inept, resigned or rebellious, their lack of companionship and "fun" is the acute problem, whether the boy or girl lives in a village or a metropolis.

Three years ago a step toward solving this, at least partially, was made by the launching of a joint project by the New York Board of Education and the Federation of the Handicapped. (The latter, a non-profit organization, was founded by and for disabled adults twenty-one years ago.) By happy circumstance, Miss Grace E. Lee, acting assistant administrative director of the board's Bureau of the Physically Handicapped, had also been a board member of the federation since it was started by three amputees, determined to get on their own feet. She knew that one of them, Michael Bertero, despite the fact that he has been legless for more than a quarter-century, was an expert cabinetmaker. For years, he has headed classes for adults in woodwork and ceramics for the federation's own members and clients.

Around this nucleus, therefore, there emerged an entirely new facet of the "school without a school building." Each Thursday throughout the school year, a gay, normally boisterous crowd of youngsters of high-school-age swarm over the auditorium, the lounges, and, most of all, the workshops of the federation building. From 9:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. the four-story building rings to healthy, happy laughter, the sound of singing and musical instruments, hammering, thumping, and, most of all, the almost constant buzz of talk. For a group of usually "homebound" young people, this has become the highlight of their week, the one time when they can

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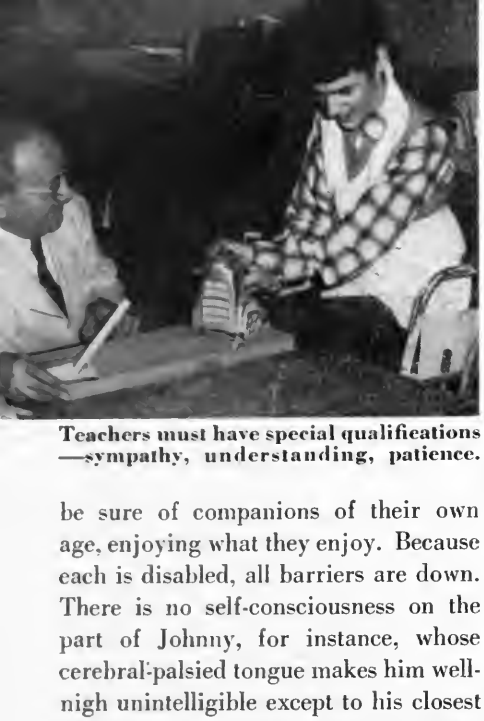
MR. COHEN *is executive director of the Federation of the Handicapped, New York City.*



Teachers must have special qualifications —sympathy, understanding, patience.

be sure of companions of their own age, enjoying what they enjoy. Because each is disabled, all barriers are down. There is no self-consciousness on the part of Johnny, for instance, whose cerebral-palsied tongue makes him well-nigh unintelligible except to his closest friends, or Jenny, who is humpbacked but who can fashion and tint a blue-cloaked plaster Madonna as well as her neighbor. All sing lustily while Arturo plays the piano, though he has to pick out the tunes with one hand. Morning assemblies begin the day with singing, a salute to the flag, and offer boys and girls a chance to exchange news. After this, they may choose the informal classes they wish to attend. Lunch is a social occasion, eaten together, with everybody bringing his own food and sharing it. Unobtrusively a teacher may be schooling a child in good manners. He is learning to "socialize," perhaps the most important gain of these days for the withdrawn, lonely child.

Boys and girls eligible for the one-day special activity program are chosen from among the high-school homebound pupils who are following a program built around a vocational core. They must be physically and emotionally well enough to visit federation headquarters once a week and have permission of their doctors and parents.

This may suggest to the recreation executive or program leader the possibility of a similar "special day" at the community center—with all staff members present to contribute their services. Children who are handicapped severely enough to be "homebound" need almost individual attention, and, because of this, the number of children leaders can handle may be small. Trained volunteers can be immensely helpful.

Then, too, there is the problem of transportation. Transportation in a city like New York, with its vast distances, is a major problem. Some children are brought by a teacher, or in buses or cars provided by various local philanthropic organizations, such as the Cerebral Palsy Association. A few parents bring their own children, and sometimes their neighbors', and they usually help in supervising the children during the day. An average of one teacher for every two children is the rule at the federation.

Leadership

Teachers of the homebound, it goes without saying, must have special qualifications. Sympathy, understanding, an infinite amount of patience and knowledge of the limitations which each of the handicaps impose are a sine qua non. In addition, there are various "in-service" training courses provided by the organization, which prepare the teacher for the special license he must have and maintain. For example, after the day's sessions are over many teachers remain for the 3:45 to 5:25 P.M. class, directed in part by James H. Evans, Jr., head of the recreation program of federation. In the catalogue it is known as "Adaptations of Physical Activities for the Homebound." In less formal language, teachers are taught how to conduct square and folk dancing and games in forms which will not be too difficult. Others may enter the workshop on "Integration of Craft Techniques with the Modern Curriculum in Education of Physically Handicapped Children" or take a course on making slipcovers, adapted to the abilities of the home-bound, and so on.

It follows that many of the teachers "double in brass." Charles Johnston, for instance, not only helps teach other teachers how to make drapes and slipcovers as the disabled must do it, but teaches upholstery, woodwork, ceramics, and enamelling on Thursdays to the teen-agers. On other days he is a regular academic instructor in the homes of children on his school calling list. He is also one of the staff members at the rehabilitation camp for adults.

Program

Once a year there is an exhibit in the office of the Bureau for Physically Handicapped Children, 110 Livingston Street, Brooklyn, to show work of children who are especially good in arts and crafts. Here is the opportunity for recreation not only to break down the enforced isolation of the homebound child, but to test pre-vocational skills.

For though Jim and Jane may be "playing" at running the switchboard, under the watchful eye of Tom Brown (himself able to walk only with the aid of two canes), or think it fun to help run the elevator, boys and girls (and their teachers) thus find out what they can do. Since many of these children must try eventually to earn their own living, the fascination of a typewriter for Mary, on which the keyboard is made for a one-handed person, is more than just a game.

The classes of the morning are followed by lunch, always a gala affair. Afternoon sessions emphasize group participation. There may be moving pictures, educational in nature or for guidance purposes, or there may be reports by pupils on projects they are working on at home. There may be "role-playing," the technique of sociodrama which offers release of hidden tensions, or there may be talks on new advances in astronomy or geology, or in the world of politics. Whatever the session is, the children themselves form a vociferous part. They rehearse for charades just as vigorously as for Shakespeare and they sing "blues" with as much ardor as they play Ping-pong and skittles (even the wheelchair-bound can do both).

The program of carefully, though subtly, guided play at the federation's headquarters is occasionally supplemented by outings. It may sound odd to hear that a child who cannot go to school can go to the theatre or circus or even the rodeo. But some can though the opportunity occurs seldom. Occasionally amusement-hungry children may be taken by various organizations to see Marcel Marceau, the famous French "Charlie Chaplin," or to Madison Square Garden to watch Ringling Brothers' marvels, or to Yankee Stadium to see big league baseball. When they can go, they are accompanied by experienced adults, and the conveyances used are comfortable buses.

The advantages to a handicapped

child of the federation program can be summed us as follows:

1. Youngsters get out of their home environment and have a chance to work and play with other boys and girls.

2. The workshops offer try-out opportunities which under the cloak of "arts and crafts" or "play practice" may some day offer placement and earning chances.

3. Pupils have a chance to tell a group what they have been doing at home and show its relationship to activities at federation.

4. Group guidance techniques can be used by the counselor, creating a classroom atmosphere which often has an almost magical effect on the morale of children whose horizons are too often bounded by the sameness of home windows and walls.

5. Students get to know a non-profit agency which will help them get on their own feet after graduation.

Finally, these all-day Thursday sessions mean to every child who participates in them that, for once, and in a wonderful way, he is a functioning part of the world. He *counts.* ■

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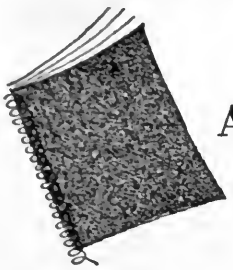

A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Park System Celebrates

Establishment Day ceremonies, marking the 166th anniversary of the National Capital Park System in Washington, D. C., were held in July at the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument Grounds. In commemorating this anniversary, Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton announced a $70,000,000 ten-year program to enhance the beauty of the nation's Capital and provide more adequately for the protection and enjoyment of its historic shrines.

Dramatization of the "L'Enfant Scene" from Paul Green's symphonic drama *Faith of Our Fathers* was a feature of the program. In an address, National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth, the principal speaker, stated:

"Immediate expediency, the saving of a few dollars—what place have these in our plans to hand on to the future the world's most beautiful city? They are no substitute for vision and for truly long-range planning which thinks in terms of the long future. Who here today would have the courage that Washington displayed in laying out the city on such broad and generous and spacious lines? Let us look back into our history for our inspiration, if we must, but let us make no little plans. We cannot, if we are to meet our responsibility to the future. . . .

"Pride in their government, love of the land, and faith in the American tradition—these are the things the national parks can give the people of America. To assure them these products of national parks is more than an obligation, it is a national necessity. It is a task worthy of the highest measure of dedication."

Seagoing Litterbugs, Beware!

A measure enabling New Jersey shore municipalities to organize joint police forces for the purpose of warding off seagoing litterbugs has become law.

Governor Robert B. Meyner signed the bill which permits two or more communities to create a special joint constabulary to patrol waters off their shores for sanitary and police purposes. Each community contributes manpower and equipment to watch for fishing parties dumping trash over the side of boats or bathers throwing litter into the surf. The bill covers communities that border on rivers and bays as well as the ocean.

Memphis Wins Junior Olympics

In Tennessee, Commissioner of Conservation Jim Nance McCord (dark suit) presents to Marion Hale, superintendent of recreation in Memphis, the handsome trophy his city won for scoring the most points in telegraphic competition with seventeen other cities in the first annual Tennessee Junior Olympics. At left is Jack Spore, president of the Tennessee Recreation Society, which sponsored the Olympics, and at right is Lou Twardzik, recreation consultant for the Tennessee State Parks Division.

The Olympics, held in connection with National Recreation Month, drew over fifteen thousand youngsters from playgrounds and parks in eighteen cities.

All American Youth Name Contest

Early this year, Modesto, California, held an "accentuate the positive" youth project which aroused considerable interest in other cities, locally and across the nation. The city council, "sick and tired of hearing about that two per cent," sponsored a county-wide All American Youth Name Contest to put the spotlight on non-delinquents. Purpose of the contest was to find a catchy, appropriate title for the ninety-eight per cent of today's youth who are fine, substantial citizens, and who receive, for the most part, much less publicity than do "problem children."

Topping the competition of hundreds of entries from students between eleven and eighteen years of age, fourteen-year-old Dianne Storch won sweepstakes honors for her suggestion. Dianne wrote:

"My choice for a name for teen-agers is 'Hi-Fi's.' It is short and snappy. It is an expression we all know and understand, as we love 'hi-fi' musical recordings. It is really contemporary with our time. 'Hi-fi' is an abbreviation of high fidelity, and while it is complimentary, it doesn't sound 'goody-goody' enough to be embarrassing. 'High' refers to our age level—junior high and high school. 'Fidelity' is defined as 'loyalty, or faithful devotion to duty or to one's obligations.' It also means 'accuracy of reproduction.' Most of us would be happy to be reproductions of the fine qualities that make our parents good citizens, such as *H*onesty, *I*ntegrity, *F*aith. *I*ndustry—the heritage upon which our country is built. All that adds up to high fidelity and should make any teen-ager proud to be called a 'Hi-Fi.'"

Other top prize winning titles were: Juvenile Honorees, Topteens, Team-Agers, and Goal-Getters. Second prizes were won for: Societeens, Keen Teens, Beacons, Digniteens, and Juvenile Achievers.

Focus on Swimming for Handicapped

An institute in Hartford—"New Horizons in Swimming for the Handicapped"—brought sharply into focus the eleven community and five camp swimming programs for the handicapped in Connecticut. One hundred and fifty people representing four states, eight colleges, numerous agencies and hospitals gathered to learn how to establish and improve swimming programs for the disabled.

Several well-known speakers discussed: the rapid growth throughout the nation in this special program area; the necessity for multiple agency cooperation and the dire need for increased attention to the in-pool-program for the handicapped; the values of swimming for those destined to a sedentary existence; and the responsibility municipal

recreation leaders should assume toward the disabled members of their community.

Copies of the institute proceedings are available for twenty-five cents from Frank Robinson, Program Secretary, Connecticut Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 740 Asylum Avenue, Hartford, Connecticut.

Record-Breaking Budget

The unprecedented mushrooming of Los Angeles County's population since World War II has presented a great challenge in the field of parks and recreation—a challenge being met by the State of California and by Los Angeles County with far-sighted planning and financing.

As the county rapidly approaches a population of 6,000,000, the board of supervisors is anticipating the needs of its expanded citizenry by adopting a record-breaking 1956-57 budget of $15,500,000 for its department of parks and recreation. While $15,500,000 is being set aside from county government sources, there will be an additional $8,000,000 earmarked from the state division of beaches and parks for land acquisition of beaches and regional parks in Los Angeles County.

Specifically, the budget would be expended as follows: capital improvements, $5,500,000; local park land acquisition, $950,000; regional park land acquisition, $2,495,500; and operating budget, $6,592,849.

"Operation Unity"

Many of the nation's schools devoted a portion of their auditorium and classroom exercises on Citizenship Day, September 17, to "Operation Unity," the project to unite all Americans in establishing The American Museum of Immigration at the foot of the Statue of Liberty.

The museum, which will complete the Statue of Liberty National Monument, will record for all time the contributions of immigration to our American heritage and will develop the essential theme of the unity of the American people despite the diversity of their origins.

On October 28, seventieth birthday of the Statue of Liberty, nationality, fraternal, farm, veterans, and civic groups will gather together for dinners and other festivities in honor of Miss Liberty and her museum, and to launch the national public appeal for $5,000,000 to make the museum a reality.

Groups or individuals who wish to participate in "Operation Unity" to establish the museum may send their contribution in any amount directly to: The American Museum of Immigration, Statue of Liberty, U. S. A.

Citations of merit will be sent to each group which participates and the names of all contributors will be deposited in the hall of records of the museum.

Fashions in Recreation

Twenty years have brought many changes in the recreation uniforms worn by city recreation workers in Louisville, Kentucky. Recreation instructor Margery Talbott (left) models an exact duplicate of a uniform of the thirties, while instructor Margery Staten (right) shows off the new solid color Bermuda shorts recently approved for wear by workers.

UNICEF Greeting Cards

The designs for this year's United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) holiday greeting cards were donated by three internationally-known artists—Americans Saul Steinberg and Joseph Low and Jamini Roy of India.

Saul Steinberg created the 1956 official United Nations greeting card, "Bridge To Peace," a highly imaginative concept of the world spanned by bridges, uniting all civilization and cultures.

Holiday mood around the world has been captured by Joseph Low in a series of five cards called "Festive Times in Many Lands." Each card portrays festival time in a different country—Italy, England, Bolivia, Thailand, and Egypt.

Jamini Roy has donated two original designs, examples of Indian folkpainting, with the self-descriptive titles, "Masquerade in India" and "Maiden on Horse."

The cards came in boxes of ten costing $1.00 per box and may be ordered by check or money order from the UNICEF Greeting Card Fund, United Nations, New York.

Mental Health Shangri-La

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is on the way to becoming the Shangri-La for professional people related in any way to the field of mental health.

A recent appropriation by the legislature assured the department of welfare enough funds to undertake a thorough overhauling and revamping of the state's entire mental health structure. Existing salary scales have been adjusted upward, and it is expected that a large share of the appropriated funds will be used to attract qualified personnel to fill the many vacancies in hospitals and mental institutions. All appointments will be made on the basis of qualifications alone, without regard to political affiliations or state residence.

IN MEMORIAM

CHARLES W. DAVIS, director of recreation and parks and physical education in Berkeley, California, since 1929. Mr. Davis held office in the California Recreation Society, AAHPER, and received numerous honors from these and many other organizations, including a medal from the National Recreation Association in 1940 for his service to recreation over a ten-year period.

MRS. JOHN D. JAMESON, National Recreation Association Board member, 1938-1956, in Tucson, Arizona. Mrs. Jameson had long been active in the field of education and recreation, and was particularly interested in the leisure-time needs of children. She was the daughter of the late Ella Strong Denison of Denver, a pioneer worker in the recreation field, who established the Henry Strong Denison recreation apprentice fellowships in memory of her son.

Time on

"MAN, THIS is the greatest!"

"Wait until I tell the rest of the fellows about this, they won't believe it!"

Two teen-age servicemen from the armored training center at Fort Knox, thirty-five miles out of Louisville, Kentucky, were sitting in one of the swank rooms at the Henry Watterson Hotel. They were beginning a week-end as the guests of Louisville merchants and civil organizations.

Over and over again they expressed amazement at their good fortune to be selected as "Kings for a Day"—a weekly prize given through the Louisville Servicemen's Center. For twenty-four hours they would eat at the finest restaurants, stay at one of the best hotels in a room complete with radio and television, and see their choice of movies.

Robert Ruvolo of Paterson, New Jersey, and Robert Winchester of New Orleans were the lucky winners on the week-end this spring when the Louisville Servicemen's Center was celebrating its fifteenth anniversary.

The hospitality these two men enjoyed is typical of the generous, open-hearted, friendly welcome Louisville has extended to servicemen since the first draftees began to arrive in the city almost sixteen years ago. It was in September, 1940, that Mayor Shultz called together a group of city officials and civic leaders and outlined the problem. Andrew Broaddus, a prominent businessman and president of the board of alderman, and Bill Moore, superintendent of recreation, were in the group. The mayor pointed out that thousands of draftees would be coming into an expanded Fort Knox, and they naturally would be in and around Louisville. What was the city going to do to show the army and the men that they were welcome in Louisville?

Quickly, the people of Louisville and their officials gave their answer. A mayor's committee, headed by Andrew Broaddus, tackled the problems of health, housing, and recreation. A vacant building, erected some years before as a home for the Knights of Columbus, was taken over and established as the Louisville Servicemen's Center.

The building included bowling alleys, snack bar, pool and gameroom, gymnasium, auditorium and theatre, dressing and locker rooms, and dormitory facilities for several hundred. Additional dormitory facilities were provided through a modernization plan completed by the Louisville Board of Trade and the Retail Merchants Association.

So successful was the program that Mr. Broaddus was invited to tell about it before a general session of the National Recreation Congress in Baltimore in September 1941. "I cannot emphasize too strongly," he told recreation officials, "just how wholeheartedly we were backed in this undertaking. I have been actively engaged in this work for twelve months, and I have yet to talk to a man, woman, or child in Louisville who is not willing and anxious and ready to do anything within his power to assist in the program we have set up."

What was the purpose of the servicemen's center? Mr. Broaddus said, "The main aim of our program is to introduce the serviceman into the normal life of the community."

During the war years, there were times when the center served 39,000 men during a twenty-six-hour period. At times as many as 3,500 men slept there in a single evening.

Refreshment tables and some of the 1,200 guests at the 15th birthday party of the Louisville Service Club, which is supported by the local Red Feather campaign.

From 1941 to 1946 Louisville leaders gave hours of volunteer service at the center every week. People like Luther Stein, a prominent businessman, Neil Dalton of the *Courier Journal;* Colgan Norman, insurance executive; and John R. Lindsay, director of finance for the city, were among those who helped to maintain the club's motto, "The Service Club never closes, and here the serviceman is always welcome."

Fifteen years after it first opened its doors, the Louisville Service Club is still helping to provide a bridge between the military and civilian community. The servicemen are younger, there are not quite so many stationed at Fort Knox, and there isn't the excitement of a hot war to keep civilian interest in the welfare of servicemen at a fever pitch. But Louisville leaders know that youth in the service have time on their hands and will use their leisure time more enjoyably and profitably if they know they are as welcome in Louisville as they are in their own "hometowns."

Lt. Colonel Edmund J. Padgett, Fort Knox Special Services Officer, believes that there is a greater need for the club now than ever before, and adds, "Fort Knox is tremendously indebted to the club for providing the men at Knox with such a wonderful reception into the community. Our men are assured of clean, wholesome fun; the club is indispensable as a headquarters for the men on week-ends."

Both L. E. Pfeifer, the director, and Mrs. Gilbert Vick, the senior hostess, attribute the success of the club to continued and consistent community support. The club was incorporated originally as a non-profit organization. Over the years its board of directors has included the most civic-minded people in Louisville. Membership on the board means not recognition, but public service. The present chairman of the board, Robert E. Hatton, and his wife are present at many of the club dances and other activities, serving refreshments and talking with the servicemen.

At the recent fifteenth birthday dance there was abundant

Their Hands

in Louisville

The civilian service club acts as a bridge between the military and local community life.

evidence of community cooperation. A beautiful cake was provided by the baker's association. Through the Louisville Restaurant Association, local restaurant owners provided stacks of sandwiches, gallons of potato chips, pickles, and ice cream and cakes. Not only did they prepare the food, but they also served.

People, such as Ernest Luvisi, owner of the famed Luvisi Italian Restaurant, were there to act as hosts. Volunteer entertainers provided a floor show. Hostesses under the direction of Mrs. Belva Wald danced with the servicemen, played Ping-pong and table games, listened to recordings and enjoyed the varied recreation activities available.

Churches, civic groups, veterans' organizations and women's clubs regularly give volunteer service. Each Sunday a different organization provides the refreshments for the Sunday afternoon social hour. For that part of the

Service club boosters, left to right: Mayor Andrew Broaddus, NRA's Dave DuBois, Senior Hostess Sue Anne Vick and Brigadier General Edwin F. Fitch.

club's fifteenth anniversary celebration held at Fort Knox, over a hundred cakes were baked by church groups.

Andrew Broaddus now is the mayor of Louisville. He recalls with pleasure his statement in 1942 when he said: "I have talked to these boys by the hour, I have listened to their 'gripes' and their praises, and in all this experience I think I can truthfully say that at no time have I heard a complaint from any man directly or indirectly concerning the service club which we are operating. Because of the appreciation expressed by these men for the service club, no work that I have ever done in public life has given me as much pleasure."

A further measure of the place of the service club in Louisville is the support given to it by the Community Chest. About forty per cent of the funds for the operation of the club come from that Red Feather Agency. The balance of the cost is met by income from rental charges on some parts of the building and income from the bowling concession. Both the city recreation department and the philharmonic orchestra pay for the use of space in the building. The only charges to servicemen are for dormitory space and soap and towels.

The service club program is an important bridge between civilian and military communities. There are other bridges, and there is an abundance of fine recreation activity in the civilian community. Servicemen and their families take part in the outstanding programs of the city park and recreation department, the Jefferson County recreation program, and the cultural activities of the library and the philharmonic orchestra.

A softball team from the WAC detachment at Fort Knox takes part in the Louisville Girls' League. Servicemen are entered in the golden gloves boxing program, and a team from Knox is entered in the city tennis league.

Tennis is a growing sport in Louisville where fifteen thousand youngsters are taught to play by Dale Lewis, tennis coach of the University of Indiana. Every youngster —from civilian or military family—can receive the finest in tennis instruction.

Residents of Jefferson County, the area around Louisville, have a fine recreation program operated by the Jefferson Recreation Commission. The activities are many and varied. One of the more spectacular events is a yearly trip —this year to Mexico City—for eighty of the outstanding participants in the county-wide youth program.

Fifteen years after the Louisville Service Club was organized it's still going strong. The servicemen are younger; there's no threat of imminent war; but Louisville knows that youth in the service have time on their hands and that the youngsters and the community will both be happier if the community welcomes servicemen into community recreation life. ■

Proof of any birthday party is in the eating of the cake! Mayor Broaddus cuts the anniversary cake with Preston Kunz of Louisville Restaurant Association looking on.

This complete story was also featured in the June 29 issue of the NRA *Defense Recreation Bulletin*—one of the Association's defense related services.

A New Pattern for Recreation

The First National Recreation Month Helps Tell Our Story

David J. DuBois

THE OBSERVANCE of National Recreation Month in hundreds of cities and towns across the country this past June helped tell the story of community recreation to hundreds of thousands. What's more, these people represent the opinion leaders who are key local boosters for the recreation movement.

Newspaper clippings, photographs, proclamations, letters, and bulletins tell some of the story. Local radio and TV programs, service club speeches, sermons, and the word-of-mouth publicity can't be illustrated, but it was there.

The total impact of National Recreation Month varied from community to community. Some places like Durham, North Carolina, and Albany, Georgia, went all out.

One recreation superintendent wrote: "I am proud to say that our city of 25,000 population spent over $500 for the promotion of recreation during National Recreation Month. In addition to the newspaper promotion, numerous television and radio programs were conducted by the recreation staff.. Park and pool programs were especially set up to emphasize the month of June. All in all, I think our city is finally realizing the value of recreation."

Governors' proclamations and mayors' proclamations helped to give status to local programs. Newspaper editorials frequently commented on the importance of recreation and the value of the local community recreation program. The Atchinson, Kansas, *Globe* said editorially: "This is National Recreation Month and Mayor A. C. Ferrell has signed a proclamation urging observance of it locally. . . .

"Atchinson folks, with shorter working hours and newfound leisure, are discovering the importance of wholesome recreation. Opportunities provided locally are abundant."

National Recreation Month was tied closely to two major events in the local communities. One was the opening of the playgrounds and other summer facilities and services; and the proclamation by the mayor and extensive radio, TV and newspaper publicity were used widely. The other important event was the recognition of community leaders and civic clubs and organizations who had made outstanding contributions to the local recreation movement. National Recreation Month offered unique opportunity to single out these citizens whose support of the recreation program deserved special honor.

Nominations for awards were made by the affiliate member agencies of the National Recreation Association. Attractively designed certificates of appreciation, suitable for framing, were hand-lettered for each of the individuals and clubs to be honored. Accompanying the certificate was a personal letter from Otto T. Mallery, chairman of the board of directors of the Association.

The actual presentation of the awards was a highlight of the month in many cities and towns. In Maine, former Governor Percival P. Baxter, who was cited for his gift of 193,254 acres of land for park purposes, received his award at a meeting of the Portland Kiwanis Club. In attendance were the mayor and other prominent local officials.

Cited in New Orleans for his contribution to the recreation movement, Lester J. Lautenschlaeger has been the guiding force for the New Orleans Department of Recreation. The award was made in a special ceremony in the office of Mayor deLesseps S. Morrison. Harold Van Arsdale, NRA district representative, participated also.

On the recommendation of the Washington State Recreation Society, Len Berryman, an engineer working for the U.S. Corps of Engineers, was cited for his leadership in developing a playfield in Bridgeport, a new community housing government employees and construction workers on the Chief Joseph Dam project. Presentation of the award was made as a part of the dedication of the dam on June 12. After a dedication address by Harold Stassen, speaking for President Eisenhower, the award was presented to Mr. Berryman by Mrs. Ruth E. Peeler, NRA board member from Washington.

Recognition of professional recreation officials was highlighted by some local agencies. In Durham, North Carolina, a "C. R. Wood Day" was the climax to a mammoth recreation month which featured a major parade, the award of NRA certificates, and many special events. C. R. Wood, for thirty years superintendent of recreation in Durham, was honored by his fellow citizens.

Governors and United States Senators were informed of the awards to be made to citizens in their states. Governors like Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey sent their congratulations to the individuals named. Senators like Margaret Chase Smith of Maine wrote letters of congratulations and entered a statement complimenting those cited in the *Congressional Record*.

National Recreation Month now gives recreation agencies and leaders a planned national event to which they can tie local publicity and promotion. National coordination of governors' proclamations, news releases, and local publicity materials all help to give impact to the observance. ■

MR. DUBOIS *is head of the NRA Public Information Service.*

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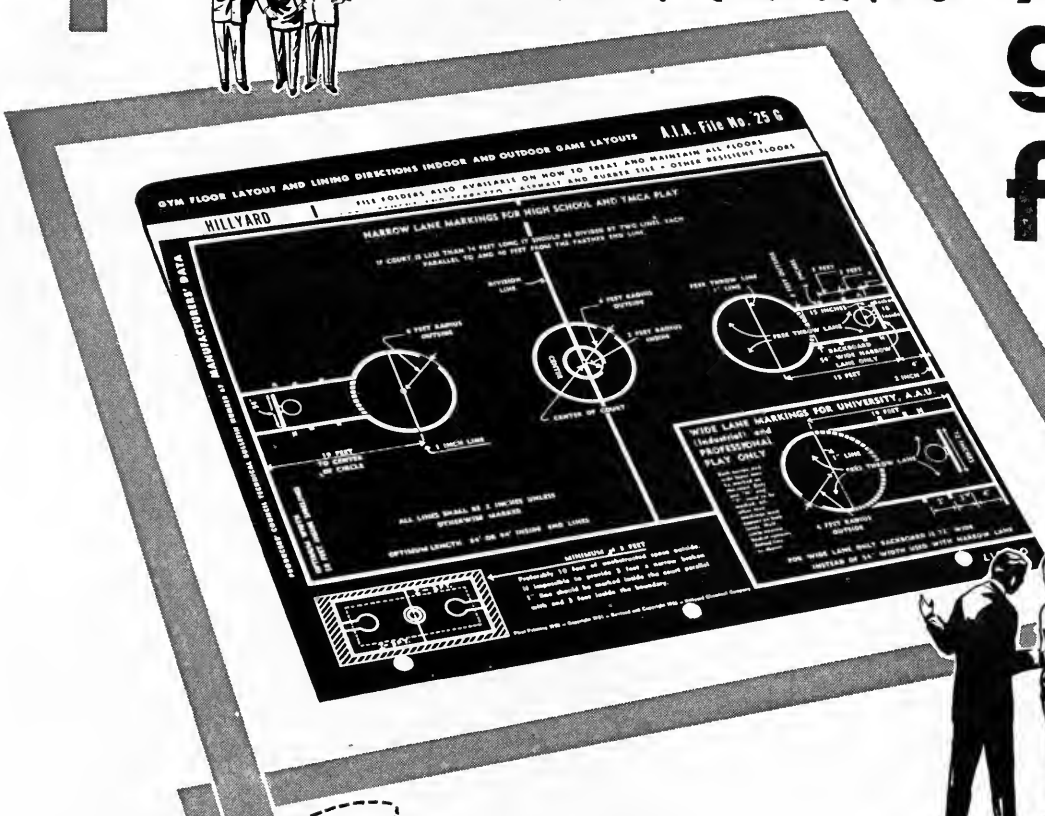
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National Recreation Mont

Civic leaders received National Recreation Association citations f their contributions to recreation. Lester J. Lautenschlaeger (lef is the "dollar-a-year" director of the New Orleans Department Recreation. Scott Temple (center), Downey, California, and h wife, Faith, helped to develop a park project during twelve years recreation service. Karl Koepplinger (right), Oak Park, Michiga businessman, made a recreation area available to local group

National Recreation Month was mailed by governors and mayors in proclamations and statements.

Recognition of recreation's ever growing importance and support for recreation was urged.

Wins the Nation

Another Downey citizen receiving an award, Mrs. Mignon Caughran (left), helped organize a local park and recreation district, is president of its board. Henry Doorly (center) set up a $50,000 trust fund for parks and playgrounds in Omaha, Nebraska, started by his newspaper, the *World-Herald*. Dr. Lambert O. Clark (right) pioneered for adequate public recreation in Lafayette, Louisiana, helped secure a community center and to pass two bond issues.

44 STATES PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL RECREATION MONTH

Alabama	Nebraska
Arizona	Nevada
Arkansas	New Hampshire
California	New Jersey
Colorado	New Mexico
Connecticut	New York
Delaware	North Carolina
Florida	Ohio
Georgia	Oklahoma
Illinois	Oregon
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Iowa	Rhode Island
Kansas	South Carolina
Kentucky	Tennessee
Louisiana	Texas
Maine	Utah
Maryland	Vermont
Massachusetts	Virginia
Michigan	Washington
Minnesota	West Virginia
Mississippi	Wisconsin
Missouri	Wyoming

Citizen Action for Recreation Honored

Right:
Mrs. Walter Taylor Marvin receives her citation from NRA's J. W. Faust for her long-term efforts, ever since 1917, to develop a year-round public recreation program in New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Len Berryman, U. S. Corps of Engineer receives citation from Mrs. Ruth Peele NRA board member, for organizing recreation area and association in th Chief Joseph Dam area, Washingto

Selectmen Proclaim Month Of June As Recreation Month
Leavenworth Publisher Honored for Park Gift
SENATOR PAYNE REPORTS
Governor Proclaims Special Observance
Hanford Mayor Is Honored For Recreation Role
S. D. Locke Named For National Honor
Honors Set For 12 City Leaders
Recreation Work To Be Recognized By National Body
Work of Five Reno Persons Wins Praise
Recreation Leaders Given National Citations

Nathan Mallison (center) presents NR certificates to (left to right) James Harrison, Harry Kicliter, Mrs. Marcu Chaney and Broward Poppell as well to civic clubs in Fort Pierce, Florid

Special Features for

Your Halloween Party

How to chill your guests with seasonal horrors. These ideas are adaptable to all groups — public recreation, clubs, churches, industries, and for home celebrations.*

The Party Theme

Effective decorations add immeasurably to the atmosphere of the Hallowe'en party and serve to set the stage for the entertainment to come. Many themes are appropriate and, by combining flameproofed crepe paper and cardboard with plenty of ingenuity and imagination, the party room may be transformed into a barn at harvest time, a gypsy caravan, a hobo jungle, a pirate den, a witch's cavern, or a flying saucer waiting for passengers from Mars, Venus, or outer space.

The traditional Halloween theme, with ghosts, witches and skeletons, will probably always be the favorite. When the guests are to be small children, the decorations for a traditional party should feature jack-o-lanterns, scarecrows, and black cats; at parties for teen-agers and adults, they may be the most fearsome that the host and hostess, or the decorating committee, can concoct. Twisted branches cut from black cardboard, with owls roosting on them, might adorn the walls; ghosts, goblins, witches and skeletons will lurk in corners; bats and spiders will hang above windows and doors; a spider web made of thread, stretched across the fireplace, with a great furry tarantula in the center, would add a charming touch to the decorative effect. The whole scene should be illuminated only by a dim and ghostly glow.

Greeting the Guests

The keynote for a really spooky party can be established by arranging the door through which the guests will enter in such a way that it swings open apparently unaided. This can be done by taping the latch in the open position with adhesive tape and attaching a rope to the knob on the inside. When the doorbell rings, the person attending the door pulls on the rope, the door swings open, and the attendant is concealed behind it.

Another startling effect can be achieved by having the guests enter a dimly lighted hall, where they are confronted by a ghost who towers above them and then suddenly shrinks to more normal size and extends a clammy hand (a rubber glove filled with ice or wet sand) for them to shake. The ghost is draped in white sheets and the change in size is effected by having him hold a padded broomstick with a sheet over it, this sheet covering the operator's head as well as the broomstick. When he raises the stick, he appears to be seven or eight feet tall; when the stick is lowered, the ghost suddenly grows shorter. After shaking hands with each guest, the ghost groans and points to the room where the party festivities are to be held.

If the arriving guests are to be reduced to a state of complete demoralization, they might be greeted by a headless ghost. This apparition is contrived by nailing two padded coat hangers (with the hook section removed) to a broomstick. A shirt is then arranged on the hangers, and a sheet with a round hole cut in the center is draped over shirt and hangers in such a way that the collar of the shirt protrudes through the hole. The edge of the hole and of the collar can be tastefully smeared with reddish-brown paint. The individual who is to impersonate the headless ghost holds the broomstick so that the hangers are just above his head and the sheet covers him; if he is tall it may be necessary to drape another sheet around his shoulders so that his feet will be hidden. This gory spectre is guaranteed to impress even the most confirmed skeptic!

The Chamber of Horrors

No Halloween party for youngsters eleven to fourteen would be complete without a "Chamber of Horrors" or "Tunnel of Terror." Younger children will enjoy a modified version of the horror chamber, but none of them should be urged to go through it if they seem to be unwilling or timid.

A cellar is the ideal location for the chamber if the party is held in a private home; in a school or recreation building, the gymnasium may be used for this purpose. Any large room with plenty of open space will do, provided it can be made pitch dark—the whole effect depends upon the total absence of light.

* From *Planning for Halloween*, prepared for the National Recreation Association by Muriel E. McGann. This publication is filled with Halloween suggestions for large or small groups, and for community-wide celebrations. Available for $.65.

The route is laid out by stringing a ope around the room, either waist-high r overhead, to which the victims will ling as they feel their way through the arkness. By doubling back and forth cross the available space, a surpris-ngly long trail can be laid in the aver-ge cellar. Adults with flashlights hould be stationed at strategic points long the path, to keep the victims mov-ng and to prevent "traffic jams." If the ashlights are covered with red or yel-ow tissue paper, they will give a soft low that will enable the guard to see vhat the difficulty is and to eliminate t without throwing so much light on he scene that the effect is spoiled. Of ourse, the flashlights will not be turned n unless it is absolutely necessary.

Safety should be a prime considera-ion when laying out the trail, and when t has been set up, several adults should go over it under the same conditions hat will prevail during the party. Any portion of the path that, in their opin-on, might be a real safety hazard hould be removed.

The horrors that the victim encoun-ers on his passage through the cham-er may be many and varied. Among he objects that might be suspended overhead: ice cubes in a mesh shop-ing bag, strips of tissue paper, lengths f wet yarn, pieces of fur, a wet blanket, nd a piece of raw liver. Along the side f the path are ghosts, skeletons, bats, kulls, spiders, and any imaginary nonsters the creatures of the chamber nay create—all painted with phosphor-escent paint or seen only in a dim and eerie light. Ordinary light bulbs can be hielded with varying thicknesses of olored paper to provide just the de-ired amount of illumination; but, for afety's sake, the shielding should be so rranged that the paper cannot come nto actual contact with the bulb. Where lenty of space is available, skeletons nay be seated on thrones or ensconced n coffins.

Underfoot are strewn tin cans, pil-ows, cornstalks, chains, and "squawk-ers" that produce a loud and discon-certing noise when stepped on.

If possible, the trail should lead into a tunnel through which the victims must crawl on hands and knees. Ghostly voices echoing through the tunnel (pro-duced by one of the guards moaning through a megaphone or length of gar-den hose) will add to the spookiness of this part of the journey.

Sound effects should not be neglect-ed. The blast of a horn or screech of a siren is doubly startling when it is heard in a comparatively confined space. The howl of a wolf, the roar of a lion or tiger, eerie cries, explosions, and many other appropriate noises can all be found on sound effect records. Local music shops may carry or have listings of sound effect records.

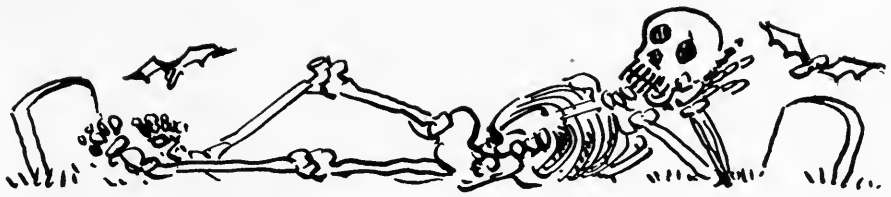
The noises should be intermittent rather than continuous. A sudden loud noise is much more disconcerting than a prolonged uproar, to which the ear eventually becomes accustomed. The same is true of lights; bright lights flashing suddenly are doubly effective because they make the ensuing darkness seem even blacker than before, but if the eye has time to adjust to them, the trail is revealed as merely a length of rope and a few props—and all the fun is spoiled.

The chamber of horrors may also ap-peal to (or perhaps "offend" would be a more accurate word) the sense of smell. A ghost may suddenly thrust an unpleasant-smelling substance under the nose of the victim. Large paper or cardboard flowers can be placed in bowls beside the path, with placards reading "Smell Me" attached to them. The center of each deceptively attrac-tive flower might be a clove of garlic, a small piece of one of the more odorous cheeses, or it might be coated with liver of sulphur. Don't overdo it—the object is to repel the guest momentarily, not to incapacitate him for the rest of the evening!

For the end of the trail, a witch stir-ring a seething caldron is an excellent effect. The witch may offer a long handled spoon containing unsweetened lemon juice or mild vinegar for the vic-tim to taste as he leaves the chamber.

The Death of Mr. X

When the guests are adults, or if the construction of a chamber of horrors is impractical, the party room may be darkened and a gruesome tale told of the death of Mr. X. To illustrate the ghastliness of his demise, the parts of the deceased are passed around as the story progresses. A damp rubber glove stuffed with sand is his hand, spools his vertebrae, peeled white grapes his eyes, macaroni his windpipe, a wet sponge his brain, and so on. The story should be prepared and memorized well in advance, so that the narrator can make it sufficiently horrifying to send a cold chill down the spine of every list-ener. Needless to say, this story should not be a part of the program when the guests are small children!



Bluebeard's Den

This pleasant retreat may be a part of the chamber of horrors or a separate feature set up in an alcove or small room. The surroundings should be as dismal and gloomy as possible. The principal feature of the den is a sheet with seven holes cut in it, through which are thrust the heads of seven girls. Each one's hair is drawn up on top of her head and tied with a rope, the other end of which is secured at some point overhead, so that the effect is that of seven severed heads hanging by the hair. The sheet may be daubed with reddish-brown paint where it comes in contact with the neck of each girl. The faces should be deathly pale —a dim green light will help to give this effect. Since it will be difficult for the murdered wives to look properly dead for any length of time, Bluebeard's den might be in complete darkness when the guests are first ushered into it. When they have all entered, the green light is turned on and the tableau can be seen for a few seconds, after which the light fades and the den is again in total dark-ness.

This feature should be presented early in the evening, so that Bluebeard's wives will be free to enjoy most of the party. ■

Help For The Homebound

Handicrafters volunteer visits Roger Williams to help him with work on a coloring project.

When they can't come to us—we go to them!

Ann Johnston

THOUSANDS of persons use the facilities and enjoy the programs of a recreation department, but what about those who can't come to us? If "recreation is for everybody," then how can the homebound get their share?

During emergencies, such as in the big polio epidemics of the past (forever past, we hope), recreation departments rose to the occasion in a most spectacular and heart-warming manner. Sometimes in everyday living, however, such concerns are "out-of-sight, out-of-mind." Perhaps this account of how the Norfolk, Virginia, Recreation Bureau accepted the challenge will spur other departments to explore the possibilities of bringing recreation to the homebound.

The phone rang in the Norfolk Recreation Bureau about two years ago and the caller requested someone visit the home of a paraplegic veteran to teach him crafts. With regret, it was necessary to explain that, owing to the rapid growth of the recreation program, the limited arts-and-crafts staff had difficulty in answering the demands in the centers and on the playground, without including visits to individuals in private homes. The recreation bureau staff then called several other sources to see if referral of this request could be made but was unable to locate an agency offering this service.

It could not be said that such requests occurred frequently; however, this was not the first time a call for recreation activities for homebound persons had been received. Usually the staff suggested some crafts or other forms of entertainment which could be pursued in the home; however, it was debatable whether the suggested projects were tried and carried to completion without the assistance of trained leadership to teach correct methods and to inspire.

From time to time conferences were requested and held with such groups as the volunteer representatives of the local muscular dystrophy organization. This group had established a clinic, and most medical needs were being met, but volunteers in periodic visits to the homes had seen the ever-present need for occupying victims' minds with some activity. Suggestions were again made and received with grateful appreciation; but later it was found that, because of the volunteers' limited knowledge of the craft field, these could only be carried out to a restricted degree.

It was a recognized fact that the Norfolk Recreation Bureau had an extensive, well-organized arts and crafts program under the supervision of Sue Rice. Fortunately, in this special field where frequent staff turnover is not unusual, Norfolk had had the services of this experienced crafts supervisor for a period of years, and the program at the recreation centers and playgrounds, for both children and adults, had become a solid and far-reaching part of the over-all recreation picture.

Why, then, since we had the know-how, was there not some way to get it to this group of individuals who could not attend public centers because of physical handicaps? A plan was tried, and though it is still small in comparison to what can be accomplished, after a two-year period it is growing constantly and requests, such as the one mentioned

MRS. JOHNSTON *is supervisor of playgrounds and centers in Norfolk, Va.*

Virginia Cherry, right, learns basket weaving aided by club member. Children eagerly look forward to visits.

Members enjoy craft period at bimonthly meeting and learn to assist the children with simple craft projects.

at the beginning of this article, often can be given practical assistance.

In the spring of 1954, the recreation bureau called together representatives of various medical agencies, and at the meeting the great need for this service was verified. In the fall of that year a course, entitled "Share a Craft," was offered. Through publicity by local newspapers and radio and television stations it was brought to the public's attention that Norfolk needed trained volunteers to visit homes of physically handicapped persons to teach crafts and bring them other forms of recreation. Under the direction of Sue Rice, specialists in basketry and leathercraft taught a six-week course. One of the specialists was a trained occupational therapist who, with her professional background, was qualified to give information on some of the psychological problems encountered in working with the physically handicapped.

The recreation bureau assumed all cost of instructors and supplies for the course, and the only requirement asked of the volunteers was that they give some time to training the physically handicapped upon completion of the course. Vernon Ridgwell, superintendent of the recreation bureau, stated that he felt the course had value not only in the hope for end results, but also because it would serve as a source of recreation to those taking it. A total of twenty-two persons registered for the course and eighteen finished.

These eighteen formed the core of the group now known as the Handicrafters Club. Much of the success of the organization has been owing to the able volunteer efforts of Mrs. Eleanor Ragan, who previously had done volunteer work with the muscular dystrophy organization. As president of the club for the past two years, she has given unlimited time to the project and, through her perseverance and brilliant personality, has inspired the interest of many.

Throughout the year the club meets bimonthly for business purposes, exchange of ideas, and further training. The recreation bureau furnished a room in the Ocean View Recreation Center as a meeting place and serves in an advisory capacity. Other training courses have been given this group by the recreation bureau in weaving, plaster-of-Paris figurine and plaque painting, shellcraft, and holiday and children's crafts. Members of the group who have a pet craft often teach it to fellow handcrafters as was done at the Christmas season with candle and corsage making.

Now that the existence of this volunteer group has become well known in the area, there are frequently more requests for help than can be answered immediately. At present there are twenty-six members working in the homes of thirty patients.

The group realizes its limitations and has, in some instances, had to turn down assistance to individuals who would require the attention of trained occupational therapists. The president of the club pays a preliminary visit to each person requesting the service and secures the approval of the patient's doctor before a volunteer is assigned.

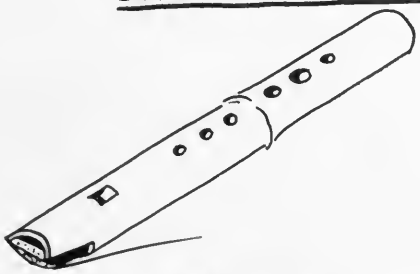
The work has broadened from teaching crafts to include reading, development of indoor gardens, playing quiet games, and just friendly conversational visits. For the handicapped, results have varied. There is a teen-age boy confined to a wheelchair who has turned leather craft into a money-making project with his wallets and belts in great demand; and there is a young child who looks forward to a weekly visit just for the fun of doing simple construction-paper craft.

Finances for supplies and tools for the work of the club are not a problem. Some patients are able to buy their own materials while others are purchased from volunteer donations by interested groups and individuals who recognize the value of the work being done. The Handicrafters Club also holds benefit card parties to raise money.

The spirit of this group of volunteers has steadfastly remained excellent, probably because of the purpose of the work involved. Visitors to a meeting of the Handicrafters Club quickly sense an atmosphere of sincere and lively interest as they listen to enthusiastic members discuss an activity they have shared with one less fortunate. ■

How To Do It! by Frank A. Staples

Shepherd's Pipe

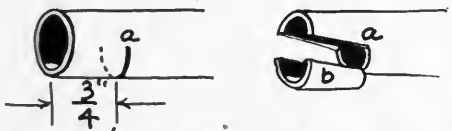


Tools and Materials

Bamboo 11" long and 1" diameter - $\frac{3}{16}$ inch drill - small round, square and flat files - coping saw - cork stopper.

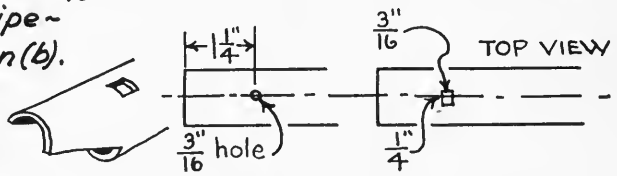
Method

1. Burn, drill or cut out partitions in the eleven inch piece of bamboo.
2. Make mouthpiece.
   A. Cut one-half way through bamboo $\frac{3}{4}$ inch from end.

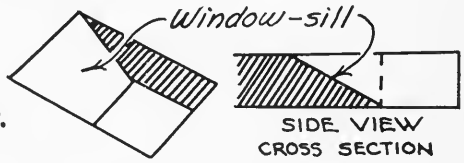


   B. Leave $\frac{1}{3}$ diameter at end of pipe - cut to point (a) to remove section (b).
3. Make cork piece.
   A. File flat area $\frac{5}{16}$ inch wide and cut cork stopper to fit mouthpiece.

4. Make window.
   A. Drill $\frac{3}{16}$" hole $1\frac{1}{4}$" from end of pipe.
   B. File rectangular hole $\frac{3}{16}$" x $\frac{1}{4}$".



5. Make window-sill.
   A. Slant back edge of window using file.



6. Make wind passage.
   A. File passage $\frac{1}{32}$" deep and $\frac{1}{4}$" wide inside pipe from edge of mouthpiece to window. (This passage is same width as window).
7. Drill six holes (see diagram A) and one hole on other side opposite hole one.

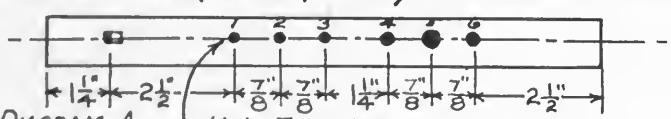


DIAGRAM A. Hole 7 is directly under hole 1.

8. Tune shepherd's pipe.
   Cover all seven holes with tape. Blow very gently through mouthpiece and adjust cork piece to get DO. Remove tape from hole 6 and file larger until you get RE. Continue hole after hole until you get the entire scale.

Move Your Archery Range Indoors

James A. Peterson

The story of how Emporia, Kansas, took advantage of a suggestion from two of its citizens and made it into a community activity enjoyed by more people than ever seemed possible.

Indoor archery range in Civic Auditorium, Emporia, Kansas. Target has fifteen bales of hay for backstop.

"WILL YOU help us set up an indoor archery range?" Two members of the Emporia Archery Club, Jesse Burch and Everett Grimes, approached the recreation commission early in the fall of 1954 and proposed this question. These archery enthusiasts suggested that if the city recreation commission would provide adequate space indoors, and furnish some financial assistance, their club would build and operate an indoor archery range.

Some of the initial questions raised at this first meeting were: Where is there space enough indoors to set up an archery range? How much would it cost to build an adequate backstop for the targets? Who would supervise the program? What safety regulations would be in force? These and many other questions had to be answered before a plan could be formulated and acted upon.

The basement of the civic auditorium was suggested as a possible site for the indoor range, and after consulting with the city manager it was decided to set up a temporary range there. Archery club members donated their services and erected two portable stands. The large stand, which supports three targets, holds thirty bales of hay; and the smaller, one-target stand holds fifteen bales of hay.

The bales for the backstop are supported by wooden racks, made of regular two-by-four pine wood, which have small rollers attached and can be moved if necessary. The hay has been treated with a special fire-resistant material* to safeguard the building and meet existing fire regulations.

The original targets were donated by the archery club from its outdoor range; so, with an outlay of approximately fifty dollars for lumber and hay, the receiving end of the indoor range was ready to go.

Archery club members agreed to open the range on a set schedule and to supervise the shooting at all times. One evening each week was set aside for instruction purposes. Classes for adults and youngsters ten years old and over were organized by the recreation commission. These classes were taught by volunteers from the club. Bows and arrows for these instructions were furnished by the recreation commission, from the summer day-camp supply.

The indoor range has a maximum shooting distance of forty-eight yards (144 feet), with shooting stations at twenty, thirty, and forty yards. As an added safety feature, the range area is roped off each evening. The supporting pillars in the basement area lend themselves well to roping off certain sections.

The archery club is quick to point out to all beginners the following rules of safety concerning their sport, and encourages all parents of children having archery equipment and sponsors of archery events to continually be aware of their importance:

1. Remember at all times that a bow and arrow is a deadly weapon and is as dangerous as a gun in the hands of an irresponsible person. "There is no such thing as a toy archery set."
2. Always keep equipment in good, safe condition. Never shoot a broken or splintered arrow.
3. Never release an arrow unless you can see where it will land. Never shoot over a hill or building and never shoot straight up.
4. Never aim an arrow at another person, nor permit anyone to hold an object to be shot.
5. Protect your sport by being careful at all times.

In addition to co-sponsoring archery lessons with the Emporia Recreation Commission, the archery club has set aside one night each week for recreational shooting for members only. Special events such as club and invitational tournaments are also conducted by the club.

This new range has provided many Emporians with the opportunity for active indoor recreation during winter months and has utilized a large segment of indoor space that is hardly ever used.

If you have archery enthusiasts in your community, why not give them the opportunity to move indoors? ■

* Mix nine ounces borax and four ounces boric acid in one gallon of water; spray on two coats.

MR. PETERSON *is superintendent of recreation in Emporia, Kansas.*

Park development in early stages: digging trenches for underground pipes.

Plannin and Buildir

Illustrating a procedure for getting a much needed job done in the provision of adequate open space for recreation.

THE CHICAGO Park District is helping to build a bigger and better Chicago. Through its Ten-Year Park Development Plan, at least forty-three new and expanded parks, many new fieldhouses, children's playgrounds, and swimming pools, among other facilities, are being provided. To date over five-hundred acres of space have been added under this program. The plan is the result of many years' study by the engineering and recreation staffs of the park district, in cooperation with the Chicago Plan Commission and other city agencies such as the board of education, the Chicago Land Clearance Commission, and the Chicago Housing Authority. The objective has been to meet the needs of Chicagoans for more recreation facilities.

A combination of factors had brought about a pressing need for new and improved parks and facilities. Some of these factors were the increased population, the depreciation of many existing recreation facilities, the park district inheritance from superseded districts of inadequate park service coverage, and the contemporary philosophy and broadened use of recreation as a vital element of life. The park and recreation expansion program was conceived to help correct these deficiencies and to meet the needs.

In 1945 the voters of Chicago approved general plan proposals authorizing $12,000,000 worth of bonds to be issued for the rehabilitation of existing parks and the development of new or expanded parks. Another $6,000,000 in bonds was voted in 1952 for similar purposes.

An initial step was the selection of locations for new parks, and to accomplish this task a planning project was created in the park district. This staff then cooperated with a staff assigned to park planning by the Chicago Plan Commission. The function of these groups was to devise a process of land selection and acquisition. The plan commission staff more specifically outlined the general land-use pattern for each community, while the park agency personnel concentrated on actual site boundaries and acquisition data. These staffs were composed of city planners, engineers, designers, draftsmen, sociologists, statisticians, recreation analysts, and clerical workers. They made exhaustive studies of land use, population densities and trends, existing recreation facilities, and other social and physical data of each of the many communities of the city. Census data, special sociological data, park attendance records, aerial photographs, zoning regulations, and field-trip checks were some of the sources used for the studies.

The information was digested and presented in statistical and graphic form through charts and maps with overlays. Evaluation of this data in terms of standards and objectives was basic to the determination of areas and degrees of need for recreation space. Accessibility, influence distance, and size in relation to population were some of the standards considered. Community parks are being distributed so people need not travel any more than three-quarters of a mile to reach them, and the size generally provides one acre for every one thousand persons to be in the influence area. The space adequacy study refined by field, cost, and other checks formed the basis for the plan recommendations.

All recommendations from these studies and reports take recognition of pertinent suggestions by members of the affected organizational units of the park district. The studies and plan were then supplied to an advisory citizens' committee appointed by the park commissioners.

This committee has been made up of prominent citizens who are familiar with real estate values, trends, and municipal development generally. Upon analysis of the studies, and after making field trips to the neighborhood under consideration, the advisory committee recommended to the park commissioners its choice of sites for new parks. When possible, the sites have been chosen near elementary and high schools. It is here that cooperation with the school board is emphasized. As a part of the general plan, a park-school plan has been implemented by using old and newly-constructed schools as recreation centers. The campus area is a public park. Such an arrangement offers advantages to both school and park agencies, and to the citizenry.

The park commissioners review the recommendations of the advisory committee, and, if they approve a certain new site, pass an ordinance designating the exact boundaries. Site acquisition then proceeds on the basis of direct purchase or condemnation, the latter based on the power of eminent domain vested in the district. Any settlement

MR. ECKERSBERG *is director of conservation plans of the Community Conservation Board of Chicago, Illinois.*

cquiring, hicago Parks

Alfred K. Eckersberg

Grading operations to develop a lake-front park for community recreation.

reached through these practices is resubmitted to the citizens' committee, whose real estate subcommittee approves or disapproves the negotiations. If approved, they recommend such settlement to the park commissioners; and, if they in turn approve, the special counsel then takes the necessary steps for the proper adjudication of the settlement in court. The over-all procedure has promoted fairness to all concerned and has extended the return from each dollar invested.

Once Chicago Park District ownership of a site is established, a design is drawn to indicate the layout of the park and facilities. During successive revisions the design incorporates suggestions and recommendations made by consulted staff members of the recreation division on program use of facilities, the office of the chief engineer and the design and contract section on engineering aspects, the electrical section on illumination and electrical power, the landscape sections on planting design and related problems, the architectural section on building design and layout, the repair section on construction and installations, the building and facilities operating section on maintenance, the police division on patrolling, and the traffic section on parking and transportation features. The planning project coordinates these activities and provides the basic studies.

In general, most of these parks are to be community-type parks ultimately containing fieldhouses, athletic fields, children's playgrounds, multiple-use areas, tennis courts, horseshoe courts, and "quiet" or picnic areas. Some, in addition to these facilities, will have wading and swimming pools. The fieldhouses will contain auditoriums, gymnasiums, clubrooms, craftrooms, and offices. Development of these parks and facilities proceeds on the basis of a priority of needs in various communities in which the sites are located throughout the city. Those communities wherein the population is numerically high or growing so, while recreation services are largely absent, have a greater priority than those where such conditions are less evident.

Throughout the steps of planning, acquiring, and developing parks, consideration is consistently given the relative merits of providing the theoretically most desirable facility in relation to the estimated costs of acquisition and development for that unit and for possible alternatives. Additionally, acquisitions of acreage in sparsely settled communities at low cost in anticipation of future need are necessarily balanced against providing costly facilities in highly populated areas lacking adequate service now.

Once acreage is obtained in both types of areas, development priority favors the highly populated sections. The total funds available thus imposes a framework of limitations over the entire process.

Programs for redevelopment, conservation, and urban renewal of the city have been recognized in the park planning. In cooperation with the Chicago Housing Authority, parks have been designed into projects to serve both their residents and those from adjoining neighborhoods. Within some projects, the area owned by the park district is closely integrated to designed open space in the housing project, creating a larger park area than would usually be obtained by the park agency itself. Similar coordination is being achieved with the redevelopment agency (Land Clearance Commission) that uses public funds to acquire and clear blighted property for resale to private developers. Urban renewal-conservation projects being prepared by the conservation board also are now being studied to provide for the inclusion of park acreage. Park district participation in these renewal programs accrues many benefits. Park recreation space is increased, renewal programs are furthered, and development is accomplished much more efficiently. While, in the renewal projects, the park district must obtain property ownership through purchase, it generally is attained with a minimum of cost and bother with individual parcel acquisition, structure demolition, and family relocation. Usually the redevelopment agency performs such acts and then sells the land in one piece and for a nominal lump sum to the recreation agency.

In each of these cases park acreage is being supplied as an important contemporary land use and service area. Whereas park space is often woefully deficient in most of the deteriorated areas before their redevelopment, they are now being provided with this necessary facility. In the conservation areas as well, the lack of adequate open recreation space is considered a contribution of their lessening attractiveness for residential purposes. The provision of parks here is likewise considered a requirement for promoting an upgrading and a consequent greater stability of the community. ■

This indicates how schools and city authorities can work together cooperatively in acquiring and developing recreation areas. It could well act as a pattern for other communities.

THE FOLLOWING statement of policy shall govern the actions of the common council and the board of school directors in the execution of their plan of cooperation for the joint planning and separate use of combined properties in the financing, purchasing, construction, reconstruction and maintenance of neighborhood playgrounds and playfields in the city of Milwaukee.

Location of Neighborhood Playgrounds

1. So far as possible, playgrounds should be a part of or adjoining the grounds of elementary schools or located in neighborhood parks. When this is not possible, there is a less desirable alternative—the construction of a playground segregated from a school or park.

2. Neighborhood playgrounds should, whenever possible, extend to street or at least to alley lines and not abut private property.

Financing and Purchasing

1. Provisions should be made for the purchase and improvement of neighborhood playgrounds and playfields through the city of Milwaukee's capital improvement program and funds. The commissioner of public works or his representative shall, after consultation and agreement with the representative of the board of school directors submit annually to the capital improvements committee a recommended program based as far as possible upon the recommendations contained in the most recent Ten-Year Playground Sites Survey and Program.

2. The common council of the city of Milwaukee, whenever it contemplates the purchase of property for new neighborhood playgrounds or playfields not already approved in the most recent Ten-Year Playground Sites Survey and Program, shall notify, consult with, and obtain the approval of the board of school directors before the purchase is made if the board of school directors is to assume the maintenance and operation costs.

3. The board of school directors, whenever it contemplates the purchase of property for new play areas not already approved in the most recent Ten-Year Playground Sites Survey and Program, or in the most recent Five-Year School Building and Future Sites Program, shall take into consideration the cost of playground construction because of terrain, drainage, and accessibility in order that future costs to be borne by the city shall be kept to a minimum.

4. Purchase of land needed for future neighborhood playgrounds or playfields should, when possible, be made before private or public buildings are erected thereon or any real estate development is started, even though the area is not to be developed immediately.

Construction and Reconstruction

1. Construction and reconstruction and the erection of buildings on all neighborhood playgrounds and playfields used in connection with public recreation, as distinguished from areas used in connection with the education program, shall be under the control of the commissioner of public works; work to be done according to plans and specifications submitted by him and such representative of the board of school directors as shall be designated by it, subject to the approval of the common council.

2. The board of school directors shall include the surfacing and development of areas and facilities adjacent to new school buildings to be used in connection with the education program (for recess activities) as part of the new school building project cost.

3. Reconstruction means changes in layout or grade necessitating and involving a complete restudy of the grounds and facilities.

4. The common council shall supply funds for neighborhood playgrounds and playfield reconstruction. The plans for reconstruction shall be made by the department of public works in cooperation with the board of school directors as for a new neighborhood playground or playfield, and such reconstruction plans shall be submitted to the common council for approval.

5. No major change in layout of a recreation area shall be made by the common council or board of school directors, except upon mutual agreement.

6. Salvageable material and equipment resulting from such reconstruction shall revert to the department which originally supplied it.

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Maintenance

1. After neighborhood playgrounds and playfields are completed and equipped according to the plans and specifications, the same shall be under the supervision, both as to maintenance and play organization, of the department of municipal recreation of the board of school directors.

2. Maintenance means resurfacing of grounds, replacement of lighting, equipment, minor changes in dimensions or grades, minor remodeling, and general repairs.

3. The board of school directors shall provide in its extension fund budget funds to maintain neighborhood playgrounds and playfields transferred to it in a reasonable manner to prevent deterioration which might require major reconstruction or rehabilitation.

Cooperative Development

1. Where the board of school directors has purchased a school site sufficiently large to provide for a school and a neighborhood playground or playfield, the common council will provide for the development of the neighborhood play area portion of such site in the capital improvement program.

2. In such development, a representative of the department of public works shall be invited to participate from the very start in the planning of the play area portion of the site in order that there will be maximum coordination of playground and building functions.

3. Plans for such neighborhood playgrounds and playfields to be constructed with funds supplied by the common council shall be submitted to the council for approval.

Partially Completed Grounds

1. Because of the length of time required to complete the development of the larger playgrounds or playfields and the pressing need for the use of the facilities, the board of school directors will accept for operation and maintenance the usable improved portions and facilities prior to completion of the entire project.

2. The common council shall do everything within reason to complete the construction as soon as possible of partially completed neighborhood playgrounds or playfields according to the plans approved by the common council and the board of school directors, so that they may be fully and finally accepted by the board of school directors.

Abandonment

1. When it is deemed advisable to abandon any playground or playfield, the initiative may come from either the common council or the board of school directors, but such abandonment shall be only by mutual consent.

2. Upon abandonment, the control of the land shall revert to the entity which acquired it; salvageable equipment and accessories shall become the property of the agency which purchased them.

The following "Statement of Policy" was adopted May 3, 1955:

The board of school directors shall surface an area of one hundred square feet per child, on the basis that each grade-school room in the building has an enrollment of thirty-five children; that an area of fifty square feet shall be surfaced for each child in the kindergarten; that each kindergarten has an average enrollment of thirty children. ■

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√ What cities in your NRA District operate swimming pools under recreation and/or park department control?

√ What kinds of recreation activities were widely provided in last year's programs?

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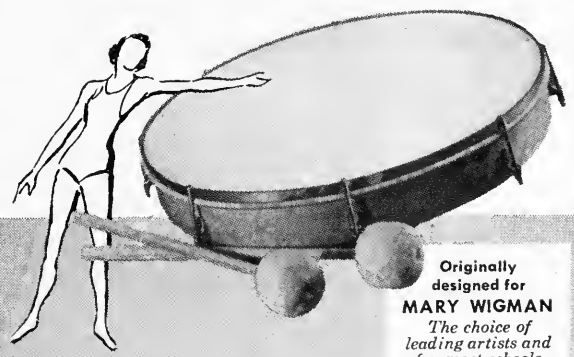

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Should Park and Recreation Departments Merge?

Samuel Gerson

IN CONSIDERING a merger of departments or social agencies, it is of the utmost importance to define and clarify the reasons for the merger and the aims to be achieved. In this article an effort will be made to relate the experience of Santa Barbara, California, with a view of illustrating the point made above.

Officials and citizens charged with the responsibility of making a decision regarding a proposed merger will need first to consider the nature of their community. Santa Barbara is a city of approximately fifty thousand people, beautifully located on a coastal plain between the Pacific Ocean and the mountains. Its proximity to resources for yachting, swimming, fishing, hiking, picnicking, and pleasure driving gives it a natural interest in recreation of all kinds, and a strong determination to preserve and enhance its beauty. Its fine year-round climate makes outdoor living, sports, and fun an important part of every resident's life. It is in part a normal business community and in part a resort and the retirement home of older newcomers from all parts of the world. In common with the national statistical trend, indeed in even greater degree, it has more children and more old people than those in middle life, and this population trend is accelerating.

In 1951 and in 1953 different committees, appointed by the mayor of Santa Barbara to study the recreation needs of the city, among their many suggestions recommended a merger between the park and recreation departments of the city. No action took place on this recommendation until the reports were referred by the city council to the city recreation commission and the park commission late in 1953 for study.

The commissions, in turn, assigned this task to a small sub-committee. The sub-committee, after several meetings in 1954, came up with many suggestions and among them had this to say about the merger:

"The relations between the two commissions are good. The executives of the two departments work closely together and clear their thinking and planning. The interests of the two commissions are closely linked. There is doubt whether any financial saving would be accomplished through a merger.

"To merge the two commissions would require a chairman who has a good understanding of both functions and an administrator who is familiar and experienced in both fields. Such a man is hard to find and is expensive. The present cordial working relations between the two commissions and departments would suffer and, with it, the

MR. GERSON *is a member of the Santa Barbara City Recreation Commission.*

Merry-go-round in popular Oak Park, Santa Barbara, together with wading pool, swings, horseshoe pits, outdoor dance floor, puppet theatre, barbecue facilities, is maintained by the park department with programs conducted by recreation department.

program. This would be followed by community reaction. The committee is definitely against a merger at this time."

The recreation commission approved this report and sent it on to the city council. The council, after a good deal of study, referred the report back to the recreation and the park commissions for further study. This was in April 1954. The reasons given were:

1. Existing trend in the state and country toward merging of park and recreation departments in the interest of economy and efficiency.

2. The best time for a merger is now, particularly since the relations between the two departments and commissions are so harmonious.

3. A joint study at this time would perform a lasting service to Santa Barbara.

4. The city is facing severe financial problems.

5. The studies made in 1951 and 1953 recommended a merger of the two departments.

6. It might improve the efficiency of the city government.

In response to the above, sub-committees were appointed by both commissions to study the council request. The sub-committees met separately at first and finally together. It was jointly decided to visit, at their own expense, certain selected cities in California with populations ranging from 17,000 to that of 435,000; cities with separate park and recreation departments; cities with merged departments; cities in the process of merging. Each member of the committee was assigned a different city with the purpose of discussing mergers with members of commissions, city managers or mayors, and directors of departments in order to determine whether savings in expenditures, reductions of staff, and a more efficient program would result from a merger.

The joint committee found that cities vary and what's good for one city is not necessarily good for another city. There is no one organization pattern through which every city in California can effectively provide for the leisure of its people. Experiments with various plans are being carried on but have not been in effect long enough to determine whether they will work or not. All cities have felt the impact of increased population and the need of improved and efficient recreation facilities and operations. The entire development of public recreation is still new.

The joint committee saw merged departments, separate departments, and departments in the process of study. In some of the merged cities, staff conflicts were sensed. No evidence was obtained indicating savings or staff elimination resulting from merger. None of the experiments being carried on in mergers have progressed far enough to indicate that a more efficient job was being done as a result of the merger. In view of the above, the committee, after discussing their experiences jointly, came up with these recommendations:

1. That the present departments be continued as they are without change.

2. That the two departments and commissions continue their joint meetings for the purpose of clearing problems and programs as they have been doing.

3. That some of the activities now conducted by the park department be transferred to the recreation department, where they belong.

These recommendations were approved by both commissions and were referred to the city council. No further word was received from the city council, except for appreciation for the job done. This was followed by an editorial in the local paper entitled "Merger of City Park and Recreation Commission Not in the Public Interest."

Thus the question of "Merger—For What?" was answered for the present at least. As time goes by, situations might change, thus precipitating the question of a merger once again. When that time comes, the questions will have to be reviewed again and examined in the light of the new situation. In planning, nothing is static. It may be that under certain situations and certain changes a merger between the two departments may be desirable and may yet become a reality. ■

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NOTES *for the Administrator*

Recreation Area Encroachment

Recreation and park areas continue to provide promising sites for facilities designed to serve other uses, and constant vigilance must be maintained to prevent diversion of such lands to non-recreation use.

The Cook County Forest Preserve Board in Illinois, which has consistently and successfully maintained its land against encroachment, has vigorously opposed a plan to locate an expressway through one of its preserves. It has also rejected a suggestion by a committee of the University of Illinois proposing a section of one of the forest preserves as its first choice for a four-year state university in the Chicago area.

In Berkeley, California, on the other hand, the city council voted Fremontia Park as a firehouse site. In commenting on this action, *Planning and Civic Comment* states:

"Has Berkeley so much park area that it can afford to sacrifice even a small park for a building site? Was any compensation awarded to the park department for purchase of other park land? With our rapidly growing population and our increased needs for parks, parkways and playgrounds, it would seem that our park systems are being chipped away to meet demands for traffic, garages, building sites, and other uses unrelated to parks. In another generation, when our park needs become desperate, it will be hard to find open spaces for parks."

Recreation by Annexation

Merced, California, requires as one of the conditions of annexation that the owner or owners of the territory to be annexed pay $100 per gross acre for parks and recreation facilities along with $550 additional per gross acre for other facilities and services.

The city has no specific provision calling for the setting aside of lands for parks or recreation facilities either for subdivisions within the city or annexed to the city.

If a subdivider so desired, he could set aside a certain lot or group of lots for such purposes and have this satisfy the $100 per acre parks and recreation fee. This would have to be approved by the planning commission and city council and deeded to the city.

Extension of Water Rights

The Michigan Inter-Agency Council for Recreation reports an important court decision establishing the right of people to boat and fish on Lake Ann, Presque Isle County. Previous court decisions had established the right of the public to use all navigable waters, but this is the first case in which a relatively small stream was involved.

Use of Facilities by Non-Residents

Rapidly improved means of transportation, together with the failure of recreation facilities to keep pace with the increasing population, have presented many park and recreation authorities with the problem of controlling the use of their facilities by non-residents. The two cases cited here illustrate the fact that the power of authorities to deal with this problem varies from state to state.

Early in 1955 the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, New York, directed that only Westchester residents be admitted to Saxon Woods Golf Course in Scarsdale. This course is located in a county park and has been widely used by residents of nearby New York City. Non-residents of the county had not been barred previously because it was believed that the county had no legal right to exclude them. However, two recent court decisions in the state gave the county authorities reason to believe that they could deny to persons living outside the county the use of park facilities financed from county funds.

Park district authorities in Illinois, on the other hand, apparently do not have authority to limit the use of their facilities by non-residents, according to a legal opinion by Robert A. Stuart, consultant of the Illinois Association of Park Districts, appearing in the May-June 1955 issue of *Illinois Parks*. His opinion reads:

"Most certainly it seems equitable and just that the resident taxpayer whose funds make possible the maintenance of the park facilities within his district, should have a priority or preferential use of such facilities. However, the Illinois courts have repeatedly held that facilities maintained by park districts are for the equal benefit of all of the people of the state and the courts have further held that park districts cannot operate facilities or permit them to be operated in such a manner as to grant a preferential use to any one person or group of persons. It seems clear, therefore, that under the decisions a park district may not exclude non-residents of the district who are residents of the State of Illinois from the use of the facilities maintained within the district itself.

"Under the police powers granted to the district for the orderly maintenance of its park facilities and the co-ordination of its recreational programs, however, the park district does have authority to designate areas and schedule events from time to time. In exercising these police powers, therefore, the district does have a measure of control over the use of the facilities despite the fact that the courts would undoubtedly hold that these powers may not be exercised so as to discriminate against any resident of the State of Illinois.

"It has been suggested that signs might be placed within the park stating that the park is maintained through the taxation of the people resident of the district and that they, therefore, have priority in all of its uses. In view of the decisions, it would be my opinion that such a sign or notice might be construed to be in derogation of a public user." ■

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PERSONNEL

New National Internship Program

W. C. Sutherland

For several years the National Recreation Association conducted an internship program. A small fund made available to the Association just prior to World War II was used to pay a very modest stipend to a few interns each year. The depletion of this resource and interruption by the war resulted in termination of this program.

The possibility of reviving it following the war was explored but funds were not forthcoming. Although the temptation to despair was great, efforts were continued to find a way to resume what had been a highly gratifying and successful experience.

As is so often the case, the greatest source of help had been overlooked—the recreation executives and agencies themselves. Personal discussion with a number of these executives encouraged the Association to believe that there were enough American cities with sufficient funds and concern to support such a program. Dr. Paul F. Douglass, chairman of the NRA's National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement of Recreation Personnel, was especially intrigued with the unique idea of anchoring the financing in the local departments themselves. If this could be accomplished, it would assure a permanent nationwide internship program not dependent upon funds from foundations and other outside sources here today and gone tomorrow.

The plan was discussed last year at the annual meeting of the National Advisory Committee held in conjunction with the National Recreation Congress in Denver. At this meeting, Dr. Douglass appointed a committee to study the problem and draft criteria to guide the program and serve as a basis of operation. The committee was composed of Chairman Sal Prezioso, superintendent of recreation, Westchester County, New York; Don B. Dyer, assistant superintendent of schools, in charge of recreation and adult education, Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Dr. Howard Danford, director of physical education, Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida; Robert P. Hunter, director, Department of Parks and Recreation, Roanoke, Virginia; and Thomas W. Lantz, superintendent of public recreation, Tacoma, Washington.

The committee completed its assignment promptly with recommendations for action. It strongly recommended that, for the first year, the interns should be limited to a small, highly selected group of about six. Also, it was felt that locations for training should be distributed on a wide geographic basis. A few cities were selected on the basis of interest, ability to pay the intern, and readiness to establish a good training situation with provision for adequate supervision.

The enthusiastic response from the operating agencies is revealed in part by the following comments:

"The city manager concurs with me that this program is not only desirable, but one that would be most beneficial to the city. I heartily endorse it, and will continue to work for its introduction and ultimate acceptance as a normal part of the training period."—R. P. Hunter, *Director of Parks and Recreation, Roanoke, Virginia.*

* * * *

"The committee should be commended for its thorough and creative thinking. Basically, the plan is excellent."—A. C. Kerby, Jr., *Recreation Supervisor, Callaway Mills Company, La Grange, Georgia.*

* * * *

"I think this is a fine step forward. I shall watch its growth and development with much interest."—Henry J. McFarland, Jr., *Director, New York State Department of Civil Service, Albany, New York.*

* * * *

"We are most enthusiastic—in fact, we would be willing to make our program meet whatever you feel would implement this internship program on a sound basis." — Dorothea M. Lensch, *Director of Recreation, Portland, Oregon.*

* * * *

"In regard to the proposed internships, I am certainly impressed and very, very pleased, of course. It sounds like a splendid proposition."—Ellen E. Harvey, *Recreation Coordinator, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland.*

* * * *

In setting up the program, the planners were working on the theory that "executives are not improvised and that each field and generation must develop its own." Also, they were aware that, according to research, training should be as similar as possible to reality. The internship program has a variety of favorable factors for strengthening the recreation profession at its base, in the quality of leadership by:

- Bridging the gap between education and experience through a carefully designed and cooperative work study plan.
- Satisfying the desire of students to have a definite period of experience after graduation in a well-organized department, under close supervision of highly successful and experienced supervisors and administrators.
- Opening up new permanent staff positions for well-trained students.

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

• Keeping young people interested in further professional preparation.

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Its purpose is to provide intensive postgraduate education in recreation leadership and administration through a cooperative program of work and study, pooling resources of the National Recreation Association, community recreation agencies, the recreation profession, colleges and universities.

This plan calls for the selection of a group of outstanding graduates each year in a coordinated work-study program.

Interns are placed in selected communities under a program coordinated by the National Recreation Association and under its general supervision. Each intern receives special training under the direction of the agency executive and his supervisors. This involves rotated tasks and on-the-job experience in all phases of administration and supervision of recreation. A continuing study program with directed reading is part of the year's work.

Upon satisfactory completion of the training period a special certificate of achievement will be awarded the intern, to become part of his professional credentials. Also, he will be given special assistance in placement in the type of position, department, or specialization of his choice.

The National Recreation Association, as the national service agency, will be responsible for recruiting, preliminary screening, and placement of interns with the agencies. Appropriate recreation agencies for placement of individual interns will be selected. Progress reports will be received, analyzed, and evaluated.

The college will nominate outstanding graduate students and graduating seniors for internships, and will make available all necessary information regarding nominees. If academic credit is involved, each school will define its provision for credits, the payment of fees, supervision, and the relationships between participating parties.

The recreation agency will be responsible for providing the work schedule and day-to-day supervision of the student. There will be, as far as it is consistent with the agency's work, rotated assignments in all of the department's activities. The executive or his delegated representative will meet periodically with the intern to discuss and evaluate his experiences and growth. The department will provide a stipend or salary not less than the amount for its beginning full-time year-round workers. Reports, oral or written, will be made to the National Recreation Association as required, but not less than four times during the internship.

Departments wishing to participate in the internship program will submit information about their facilities, leadership and program to the Association. Also, each will prepare and submit a job specification, listing the major functions the intern is expected to perform, together with the amount and type of supervision which may be expected.

The recreation student will submit application after he has been nominated by the director of the college recreation curriculum. The application will be made on the Association's standard personnel form which will become a part of the student's professional record. Interns will be expected to complete the training period and remain in the recreation profession for at least three years. It is understood that the program will be discontinued if his work or behavior falls below standards acceptable to the local department or the National Recreation Association.

As this goes to press, five appointments have been made involving the recreation and park departments in Philadelphia, Portland, and Milwaukee, and in state mental hospitals in Indiana. Others are pending in the recreation departments in Dayton, Ohio, and in Oakland, Los Angeles County, and the State Mental Hygiene System, California.

Intern Appointments

James McChesney, a resident of Marion, Kentucky, began his internship in the recreation department in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on September 1. He holds an MS in recreation from Indiana University and has completed his work for the directorate degree. *Lois Ann Smith* of Clairton, Pennsylvania, a June recreation graduate from Pennsylvania State University, began her internship in hospital recreation at the Evansville, Indiana, state hospital on August 1. Another Pennsylvania State June graduate, *Shirley Lorraine Hartay* of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has also started her internship program in the Indiana Department of Mental Health. She is working at the state hospital in Madison. *Charles Hartsoe* of Philadelphia, a Springfield College recreation graduate, who received his MA in recreation from Illinois University in June, began his internship in the Philadelphia Recreation Department in June. *Barry D. Mangum,* who received his MS in recreation from Illinois University in August, begins his interning in the recreation department at Portland, Oregon, on October 1.

* * * *

Seniors and graduate students in recreation can obtain details about the National Internship Program from the NRA Recreation Personnel Service or from the director of the recreation major curriculum at their school. ■

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On the Campus

Alfred B. Jensen

More Summer Jobs for Students

More recreation positions than ever before were open to students during the summer of 1956. They had their choice of bigger and better opportunities to obtain paid experience that would add to their professional qualifications.

The summer-placement bulletin board of the recreation and youth leadership department at Springfield College, Massachusetts, at one time carried listings for positions in twelve different states and Canada, with opportunities to work in at least ten different kinds of recreation leadership situations. Similar opportunities were offered at many other colleges.

This is only one of many healthy signs pointing to an expanding and improving profession. Recreation students as well as professional recreation leaders are in increasing demand.

Wisconsin Women's Rifle Club

The University of Wisconsin Women's Rifle Club, formed in the spring of 1956, now has more than thirty members. The club grew out of a riflery program in the recreation laboratory sponsored for recreation majors and minors by the school of education. It uses the staff and facilities of the Student Union.

The president of the new club is Sharon Blackadder, a recreation minor. Jay Shivers, club advisor, reports the club is applying for affiliation with the National Rifle Association.

MIT Scholarship Fund

Richard A. Kane, a senior at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has set aside $1,200 of his future annual earnings to help MIT students, according to *The New York Times.*

The physics major has set a new precedent in student assistance. Distribution of funds will be unrestricted, so students in need of subsidy may be aided on an individual basis.

Perhaps no single recreation student could make such a grant. Could a recreation class or group develop a similar project? *The need is great!*

Recreation Courses in California

College recreation courses in California have been summarized in a survey digest prepared by the professional education committee of the California Recreation Society. Stanley R. Gabrielsen edited the report which covers twenty-five colleges. The survey was conducted by recreation seniors Jack Keifer and Robert L. Howard in 1954 under supervision of Professor Norman P. Miller.

Bored?

Maryland Recreation Exhibit

The following news item was prepared by John Werback, recreation student at the University of Maryland, as part of a class assignment.

During the centennial celebration of the University of Maryland at College Park, the recreation department presented an exhibit to stimulate interest in its curriculum. The display, a student project, presented an introductory question, "Which Are You?", followed by three categories: "Bored?", "Only Entertained?", and "Creative?"

"Bored?" was represented by a paper mâché figure of cartoonist William Steig's famous character, the hermit who claims, "People are no good." His limited perspective was symbolized by the close confinement of his dwelling, and the stagnation of his unproductive existence was indicated by the decayed and unpainted walls of the interior. The particularly weird expression of the little man was designed to attract viewers to the booth, and his morbid countenance was given an "American look" by a bent cigarette stuck in the corner of his mouth.

"Only Entertained?" demonstrated passive enjoyment with the figure of a small boy in a sailor suit sitting on the floor watching television. One harmful effect of overconcentration on such an activity was subtly implied by the eyeglasses the child wore.

"Creative?" exemplified the active unfolding of personality through various hobbies. A miniature easel with a small oil painting offered an example, and a country boy's fishing line provided the transition from the backdrop down to the table entitled "Things To Do." This was covered with numerous handmade articles illustrating the diverse range of opportunities.

Anyone who stopped to observe the display was handed a mimeographed folder which continued the original approach of the booth with the advice, "If you are bored, or only entertained, try the 'Fifth Freedom': Recreation."

A diagram on the inside of the folder showed a theoretical map of "Leisure Time Lane," leading into the forked intersection of "Boredom Boulevard," to direct the leisure-time down the "Road to Happiness" into an ultra-modern city, from which flags of different recreation activities were waving.

The folder concluded with a discussion of the increasing need for trained leaders in the field, a list of some professional positions, and so on.

The exhibit attracted a great many viewers and was successful enough to initiate some favorable comments and much active discussion among visitors.

New Courses at Purdue

New specializations in institutional and rural recreation have been added to the industrial and community recreation courses at either bachelor's or master's level offered at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana.

Students choosing the institutional recreation curriculum also emphasize recreation in voluntary agencies as part of their programs, according to Dr. Harry D. Edgren, professor of recreation leadership.

First Course at Phoenix

Phoenix College, Phoenix, Arizona, has instituted its first course in recreation leadership, entitled "Social Recreation."

Extension Specialist Appointed

Shirley M. Bessey, state extension specialist at the University of Kansas, has been appointed to an assistantship in the education department of the University of Wisconsin. Miss Bessey has been assigned to the recreation curriculum while working for an advanced degree in recreation during the 1956-57 school year.

MR. JENSEN *directs student membership activities for the NRA.*

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

The National Recreation Association is extremely interested in seeing the reaction to our brand new section at the International Recreation Congress, "Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped." Up to this year, the section has always been for "Hospital Recreation"; but, starting with this Congress, we hope to eliminate separate divisions of recreation for our hospitalized and our ill and handicapped population.

All the great advances being made in community non-institutional recreation are mainly for the healthy. If you think about the many thousands in this country, who are hospital outpatients or are homebound because of illness or handicap, you will find very little is being done for them.

I have been able to obtain a list of only twenty-eight states providing recreation service for the homebound. Personally, I hope the very near future will see community recreation leaders and philanthropic organizations starting very active centers for the ill and handicapped.* Since transportation poses the biggest problem for such a center, why not organize a corps of volunteer drivers? Also, every community, big city or small town, should not only have small centers for the ill and handicapped, but a trained volunteer service, under professional direction, to enlist, train, and schedule volunteer visitors for these shut-ins.

At the same time these volunteers are being recruited, trained and placed, another small group could be making a card index list of those who would benefit from visitors trained in recreation. These lists could be made with the help of many organizations dealing with the ill and handicapped, as well as from outpatient lists of neighboring hospitals.

* * *

We in recreation have a tremendous responsibility not only to educate but to persuade nursing home operators to give their patients recreation, not just good food, good care, and a place to exist. Nursing homes owe their residents a chance to *live* happily in the home.

* * *

A question has perplexed me all summer: Is recreation a necessary function in the average small general, medical, and surgical hospital, where a ninety-seven per cent turnover in patients occurs every five days? In New York City there are seven general, medical, and surgical hospitals with recreation programs, which find recreation an important contribution to the patients' welfare, particularly in reducing anxiety either before or after surgery or during convalescence. On the other hand, I visited over two dozen small general hospitals in Pennsylvania this summer to find administrators felt that, as they barely broke even, they simply could not afford a recreation department. I could not disagree with them, for, after all, first things do come first. And the first things in a hospital are doctors, nurses, food, and so on, down the line. On the other hand, I observed many patients, restless, bored, anxious, who certainly could have used some constructive diversion, particularly in the children's wards.

Isn't there some solution? If there is neither the salary or need for a full-time worker, couldn't several hospitals in a hundred-mile area have one worker on a regular basis to visit all the hospitals, canvass the community for volunteers, and train them to run a recreation program in their hospitals? These volunteers could be trained and supervised in recreation matters by the worker, but their actual supervision could come as an active duty of any department already existing in the hospital.

I firmly believe that, if the recreation consultant could not have her salary paid by the combined efforts of a few hospitals, it could be paid through the community recreation program or as a worthy donation by a fraternal or civic organization.

Thoughts at Random

- I hope that more and more camps for the handicapped** will be organized.
- Did you know that internships are now available in some hospitals for people with a degree in recreation?
- Did you know that there are literally dozens of position open for recreation people, particularly in Pennsylvania.†
- What are your thoughts on music therapy? Should it be part of the recreation department or its own department in a hospital?

* See articles, "What Can be Done for the Homebound Child?" and "Help for the Homebound," on pages 375 and 388 respectively.

** See "Boys and Girls Together — Handicapped and Able-Bodied," RECREATION, June 1955, pages 260-1.

† See page 377.

MRS. HILL *is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.*

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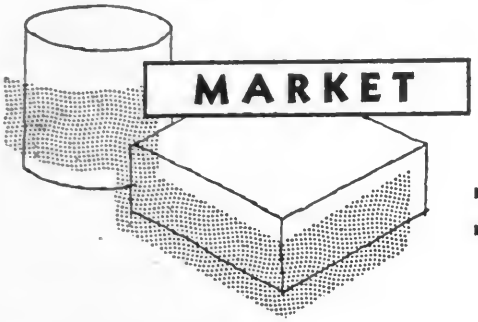


NEWS

If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE *mention that you read about it on* RECREATION *magazine's Market News page.*

▶ Decal signs, on city owned trash receptacles (the ones shown here are used in South Pasadena, California), caution people against careless littering. The colorful attention-commanding decals—made to order with a slogan and cartoon-type figures—are six by seven inches in size, easily affixed to trash containers. The Meyercord Company, 5323 West Lake Street, Chicago 44.

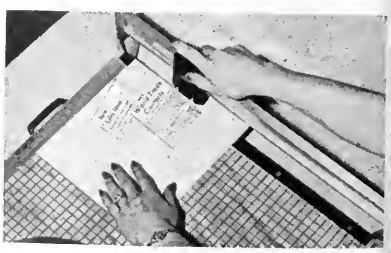
▶ Portavox public address system is a simplified light-weight device especially suitable for rallies, games, carnivals, and special playground events. With rugged playground duty in mind, Portavox is shock resistant and easily portable by the top handle. Some of the suggested uses: lifeguard service, traffic control at special events, athletic events, and special rescue operations. Associated Designers, 35 East Las Tunas Drive, San Gabriel, California.

▶ A new battery-powered utility lantern is powered by a two-in-one battery which is its own battery case. The lantern head is attached to the battery with two simple screw caps—there are no wires to connect or spring contacts to make. Safety and convenience are highlights of this new windproof and weatherproof lamp designed for all types of outdoor and sports use or for spare emergency lighting. Burgess Battery Company, Freeport, Illinois.

▶ Masquerade Party Make-up Kits have been developed by George Fiala, make-up expert for TV's "Masquerade Party," and many other video favorites. Head and facial parts of latex rubber are realistic in appearance, easy to apply, and re-usable innumerable times. The larger kit contains two sets of latex cheeks, two chins, four noses, pointed ears and horns for devil or elf disguises, bald scalp, three colors of artificial hair, moustache, goatee, latex adhesive, five colors of grease paint, black and brown make-up pencils, and complete instructions. The smaller kit contains Indian make-up. Topstone Rubber Toys Company, Bethel, Connecticut.

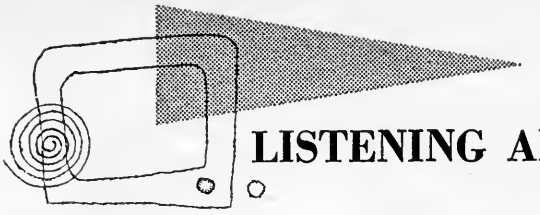
▶ Physical education and recreation directors can now receive, free, the Harvard Table Tennis Tournament Kit. The kit, designed to help increase interest, enthusiasm, and participation, includes: instructions and playing tips; action photos and diagrams of game-winning techniques; official USTTA rules and sections on organizing table tennis leagues and tournaments; three official-type charts for scoring tournaments; and a complete publicity campaign to build local interest and excitement for the tournament. In addition, two attractive Harvard Gold Medals and engraved award certificates for winners of the men's and women's singles.

Send your name, the name and address of school, company or organization, and number of tournament players expected to Edmund Heller, Gold Medal Tournament Director, Harvard Table Tennis Company, 60 State Street, Boston 9, Massachusetts.



▶ Zeus Rolcut Paper Cutter combines safety and accuracy in cutting anything from tissue paper to illustration board without effort. It features a self-sharpening wheel blade, made of surgical steel, which rotates as it travels on an I-beam track. The wheel blade is enclosed to prevent cutting or pinching fingers. The Crusader Company, Department 179, P.O. Box 368, Woodland Hills, California.

▶ For model railroaders, directions for making a sturdy train table and a peg-board wall panel for holding accessories may be obained from the Masonite Corporation. Ask for Plan Number AE—328, Home Service Bureau, Suite 2037, 111 West Washington Street, Chicago 2.



LISTENING AND VIEWING

"Time Call for Recreation"

The recreation department in St. Louis, Missouri, has acquired radio and television time to present its program to the public. One radio presentation was a one-act play on recreation, past, present and future, written by Robert E. Solari and Ruth Meyers of the department. Free copies of this seven-minute script for use by other recreation departments are available from Mr. Solari, Division of Parks and Recreation, Room 330, Municipal Courts Building, St. Louis 3.

America's Heritage on Records

Four new Enrichment Records, based on the Random House Landmark Books, are now available on two LPs. New titles are *Ben Franklin of Old Philadelphia, Lincoln and Douglas: Years of Decision, Robert Fulton and the Steamboat,* and *The Panama Canal.* A new series of filmstrips is correlated with the books and records. For information, write Martha Huddleston, Director, Enrichment Teaching Materials, 246 Fifth Avenue, New York 1.

"Wiggleproof" Movie

The Phantom Horse, new Japanese film in Eastman color, passed the "wiggle test" and is the first foreign language motion picture to be recommended without qualification by the National Children's Film Library for exhibition to children in all theatres.

The endorsement was voted after the film was given a "wiggle test" before eighty children of various ages and social strata to determine their ability to follow the action of a foreign film with English subtitles. Although many of the children could not read, the pantomimic quality of the film was sufficient to tell the story and keep them engrossed. The film also received the Family Medal-of-the-Month for July from *Parents' Magazine.*

Depicting life on the northern island of Hokkaido, *The Phantom Horse* shows the close similarity in outlook, problems, and even dress, of these modern-day Japanese to horse breeders in Wyoming, Kentucky, and Ireland.

Our Senior Citizens

A Place to Live, a new documentary film about the problems of the aged, is based on a three-year study by the Committee on the Aging of the National Social Welfare Assembly. The film (16mm, black and white, sound, 24 minutes) shows the need of the aged for proper medical care, companionship and recreation. Procurable on loan from The William S. Merrell Company, Geriatric Film Library, Cincinnati 15.

Sports Films

The 1957 edition of the *Sports Film Guide* lists over two thousand 16mm sports movies, of which over five hundred are available free of charge. Each film listing shows the title, running time, source, details of rental or purchase, and a complete summary of the film contents. The guide is available at $1.00 per copy from The Athletic Institute, 209 State Street, Chicago 4.

Music by Frank Ahrold

Frank Ahrold, summer playground music instructor in Long Beach, California, is the new director of the Roger Wagner Chorale which recently recorded an album of "Folk Songs of the Old World" for Capitol Records. Mr. Arrold did the special arrangements, including orchestration, for songs from Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, and Spain.

Filmstrips for the Holidays

• A new kit of filmstrips in color, called the "Christmas Series," acquaints children with the origin of our Christmas traditions and carols. The Christmas Seal story is told from its interesting beginning and stresses its importance in health. Conservation principles are emphasized, and recognition of familiar Christmas trees is encouraged in a filmstrip on the tree industry. The final filmstrip creates an awareness of good safety practices during the holiday season. The new kit is available through the Jam Handy Organization, 2821 East Grand Boulevard, Detroit 11.

• The Society for Visual Education offers new filmstrips and 2′-by-2′ slides for Thanksgiving and Christmas programs, including "Indians for Thanksgiving," a series of four color strips, "The Christmas Story," "Christmas Around the World," "Days of Wonder," and "Hymns of the Nativity." A free booklet with a representative illustration from each offering, in addition to complete descriptive information and price is available from any SVE dealer or SVE, 1345 West Diversey Parkway, Chicago 14.

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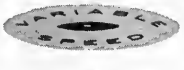

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Books & Pamphlets Received

American Folk Tales and Songs, Richard Chase. New American Library, 501 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 239. $.50.

Big Race, The (The story of motor racing), Ernst Rosemann with illustrations by Carlo Demand. Robert Bentley Inc., 8 Ellery Street, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts. Pp. 88, plus 128 full-page illustrations. $4.00.

Boys' Club and Delinquency, A—A Study of the Statistical Incidence of Juvenile Delinquency in Three Areas in Louisville, Kentucky, Roscoe C. Brown, Jr. New York University, Washington Square, New York 3. Pp. 28. $.50.

California's State Park Proram—Preliminary Report. Senate Interim Committee on Recreation, State Beaches and Parks, 3058 State Capitol, Sacramento. Pp. 72. Free.

Compact Treasury of Inspiration, The, Kenneth Seeman Giniger, Editor. Hawthorn Books, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11. Pp. 301. $3.95.

Complete Book of First Aid, The, John Henderson. Bantam Books, 25 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 341. $.50.

Creation of Sculpture, The, Jules Struppeck. Henry Holt and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 260. $8.00.

Crier Calls, The — A Drama for a Verse Choir, Darius Leander Swann. Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 14. Set of ten $1.25.

Cryptanalysis — A Study of Ciphers and Their Solution, Helen Fouché Gaines. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 237. Paper $1.95.

Dictionary of Dietetics, Rhoda Ellis, Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16. Pp. 152. $6.00.

Education and Art. UNESCO, United Nations, New York. Pp. 129. $5.50.

Educators Guide to Free Slidefilms—Eighth Annual Edition, 1956. Educators Progress Service, Randolph, Wisconsin. Pp. 188. $5.00.

52 Fir Plywood Home Storage Plans. Douglas Fir Plywood Association, 119 A Street, Tacoma 2, Washington. Pp. 95. $.50.

Four Playettes, Margaret T. Applegarth, Dorothy Tinsley Daily, Betsy S. Wolfe. Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 40. Paper $.50.

Fun and Festival from the United States and Canada, Larry Eisenberg. Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 48. $.50.

Game of Doubles in Tennis, The, William F. Talbert and Bruce S. Old. Henry Holt and Company, 383 Madison Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 214. $4.95.

Games for the Gymnasium, Playground, and Classroom (Card File), Stella S. Gilb. Hurst Printing Company, 257 East Short Street, Lexington, Kentucky. Ninety cards. $2.50.

Girl Scout Pocket Songbook. Girl Scouts of the U.S.A., 155 E. 44th Street, New York 17. Pp. 48. $.20.

Good Photography. Fawcett Publications, Greenwich, Connecticut. Pp. 144. $.75.

Guide to Photographing Animals, Sam Dunton. Greenberg: Publisher, 201 E. 57th Street, New York 22. Pp. 128. Paper $1.95.

Health Insurance — What Are the Issues? Publications Department, Canadian Welfare Council, 55 Parkdale Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario. Pp. 60. Paper $1.00.

Hobby Tools and How to Use Them, Robert Gorman. X-acto, Inc., 48-41 Van Dam Street, Long Island City 1, New York. Pp. 95. $.75.

HOCKEY SERIES: Beginning Hockey, pp. 23. $.15; How to Play Better Hockey, pp. 48, $.25; Coach's Manual-Hockey, pp. 90, $.75. Superintendent of Publications, The Queen's Printer, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.

If You Must Write (Candid words for those who do and those who would play the writing game), W. H. Johnson, Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York 16. Pp. 98. $2.75.

Juvenile Delinquency (Cartoons), Charles Preston, Editor. Dell Publishing Company, 261 Fifth Avenue, New York 16. Unpaged. $.25.

Lady of the Lighted Schoolhouses, The, Lela B. Stephens. Dora Sharp, 2617 North 84th Street, Wauwatosa 13, Wisconsin. Pp. 32. Paper $1.00 plus postage.

Making Playgrounds Succeed. New York State Youth Commission, 66 Beaver Street, Albany, New York. Pp. 38. Single copies free; additional copies $.15 each.

Mental Health Planning for Social Action, George S. Stevenson. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 358. $6.50.

Musical Knowledge and Some Social Attitudes of High School Youth (Report of Poll #44 of the Purdue Opinion Panel, May 1956), P. C. Baker, K. B. Fitzhugh, R. W. Heath, and H. H. Remmers. Division of Educational Reference, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana. Pp. 27. Mimeographed $1.00.

New Psychology for Leadership, Donald A. and Eleanor C. Laird. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 226. $4.00.

1955 Yearbook—Park and Recreation Progress. National Conference on State Parks, 901 Union Trust Building, Washington 5, D. C. Pp. 48. Paper $3.00.

Not By Might (One-act play of Southeast Asia), Archie Crouch. Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 40. $.50.

Oboe, The (An outline of its history, development and construction), Philip Bate. Philosophical Library, Inc., 15 East 40th Street, New York 16. Pp. 195. $6.00.

Olympic Runner (A story of the great days of ancient Greece), I. O. Evans. Sport Shelf, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York. Pp. 256. $2.75.

1001 First Nights (The First Quarter Century of the Palo Alto Community Players). Palo Alto Community Players, 1305 Middlefield Road, Palo Alto, California. Pp. 44. Paper $1.25.

Organizing a Community Band. The American Music Conference, 332 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4. Pp. 13. Free.

Outboard Boating Handbook, Hank Wieand Bowman. Arco Publishing Company, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 139. $2.00.

Person for the Position of Director, The. Board of Education, 1950 Burdett Avenue, Troy, New York. Pp. 82. Paper $2.00.

Physical Education for Children, D. Cyril Joynson. Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16. Pp. 218. $4.75.

Player's Handbook of Instruction on Beginning Baseball, Dick Siebert and Otto H. Vogel. Athletic Institute, 209 South State Street, Chicago 4. Set of seven pocket-sized booklets $.25.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS: Shy Child, The (#239), Helen Ross; This Growing World (#237), Robert L. Heilbroner. Public Affairs Pamphlets, 22 East 38th Street, New York 16. Each, pp. 28. $.25 each.

RECENT COUNCIL-MANAGER DEVELOPMENTS AND DIRECTORY OF COUNCIL-MANAGER CITIES. The International City Managers' Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37. Pp. 34. Paper $1.00.

RETIRING INTO A FULLER LIFE, Anthony Salamone. Midwest Technical Publications, 6636 Clayton Road, St. Louis 17, Missouri. Pp. 47. $.50.

SAILING ALONE AROUND THE WORLD, Captain Joshua Slocum. Dover Publications, Inc., 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 294. Paper $1.00.

SCHOOL BOARD POLICY GUIDE, THE, John W. Gilbaugh. Modern Education Publishers, P. O. Box 78, Manhattan, Kansas. Pp. 93. Paper $2.00.

SCHOOL CAMPING AND OUTDOOR EDUCATION, Dorothy Lou MacMillan. Wm. C. Brown Company, 215 West Ninth, Dubuque, Iowa. Pp. 160. Paper $3.00.

SIX YEARS OF GROWTH IN A COMMUNITY PROGRAM. Rural Research Institute, Publications Office, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36. Pp. 35. Free.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND FREEDOM—A Report to the People. Fund for the Republic, 60 East 42nd Street, New York 17. Pp. 59. Free.

SPORTS INJURIES MANUAL for Trainers and Coaches, Donald F. Featherstone. Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16. Pp. 132. $6.00.

STOLEN GOODS (A one-act play on juvenile delinquency), Helen Kromer. Friendship Press, 257 Fourth Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 32. $.50.

STUDIES FOR STUDENT PILOTS, Michael Royce. Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th St., New York 16. Pp. 282. $6.00.

TEACHING DENTAL HEALTH TO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL CHILDREN, Perry Sandell. American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington 6. D.C. Pp. 32. $.75.

TREASURY OF CHRISTMAS SONGS AND CAROLS, A, Henry W. Simon, Editor. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston 7. Pp. 242. $4.95.

TWO SELF-SUPPORTING RURAL COMMUNITY CENTERS. Rural Research Institute, Publications Office, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 36. Pp. 31. Free.

WHAT EVERY LANDLORD AND TENANT SHOULD KNOW. Citizens' Housing and Planning Council, 20 West 40th Street, New York. Unpaged. $.15.

YOUR NEIGHBOR WORSHIPS (The character and history of the synagogue). Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, 515 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 31. $.15.

PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

A New Horizon of Recreation

Charles J. Vettiner. A New Horizon of Recreation, 450 Armory Place, Louisville 2, Kentucky. Pp. 268. $3.95.

One of the toughest problems in government today is how to bring essential services to people who live outside incorporated cities. Counties were never intended to provide the same kind of services as cities; yet, today, people who live in suburban fringe areas, rural sections, and small towns must depend upon county governments for all kinds of services, including recreation.

Twelve years ago Jefferson County, Kentucky, established a county playground and recreation board under the terms of the Kentucky enabling legislation, to provide needed recreation. Funds were provided jointly by the county government and the county school board. For most of those twelve years, the operation of the program has been under the direction of Charles Vettiner.

In *A New Horizon of Recreation*, Mr. Vettiner tells how Jefferson County's plan operates. He describes the key to its success as the cooperation of the playground and recreation board with neighborhood and community leaders, and the planned sharing of costs between the county and local groups.

He likens the county board to the hub of the wheel and the local communities to spokes. Working together they are able to give residents of the county the kind of recreation services they want.

Students of county recreation will not find in this book all the answers they seek, but it offers solutions to problems as they arose within Jefferson County, and it gives advice to the student of county recreation. Mr. Vettiner has an unusual understanding of the importance of grass-roots leadership in the planning and operation of recreation programs. He understands that public funds for recreation will always need to be supplemented, that it is both good financing and good public relations to share with people both the responsibility for program enrichment and the cost of the program.

Readers will not agree with all of Mr. Vettiner's judgments, opinions, and ideas, but they will certainly find them stimulating. His ideas on schools and recreation, public relations, and decentralized control of recreation programs are well worth considering.

Included are extensive and detailed descriptions of some of the unusual program ideas developed in Jefferson County. These include the youth ambassador program which takes teenagers on good-will trips to foreign countries, teen-age clubs, and a junior Olympic village.

Louisville and Jefferson County are proud of their county recreation plan and Mr. Vettiner's new book ably describes its operation.—*David DuBois, head of NRA Public Information Service.*

Handbook of Indoor Games and Stunts

Darwin A. Hindman. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 304. $4.90.

Any reader who owns a copy of Mr. Hindman's earlier *Handbook of Active Games* will most certainly order this new collection. Like the former, this book is beautifully organized. A special innovation—and one which we applaud—is the detailed table of contents, organized by type or class of game, each broken down by groups, as well as by age level. It actually replaces the usual index; however, this book also has an index by game name, as well.

The publishers have used excellent paper and attractive, very readable type. The hard cover matches the cover of the previous book.

This collection is excellent and thorough. We can give only one mild word of warning: Be very careful in using the games under the heading of "Snares." They can backfire!

This book would be a fine Christmas present for a recreation leader; and for a *wonderful* present, Mr. Hindman's two volumes would be tops.—*Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service.*

Design for Outdoor Education

Edwin L. Friet and Del G. Peterson. P. S. Printers, Inc., 128 South Second Avenue, Yakima, Washington. Pp. 30. Paper, $1.50.

This pamphlet is a manual for teachers and administrators who include, or

plan to include, school camping as part of the outdoor education program. Based on many years' experience, a program in which all sixth-grade students in the public schools in Highline, Washington, will spend one week at camp with their regular teacher has been developed. This manual is the result of many years of development of procedures and techniques for such experiences.

One of its most valuable sections is a detailed outline of public relations for an outdoor education program. Parent and community education is, of course, essential to the success of such a program. Samples of newspaper releases and letters to parents are included.

Policies of registration, insurance and refunds, daily camp schedules, suggestions for the teaching of outdoor education and conservation, projects and menus contribute to making this manual a practical and useful one.

Why Not Survive?

Michael W. Straus. Simon & Schuster, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20. Pp. 272. $4.00.

"We have in America the natural resources we need in order to survive with a constantly improving standard of living—if we are willing to use them wisely." This is the basic philosophy proffered by the former United States Commissioner of Reclamation and Assistant Secretary of the Interior. "To achieve this common goal, there must be realistic appraisal of our resource reserves," he states, and presents a complete inventory of what we have in terms of energy, raw materials, metal and food resources. He gives the facts on which a new set of rules must be worked out by all the nations of the earth, using conservation, importation, and substitution to protect ourselves at the points where our resources at home are wearing thin.

Make Your Own Outdoor Sports Equipment

John Lacey. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 210 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 128. $2.50.

Do you know how to make a sidewalk sailboat, ice-fishing shelter, catamaran, rowboat, houseboat, scooter, kites? Mr. Lacey makes these things and many others look easy-to-do, with clear and simple instructions, sketches and diagrams. This is a how-to-do-it book with projects that promise to be fun after they are finished, as well as in the making! The author suggests many sources for obtaining efficient and economical materials. Especially good for use with boys' groups.

All Outdoors

Jack Denton Scott. Stackpole Company, Telegraph Press Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Pp. 268. $4.95.

Written with the charm of the essay, these sketches are presented primarily for the entertainment and information of those interested in the world of hunting and fishing. Chapters cover: Controlled Shooting, The Shooting Eye, Think Like a Fish, A Sports Surprise in Every State, Dog Data, Preserves and Pheasants, and other intriguing topics. Jack Denton Scott, who has written many things on outdoor topics and currently conducts an outdoor column in *The American Legion Magazine*, knows how to be entertaining while presenting facts about this particular brand of recreation.

A Treasury of Christmas Songs and Carols

Henry W. Simon, Editor. Houghton Mifflin Company, 2 Park Street, Boston 7. Pp. 242. $4.95.

Who can imagine Christmas without carols? It is the season when people who never sing during the rest of the year raise their voices in an emotional reaction to the Christmas festival and all that it implies. The editor of this book has collected an unusually generous album of Christmas songs—the familiar and many others not so well known—so that many selections may be available instead of a few. It would be hard, indeed, if not impossible, to find another collection so complete.

The volume is made colorful and beautiful by the exquisite illustrations by Rafaello Busoni. (These could well be used by a leader as a source of ideas for Christmas designs, decorations, costumes.) New piano arrangements by Mr. Simon and Rudolph Fellner add sparkle and interest. They are easy enough to be played at sight by the average amateur pianist.

Notes accompanying each carol present information — either useful or amusing—about the carol, which can be helpful in interpreting the spirit of the song.

This is a truly worthwhile addition to any musical library, and certainly should be welcomed by the planners of Christmas programs as well as by small informal groups. Community carolers, please note!

FOOTBALL

Football's Greatest Coaches by Edwin Pope. Tupper and Love, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 334. $3.95.

All football fans will be interested in this collection of stories about men who have been the builders of modern football, including well-known names of different eras, such old-timers as Percy Haughton, Pop Warner, Bernie Bierman, Frank Leahy, Knute Rockne, and young moderns as Bud Wilkinson of Oklahoma and Jim Tatum of Maryland. The twenty-eight men included were chosen by actual vote of more than fifty of the nation's top sports editors and columnists. Each coach's distinctive methods are a part of the story about him.

Winning High School Football by Charles V. (Chuck) Mather. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 276. $4.25.

Organizational material, strategy, and coaching procedures give the inside story of the method that brought a high school in Massillon, Ohio, fifty-seven victories in sixty games during the period Chuck Mather was coach. Detailed discussion of offensive and defensive skills for each position includes tips and pointers on modern coaching techniques.

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October, November and December, 1956

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	Corpus Christi, Texas October 22-25	Mrs. June Finck, Superintendent, City Recreation Division, Park and Recreation Department
	Houston, Texas October 29-November 1	Tilmon J. Carter, Superintendent of Recreation, Parks and Recreation Department
	Portales, New Mexico November 5-8	Dr. Joseph F. Dickson, Chairman, Division of Health and Physical Education, Eastern New Mexico University
	Mobile, Alabama December 3-6	John T. Lovell, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Instruction, Mobile Public Schools
RUTH G. EHLERS Social Recreation	Allentown, Pennsylvania October 15-17	Joseph W. Thompson, Adult Program and Membership, Young Men's Christian Association, 14 South 7th Street
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	South Carolina Recreation Society November 12 and 13	Mrs. Elizabeth E. Rhame, Chairman, Social Recreation Workshop Committee, South Carolina Recreation Society, 1915 Harden Street, Columbia
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Downey, Illinois November 7 and 8	Robert C. Boyd, Chief, Special Service, Veterans Administration Hospital.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course listed above.

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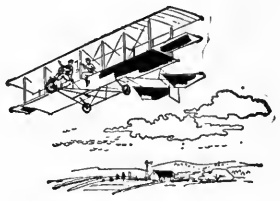

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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

NOVEMBER 1956

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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Vol. XLIX | Price 50 Cents | No. 9

On the Cover

All children are alike in their need to play—and to play is to learn and to grow. As Joseph Lee pointed out in *Play and Education,* "It is the supreme seriousness of play that gives it its educational importance." See "The Importance of Play," pages 432-433. Photo is of young Mal Campbell of Annapolis, Maryland, through courtesy of the photographer, Fred J. Wheelehan, assistant director of Annapolis Recreation Department.

Next Month

We strive to make our Christmas issue especially exciting. This year, it will carry the story of the Second International Congress with many pictures of this big Philadelphia meeting; Christmas articles, such as "A Giant Christmas Wreath," "Last Minute Program Shopping." Among other materials will be an excellent article by Robert Moses, head of the New York City and State Park Systems, written especially for the Philadelphia Congress on "Future Suburban Parks." Tenley Albright, 1956 Olympic women's figure skating champion, gives readers pointers in "You Can Skate Too."

Photo Credits

Page 427, *Register and Tribune,* Des Moines, Iowa; 431, Harold Winder, courtesy Park Department, Oakland, California; 447 (left) Doris Kuprion, courtesy Department of Parks and Recreation, Louisville, Kentucky; (right) Edward Cohen, Wilmington, Delaware; 450, Winifred Moncrief, *American,* Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

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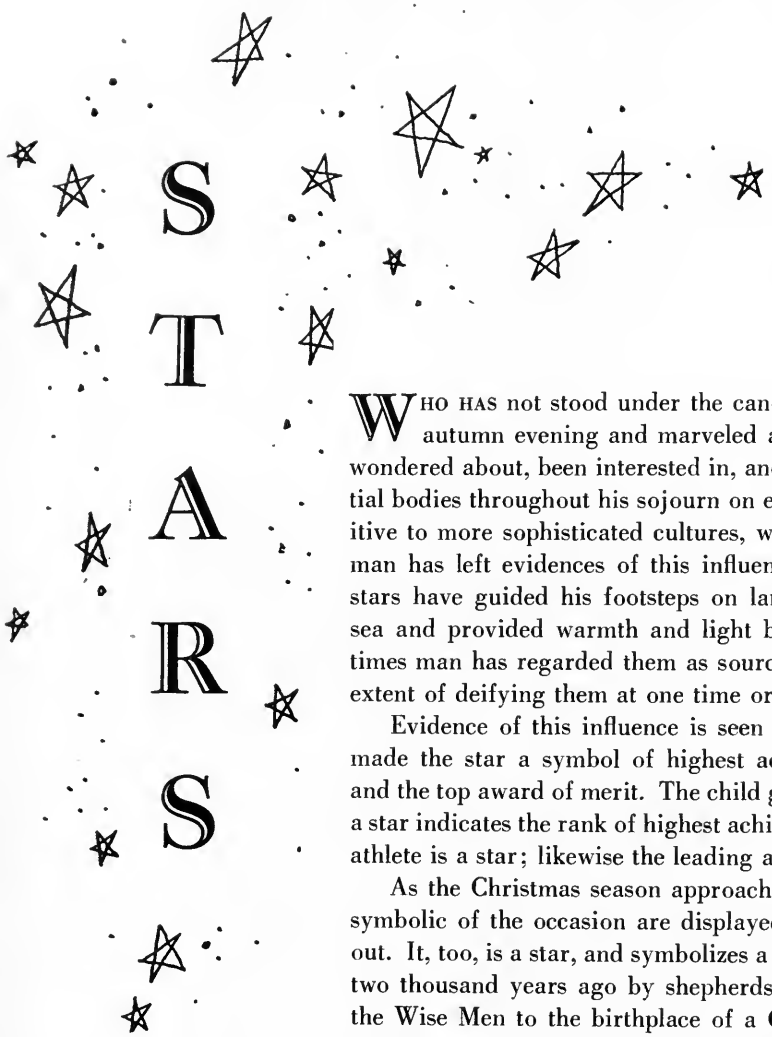

WHO HAS not stood under the canopy of the heavens on a clear, crisp, autumn evening and marveled at the beauty of the stars? Man has wondered about, been interested in, and influenced by these and other celestial bodies throughout his sojourn on earth. In his development from primitive to more sophisticated cultures, wherever dispersed around the world, man has left evidences of this influence upon his life and thinking. The stars have guided his footsteps on land, aided in navigating his ships at sea and provided warmth and light by day and night. In all places and times man has regarded them as sources of great power, even going to the extent of deifying them at one time or another.

Evidence of this influence is seen all about us today because man has made the star a symbol of highest achievement, an emblem of goodness and the top award of merit. The child gets a star for attaining certain skills; a star indicates the rank of highest achievement in the army; the outstanding athlete is a star; likewise the leading actor gets a star on his door.

As the Christmas season approaches and the various decorative motifs symbolic of the occasion are displayed on every hand, one symbol stands out. It, too, is a star, and symbolizes a particular one which was seen nearly two thousand years ago by shepherds in the fields. This star also guided the Wise Men to the birthplace of a Child whose life became the greatest example of creative living the world has ever known.

In the intervening years since the Star of Bethlehem marked the birthplace of the Christ child there is little doubt that other stars have not also appeared over other children. These stars have taken the form of hope in the minds and hearts of parents that their children would emulate the Perfect One and live creatively within the limits of their individual capacities.

During this happy season of the year when hearts are filled with thanksgiving and thoughts are focussed upon expressions of love for others, it is easier to realize the need for seeing a star over each and every child whom we may be privileged to have a part in guiding. We should be aware of the fact that each child is endowed in some degree with the basic powers needed to live creatively. We should further realize that it is our responsibility, as teachers and parents [and leaders], to do our best to guide the development of these basic creative powers to full and complete fruition within each child. Unless we encourage the development of those powers which undergird the creative process, how can we expect the child to live creatively, not only as a child but as an adult as well? There is something within each child that will merit a star of one magnitude or another. Let us strive to discover that something and guide him to behold his star. ■

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NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION

8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Letters

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.

—The Editors.

Dog-Eared Issue

Sirs:

The June issue of RECREATION, somewhat dog-eared, is still on my desk. The gold on the cover is, however, as undimmed as the spirit of service in evidence during the Association's fifty years of existence.

To an old-timer like myself, those portions which deal with the past bring back pleasant memories of pioneer efforts. I know I am prejudiced, but a great many of yesteryear's activities are still usable today with slight modifications. The picture of "Teddy" Roosevelt on page 261 brought back some fond recollections. He was my boyhood hero, and my Scout troop served as his honor guard when he visited my home town, Bennington, Vermont.

RECREATION provides considerable source material for those of us who like to make speeches. Using material from one person may be called plagiarism, but when one selects his material from several articles, it becomes research. The Golden Anniversary Issue is a good hunting ground for "researchers."

RECREATION is always a source of "know how" information and inspiration. In addition to this continuing service, the anniversary number records the marvelous amount of progress made by the recreation movement.

There are many other fine features which I would like to praise, but I am going to conclude with a tribute to the advertisers. Their material is well arranged, interesting to read and helpful to recreation workers, besides helping to foot the bill for a fine magazine. Could one ask for more?

NATHAN L. MALLISON, *Superintendent of Recreation, Jacksonville, Florida.*

About Teen-Agers

Sirs:

It was particularly good to pick up and read the April, 1956 (playground) edition of RECREATION.

We always enjoy the magazine, but this month it was particularly interesting because of the several good articles about teen-agers. Both "The Teen-Ager—What Factors Attract Him to the Playground?" and "Teen-Agers in 'Good Standing'" were excellent articles and we certainly enjoyed reading them.

Kiwanis International, as you may know, sponsors a youth organization called Key Club International. Key Clubs are youth service organizations with more than 32,000 members serving the 1,400 high-school communities

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in which they function. We are pretty proud of the fellows and youth in general, as I know you are too.

Once again, congratulations on a very fine magazine and we will certainly look forward to all future issues of RECREATION and particularly those with stories about teen-agers.

J. FRANK MCCABE, *Director of Key Clubs, Kiwanis International, Chicago, Illinois.*

Nature in Camping

Sirs:

We have read and reread, "Nature Activities in Camping" which appears in the June issue of RECREATION. We think it is outstanding.

We are left with the feeling that perhaps the title of the article is, however, too restrictive. To us, it seems that the message conveyed needs to be put across to adults also.

We have in the past two years expanded our naturalist program so that we now provide full time naturalist service at three of our major state parks. This program is operated jointly with the University of Minnesota's Museum of Natural History. The appreciation of this service by the general public is attested to by a large volume of complimentary mail. We are, accordingly, hopeful that the program might be expanded greatly in the biennia to come. We believe that it is through programs of this sort that the basic thought that you express can be put across to a receptive adult population.

We are taking the liberty of mimeographing your article and distributing it to our state park superintendents.

U. W. HELLA, *Director, Division of State Parks, St. Paul, Minnesota.*

"Required Reading"

Sirs:

The June 1956 issue of RECREATION certainly should be owned by every staff member in the recreation department, as there is much valuable information in this magazine. All of the magazines have valuable information but the June issue would be particularly helpful to anyone interested in the historic background of recreation. Personally, I think this should be required reading for all students who are majoring in recreation today as well as all people working in recreation. This seems to give a very good over-all picture of recreation as many of us have known it for the past twenty-five to fifty years.

RUSSELL J. FOVAL, *Superintendent of Recreation, Playground and Recreation Board, Decatur, Illinois.*

A TIME FOR THANKFULNESS

November is a month for giving thanks, for counting blessings. It is also a time for giving.

High on every good citizen's list of beneficiaries are the health, recreation and family welfare agencies included in United Fund or Community Chest campaigns. The services they provide are everybody's blessings.

Youth agencies helping boys and girls grow up to be responsible men and women, leisure time activities for both old and young, protective care for babies, health programs providing life-saving research and care for the ill and handicapped . . . these are the things for which every community-minded citizen gives generously according to ability. The service and ability to give are things for which we all give thanks.

Now is the time to make sure your town can provide its people with the blessings of adequate health and welfare services. This is the time to give thanks for the gift and the giver. Have you given your share?

Change of Address

If you are planning to move, notify us at least thirty days before the date of the issue with which it is to take effect, if possible, in order to receive your magazines without interruption. Send both your old and new addresses by letter, card or post office form 22S to: Subscription Department RECREATION Magazine, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

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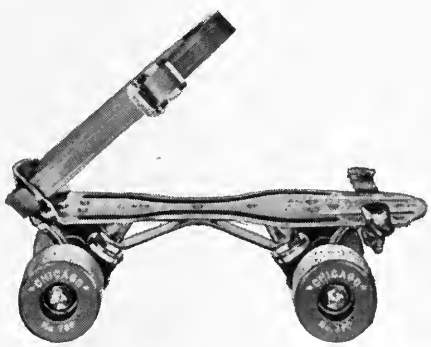

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Castello

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Things You Should Know . .

▸ THE 1957 STUDY CONFERENCE of the Association for Childhood Education International (ACEI) will be held in Los Angeles, California, April 21-26, 1957. "That All Children May Learn" is the theme of this five-day meeting of teachers, school administrators, parents, and others concerned with children ages two to twelve. For further information, write the association at 1200 Fifteenth Street, N.W., Washington 5.

▸ IN LINE WITH OUR ARTICLE, "Public Parks on Private Property" by Frederick Billings, on page 418 of this issue, *The New York Times* of October 8, published a write-up of "Welcome Mats in Timberlands" by John J. Abele. Mr. Abele states. "Welcome mats are replacing 'No Trespassing' signs on millions of acres of commercial timberlands . . . Among the growing number of industries opening their lands for recreational purposes are: the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company of Oregon, Upper Peninsula Power Company of Michigan, International Paper Company of Bastrop, Louisiana, Allison Lumber Company of Bellamy, Alabama." Other companies to put out the welcome sign for visitors are St. Regis Paper Company, Great Northern Paper Company, Simpson Logging Company, Wisconsin Michigan Power Company, Brown Company, Mosinee Paper Company.

▸ REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS increasingly carry reference to the services of the local recreation department. In Pekin, Illinois, for instance, a full-page ad entitled, "Pekin is a Wonderful Place to Live," cited the city's year-round recreation program, its parks and other recreation facilites, as good reasons for settling in Pekin.

▸ PLANNING TO BUILD A SWIMMING POOL? The forty-eight page report on the construction of swimming pools by the conference for National Cooperation in Aquatics is still available from the National Recreation Association, at one dollar per copy. George D. Butler, NRA research director and author of the series of articles, "Outdoor Swimming Pools — Their Construction and Maintenance," (RECREATION — January, February, March and April 1955)* served as chairman of the committee which conducted the study.

▸ AN EXPANSION OF MAGAZINES: *Child Welfare*, official publication of the Child Welfare League of America, Inc., has been enlarged, beginning with the October 1956 issue, "in response to an increased interest in professional social work in general and in material of specific concern to the field of child welfare"; while RECREATION, as of January first, will add more pages of useful material in both the Program and Administration sections, "because of the challenging needs in the rapidly growing field of recreation during this era of increasing leisure time."

▸ THE 1957 NATIONAL RECREATION CONGRESS has been invited by Los Angeles County, the city of Long Beach, and the Long Beach Chamber of Commerce to hold its meeting in Long Beach, California. This invitation has been accepted and dates for the Congress will be announced soon.

▸ BIBLIOGRAPHIES of articles which have appeared in RECREATION, on the various topics discussed at the Philadelphia Congress, are available free of charge from the NRA, upon request.

▸ CONGRESS PICTURES AND REPORT of the big international meeting in Philadelphia, September 30 to October 5, will appear in the December issue of RECREATION.

▸ SPORTS EQUIPMENT. What equipment do America's boys and girls want most? According to a note in *Sportscope*, published by The Athletic Institute, the Institute of Student Opinion has just finished a survey on the U. S. youth market. Over 4,262 boy and girl students in twenty-four schools throughout the nation were asked what sports equipment they wanted most. Here were the answers, based on percentage of replies: Boys want baseball equipment (19.1%), basketball equipment (16%), hunting equipment (14.7%), football equipment (6.5%). High school girls okay ice skating equipment (26.7%), tennis equipment (18.5%), rollerskating equipment (15.2%). The high percentage of girls wanting ice skates was probably because the survey was conducted in December. Women's wants seems to be highly seasonal.

*Reprints available from the NRA for $.75.

▸ SELECTED FOR THE 1956 GOLDEN REEL AWARD: The color film, *And So They Grow*, put out by the Play Schools Association, from which we have selected those pictures appearing in this issue's center spread (pages 432-433), was selected for the 1956 Golden Reel Award as the best 16mm film in the *recreation* category. The Golden Reel Award is the top honor annually accorded nontheatrical motion pictures by the Film Council of America. The film also won the Brotherhood Award from the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

▸ RESEARCH IN RECREATION COMPLETED IN 1955 has been published in a nineteen-page pamphlet by the National Recreation Association, at the suggestion of its National Advisory Committee on Recreation Research. This is the second list to be so published as a service of the Association clearing house on research which is headed by George Butler. Information was obtained from a variety of sources, among them: colleges and universities offering training in recreation; national and state organizations interested in some form of recreation; the great volume of other material which reaches the Association from many sources. Available for $1.00.

▸ A LONG-RANGE PLAN to preserve the wilderness qualities of Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area is proposed, as a part of the Mission 66 program. (See RECREATION, March 1956, page 105.) It was submitted to Acting Secretary of the Interior in May by National Park Service Director Conrad L. Wirth. The Cape Hatteras plans anticipate expenditures of approximately $4,375,000 by 1966, exclusive of funds necessary for increased staffing and operational costs. Visitation to the area totaled 264,545 last year and is expected to exceed 2,000,000 by 1966.

Sorry—We Erred

The editorial, "Must There Always be a Winner?" by Charles A. Bucher, reprinted in the October 1956 issue of RECREATION, is copyrighted by the *Kingsway* Press rather than the Kingsley Press as stated in our reprint notice. Apologies to Kingsway.

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There will be approximately_____ (NUMBER) participants.
We do_____, do not_____ (CHECK ONE) offer table tennis all year.
Table Tennis is part of our athletic____, recreation____ (CHECK ONE) program.
There are approximately_____ (NUMBER) in our school or organization.

Public Parks on Private Property

An industrial recreation administrator reveals a yield of recreation enjoyment on industrial forest lands. This is an example of the sort of thing large industries are now doing as they become increasingly concerned with the local community.*

Frederick Billings

THE BARRIER supposedly separating private business interests and those of state and federal agencies exists, in many cases, only in the imagination. The mutual desire to work together shows us that it is pretty thin and easily broken through.

We are both serving the public. In your business, you are furnishing Mr. and Mrs. America and family with a vast variety of outdoor facilities, and for your purposes you can view this public as an entity. In modern jargon, you are "selling" your program to *one* public.

With industry, on the other hand, there are different kinds of publics: customers, employees, shareholders. The most important of these publics is the *customer* public. As in any business, my company's first concern must be to sell its products. The use of my company's land for timber production, which involves watershed and soil protection as well, must come first, then, with recreation use of this land following up in a strong second place.

The underlying reasons for putting out the welcome mat for the American public, as we do, are:

1. With most state and federal park facilities crowded, people are going to use our lands for outdoor activities.
2. If we educate people properly, eventually they will control each other in the correct use of recreation facilities.
3. We want the public's good will.
4. Because of overcrowded game conditions, we welcome the public's help in hunting those game animals, in season, which damage our small trees.

The operating policy of Weyerhaeuser Timber Company outlines the principles which guide our day-to-day production operations. It reads as follows:

> The operating policy of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company is to operate its properties so as to provide continuous and profitable employment for its workmen, a profitable investment for its shareholders, and uninterrupted supplies of forest products for the consuming public at reasonable prices.

As you can see, our basic reasoning, planning and operation are all predicated on the idea of a sustained, permanent harvest of trees from our Washington and Oregon tree farms. The volume of tree crops (logs) harvested each year is commensurate with the annual growth of the forests entrusted to our management.

A tree farm is a privately-owned, taxpaying area of forest land, voluntarily dedicated to growing of timber as a perpetual crop. All tree farm owners agree to protect their trees from fire, insects and disease, to carry out a clean, systematic log harvest and grow new trees to replace those harvested.

The work of the nation's industrial foresters responsible for the inauguration of this plan has not been in vain. Their years of effort to achieve a balance between forest growth and harvest received national recognition last year when the chief of the United States Forest Service revealed the results of a national survey of timberlands, called the Timber Resource Review, and made the dramatic announcement that more timber is growing on our nation's forest lands (public and private) than is being consumed.

In addition to fishing, company-maintained parks provide horseshoe pits, nature trails and playground equipment. Above: Deschutes River Park, Washington, opened this year.

Foresters know that, in addition to supplying a steady flow of forest raw materials, tree farms contribute other important benefits to both man and wildlife. They give consideration to proper use of timberlands and the relationship of tree growing to such other vital factors as recreation, fish and game management, and watershed protection.

The actual beginning of the tree-farm movement was marked by the dedication of the Clemons Tree Farm in Washington in 1941. Since that time, the movement has spread rapidly across the nation until today there are about 8,500 private timberland owners managing more than thirty-nine million acres as tree farms in forty-three states. Our

MR. BILLINGS *is public recreation administrator for the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, Tacoma, Washington.*

* From "Tree Farm Recreation," an address presented at the Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the National Conference on State Parks, Moran, Jackson Hole, Wyoming, September, 1956.

tree farm at Clemons was a simple picnic spot with none of the facilities we regard as a standard minimum today; but it was a "first" for us and it marked the beginning of a public park program that is destined for greater growth and development.

Hunting and fishing privileges had been granted to local sportsmen in our forest areas before this time, but the idea of maintaining a scenic recreation area and providing basic park facilities came only shortly before World War II.

The number of our parks has steadily increased since that time until now—some fifteen years later—we have fourteen parks in Washington and Oregon. Of the 89,000 people who used our tree farms for recreation pursuits in 1955, we estimate that 40,000 were park visitors.

To formalize and strengthen our recreation program, my company has adopted a recreation policy. The statement reflects the thinking and views of the managers at our branch locations who are responsible for timberland management and production operations.

Local families enjoy a picnic supper in the first tree farm to be opened for public use, the Harry E. Morgan Park. Company has five parks in the Toutle River area in Washington.

As you read this recreation policy, please bear in mind that its spirit is one of good neighborliness—an invitation to the public to come in and visit our forest lands, much as you would invite a guest into your own home.

Recreation Policy

Although the primary use of the forest land is for the production of timber, it is company policy to make the land available for secondary uses which are not detrimental to the maximum growth of new tree crops.

Recreation opportunities shall be offered to the public through the use of designated tree farm areas for campers, hunters, fisherman, and other recreationists. The use of these areas shall be limited only as necessary to avoid fire, injury to employees or the public, or damage to the timber crops, roads or equipment.

Whenever possible, sites of historic interest or outstanding scenic beauty shall be preserved for public enjoyment.

The company shall cooperate with groups interested in promoting recreation use of forest land in developing programs for the proper use of the designated areas.

Extending to the public the privilege of use of company lands for recreation purposes will help to achieve a better understanding and appreciation of the benefits to be derived from sound forestry management of privately owned timber lands.

This, then, is our feeling toward the visiting public—the campers, hunters, fisherman, hikers, berry pickers, nature or flower photographers, skiers, birdwatchers, sightseers, target shooters, rock collectors, horseback riders or archers.

The fourteen parks which we maintain for tourists provide picnic tables, piped water, restrooms, stone and cement fireplaces, free firewood, as well as receptacles for trash. Swimming and fishing are available at twelve of the parks and overnight camping is permitted at all of them. Parking facilities are also provided and, like you no doubt, we are learning what a tremendous difference there is between parking space and *adequate* parking space.

For me to tell you that parks are crowded these days is unnecessary. We all know the staggering figures on the increasing number of people and dollars that will be wrapped up in regional and national recreation pursuits in the coming years.

In Washington State alone, the modest 800,000 visitors of 1946 seem trivial when contrasted to the more than 5,500,000 visitors this year. The economic contributions of the overnight campers alone, who last year numbered 400,000 and spent $25,000,000, benefit both rural and urban areas in my state through sales and gasoline taxes and, indirectly, by real and property taxes paid by retailers.

Dr. Weldon Gibson of the Standard Research Institute recently commented, "In twenty-six states, the tourist trade is the third-ranking activity as measured by income. Regionally, as an income producer, it is outranked in the Pacific Northwest only by timber and agriculture." In Oregon and Washington the amount spent annually by hunters and fishermen is estimated at $170,000,000.

Proper control of game animals is a requisite of the mutiple-use theory which we have been considering. I have spoken of forest land uses in terms of timber production, protection of watersheds and soil, hunting of game. These factors, together with recreation, combine to make what industrial forest land owners mean by "multiple-use."

* * * *

The spiritual benefits of recreation are rewards that are worthy of more promotion and boosting from you and from me. I do not think it would hurt any of us to broadcast far and wide the fact that active enjoyment of the out-of-doors can bring man closer to God and nearer the spiritual satisfactions we all need—and somehow do not seem to have time for.

* * * *

A beautiful spot on the Toutle River, twelve miles east of Castle Rock, Washington, on the Spirit Lake Highway, was the first complete public park opened to visitors by our company. The large sign, standard for company parks, marked this one as Coal Banks Park until 1954, when it was renamed the Harry E. Morgan Park, in honor of the man who developed this first park.

Soon there were four other parks between this one and the highway's terminus at Spirit Lake. One of our newer areas, and the only one providing boat dock facilities, opened this year on the Vail Tree Farm. It is Bald Hill Lake Park on a beautiful large lake which the state game department stocked with five thousand trout at the beginning of the season. Tall

Douglas fir trees completely surround the lake enhancing its picturesque setting.

Nesika Park was named for the Indian Princess Nesika who was the daughter of old Oregon's Indian Chief Millicoma. This figurative appellation lends a sense of history and charm to this park which is hard to resist. The park is twenty miles east of Coos Bay-North Bend, Oregon, in a myrtlewood grove in the heart of a tree farm on the banks of the Millicoma River.

Maintenance of each park is handled during the summer season by a "park ranger," who makes daily trips through the park to empty trash receptacles and check each fireplace for smoldering fires. Employment of park maintenance men on a full-time basis at our other parks will no doubt come in time as the use of parks increases.

* * * *

When it comes to the matter of a lack of good manners, or vandalism, on the part of the public, I imagine you would like to overlook it just as I would. Unfortunately, it's like a painful sickness, in that you certainly don't want it, but you cannot simply ignore it.

When we find one of our restrooms riddled with rifle holes, or a park sign defaced with obscenities, we, like you, take a deep breath and try to take the long view. The perpetrator is the guest you do not want to invite back into your home, the same one who, while hunting, fills the fuel tank of a D-6 Caterpillar with sand or uses a blowtorch on a tree-farm gate. These characters are the same ones who, as we said in the Marine Corps, "Foul things up for everybody."

How do you educate them to understand that what they are doing "in fun" is endangering a recreation program which has cost many companies much hard work and money? If you have any ideas on how to effectively curb this needless vandalism, I know many men in the forest industries who would be glad to give them a try. We have seen how Smokey Bear and the "Keep Green" program captured the imagination of the public. This cooperative effort on the part of state, federal and private groups has done such an outstanding job reducing the number of forest fires that today insects do more damage to the nation's forests then fire.

On private lands we see vandalism and thoughtlessness of the few placing the entire program in jeopardy for the great majority of the mannerly visitors. I am reminded of how effectively hunter vandalism, carelessness with firearms, was reduced in Oregon last fall when the Oregon Division of the Izaak Walton League sponsored "Red Hat Day." The campaign took its name from the hunter's headgear which, in itself, symbolizes safety while hunting. The governor gave his official blessing to the program, as did every organization in the state concerned with hunter conduct—timbermen, farmers, the state game department, and sportsmen's organizations. Tens of thousands of hunters in the state signed the "Red Hat Day" pledge:

> I give my pledge
> to be law abiding
> to respect the rights and property of others
> to be careful with fire and firearms.

Results were impressive. Measurable reductions were brought about in the number of hunting deaths, cases of vandalism, and there were two hundred fewer forest fires during hunting season than in the previous year. This proves that an educational campaign designed to cover a broad public can bring results. Certainly it is worth our consideration here.

* * * *

Another area where your assistance would be of value to us is the matter of development of historic landmarks and locations. The history of the Northwest is woven closely into the fabric of our timber economy and society. The same is true of other regions of our nation. What can industry do to help preserve historic places and events on its timberland?

We, in the forest industry, need and want your help in developing our public parks. You have been in the business longer than we have and know most of the answers.

American Forest Products Industries, an association representing the nation's lumber, pulp and paper producers, is currently considering a survey of its membership to determine the extent of public recreation on private lands. It is hoped that this will be under way in the near future.

In addition to these other timber companies, there are oil companies, power companies, mining companies, all doing much to make their lands more accessible to the public. No one would welcome a visit or call from you more than they. They are anxious to be partners with you and to help you shoulder the load of tourist and recreation traffic.

The strong position of recreation today and its place in our industrial society has been earned. This is a position that is not going to get any weaker as time goes on. Weyerhaeuser Timber Company, by following out its stated recreation policy, practices multiple-use principles that best benefit all phases of forest land activity. The company's gates are open to the recreationist-guest, and the lock has been thrown away. With the cooperation and appreciation of the public we will not start looking for the lock. ■

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- New York University
- Washington Square
- New York 3, New York

Air Force Youth Get a Break

Raymond C. Morrison

Activities for the children of airmen help make Bergstrom Air Force Base, Austin, Texas, a good place to live.

☆

The art class of 28 members is directed by Mrs. James H. Carson, a volunteer who is a qualified art instructor. Class meets for two-hour sessions each week at the Youth Center.

Pre-Teen Club holds a square dance. Mrs. Ernest Carwile, pre-teen advisor, helps this group plan and carry out such activities. T/Sgt. Earl Starkie instructs and calls at the dances.

WHEN families know their children are having advantages usually not found in civilian communities, they are convinced in their belief in the Air Force way of life. Ask anyone with children at Bergstrom Air Force Base what they think, and the chances are ninety-nine to one they will tell you, "We've never had it so good. Not only do our children get a good formal education here, but we have a free-time youth activities program that is helping to develop our boys and girls, too." The latter is led by volunteers.

MR. MORRISON *is a regional representative of the Office of Community Services, United States Air Force.*

I asked Mrs. Raymond N. Hubbard, one of the volunteers, what was meant by the latter remark and she said, "Several hundred boys and girls have learned to swim here. My husband, Colonel Hubbard, teaches boys target shooting each Saturday. Our girls are learning to sew at a special class for sewing; our teen-agers are putting on a play now with the best possible dramatic training from another one of our parents. This year some ninety boys have registered for baseball and they will get professional training from Captain E. J. Alexander, one-time professional player in the Texas League. Even if we could afford it, we could not buy leadership like that. This is an opportunity few children get."

I was intrigued by the genuine enthusiasm of everyone for the youth activities program so I decided to see just what was cooking at Bergstrom. I got up early and I stayed late. I talked with parent volunteers in numerous activities, saw them teach a class of girls in tennis. I watched teen-agers rehearse *The Man from Mars.* I saw little girls

trying to learn to twirl the baton. I watched Captain Alexander teach an eight-year-old boy how to hold a bat and how to catch a ball; and I caught some of the enthusiasm of the ninety boys who came out for practice.

What was more important, I saw the parents' enthusiasm too. While I watched the ball practice, one dad drove up and said, "Captain, here's another player for you. See what you can do with my boy." As he started to drive off Captain Alexander said, "Where are you going? We need your help." The dad answered by telling the coach he hadn't played ball in twenty years, but that didn't get him off the hook. The captain latched onto ten other dads just that way. Altogether, there are about one hundred and fifty parents participating.

The real workhorse behind this outstanding youth program is Major Joseph B. Lowrance, Jr., chairman of the Youth Activities Council. He knows the main mission of SAC (Strategic Air Command) is to keep planes in the air, but he also knows it takes people to fly planes, to keep planes repaired, to keep supplies coming. He knows, too, that men with families who are satisfied with the Air Force way of life are more efficient, easier to get along with. The job in SAC is demanding. Anything that can be done to relieve SAC people from home worries contributes mightily to its mission.

Two years ago there was no organized youth activities program at Bergstrom, and the wives were very articulate concerning its need. About then, I suggested to Colonel Murphy, the base commander, that the services of Miss Helen M. Dauncey, social recreation specialist of the National Recreation Association, were available for conducting a week's training course for volunteers who might develop a youth activities program. Colonel Murphy's answer was, "I don't know whether the women will 'buy' that sort of idea or not"; but he introduced me to some of the wives and later we had a meeting of about thirty-five from the Officers' Wives Club and the NCO Wives Club.

On one occasion we visited the University of Texas where we talked with students majoring in recreation. As a result some thirty of them volunteered to help the base get started. Actually only a few students were ever used, owing to student time-limitation. On another occasion a visit was made to Randolph Air Force Base where a successful youth program had been in operation for some time.

On March 17, 1955, Colonel Van Mullen, the first Youth Activities Council chairman, called the first meeting, and several other meetings were held before he left. In August 1955, Major Lowrance was appointed to replace him.

On the wall of the youth activities building hangs a large organization chart which indicates the number of committees appointed to each type of activity. These list the following programs:

Teen Club and Dances
Pre Teen Parties
Dramatics
Swimming
Scouts
Gun Club
Baseball
Volleyball and Basketball
Judo
Library
Dance Instruction
Tennis
Roller Skating
Singing and Music
Auto Driving
Religious Activities

Brownie Scout group at the base packages bubble gum to give to underprivileged children in the Austin area. Base draws on Austin for additional resource people.

A parent serves as chairman of each program activity. Here, two Air Force wives (extreme left and right) give girls expert instruction during weekly tennis class.

Teen Club Christmas party. Club does its own decorating, has regular constitution, officers, committees. Every SAC base is supposed to have a youth program.

Bowling
Golf
Sewing
Ceramics
Free movies
Baton Twirling
Publicity
Model Airplanes
Photography
Building and Fixtures
Story Hour
Arts and Crafts

A parent serves as chairman of each program and may choose his own committee members. In most cases the chairman is particularly interested and skilled in the specific activity being promoted. In many cases the parents have been professionals, so the base is fortunate to be able to provide its youth with expert leadership.

Until June 1956, this remarkable youth activities program was "homemade," but that fact seemed to give real meaning and purpose to the effort. Around the middle of June 1956, Miss Byrd, a school teacher and a major in dramatics, was employed as a youth director to assist Major Lowrance. Colonel Murphy was a bit skeptical about employing a person for the program because of the danger of losing parent participation and having the program become a device for baby-sitting.

It was made clear when Miss Byrd came, that she:

1. Not "operate" a program.
2. Secure more volunteers.
3. Assist committee chairmen in their program such as calling committee members for meetings, to remind them of assigned jobs, and so on.
4. Assist the over-all chairman, Major Lowrance, in many ways, such as keeping notes, writing minutes of meetings, making detailed arrangements for meetings, and recommending needed programs.
5. Aid in getting publicity for the program.
6. Assist in coordinating events, making arrangements for facilities.
7. Make acquaintances in Austin, the civilian community, especially among those engaged in similar programs and in the municipal recreation department, so fullest advantage can be taken of additional resource people—leadership for special activities.

Colonel Murphy's acceptance of the idea of hiring a youth director was based upon a general acceptance of these seven points of policy. But the one major determining factor, when an appraisal is made of the value of having a youth director, will be, "*Are there more or fewer parents assuming responsibility for the conduct of the youth activities program?*"

The question of providing a youth center building was discussed early in 1955 and it was finally agreed that one of the temporary H-shaped structures would serve this purpose. The building needed repairs, paint, and some equipment; but through the efforts of the parents it was made very attractive and useable, even to installation of an air-conditioning unit.

The question of whether it should be kept open seven days and nights a week is currently up for discussion. It seems pretty certain that the policy will be to keep it open only for scheduled events, with the exception of possibly one night a week. The building is not considered a hangout but a facility to assist in a broad developmental type of program. The building is only incidental and no attempt is made to "run a program in it." There are more programs and projects away from it than in it.

Such a policy certainly would meet the sound objections of many parents that everything today is done to take their children away from home. In all instances Colonel Murphy and Major Lowrance are emphasing instructional and developmental programs and many of these, such as the sewing class, are carried on right in the homes.

Every SAC base is supposed to have a youth activities program but few have tried to this extent. The big reason for this one is the support from the front office. Colonel Murphy, addressing all parents about the program, wrote in part:

"A properly supervised recreational program for our boys and girls, consistent with the ever increasing number of children, has been established. The importance of this program cannot be overemphasized. In order to maintain these activities and to assure that they function properly, it is mandatory that all parents actively participate. Our program is designed to assure that we do everything possible to make certain that our children grow up to be the best citizens possible . . . .

"The youth center is open for recreational purposes on weekdays during the hours of 1600 to 1900, and on Saturdays and Sundays from 1330 to 1900 hours. Facilities available in the building have been donated and/or purchased from monies donated for the purpose. Any child or children misbehaving at the youth center or at any of scheduled activities will be requested to leave and may possibly be barred from future activities.

"Since money received for maintaining the equipment and recreation facilities available to our children is donated from interested activities, sufficient funds are not available to completely finance numerous programs beneficial to all. Therefore, it is expected that the parents will support their children in individual activities, by taking care of nominal costs for their own child's individual equipment.

"The success of our activities requires chaperones for groups of children for certain activities. Our Youth Activities Council is composed of parents who have volunteered to head certain projects; however, the success of the entire program depends upon all of the parents. In the event you are requested as a parent to assist in some activity, it is essential that you understand your responsibility. Failure on the part of the parents will result in the breakdown of our youth program and the eventual closing of the youth center.

"I feel certain that this worthwhile program is a great achievement. The many beneficial things that our children may learn today will assist them in their everyday walk of life in later days."

There is little wonder why Bergstrom has a youth activities program. Such support as is indicated by the above letter will always get the job done. Further, this letter illustrates the really amazing simplicity of the job of making the Air Force way of life satisfying and rewarding to its devoted personnel. ■

Let's Take a Look . . . at Our Public Relations

One of the most important phases of successful management and operation of a city parks and recreation department!

ANNUALLY MILLIONS of dollars are spent by private enterprise to acquaint the public with goods or services, and to foster desirable public relations. Public recreation departments, though they spend considerably less, send out folders, circulars, and work through the media of radio, television, newspapers, and professional journals to attain the same result. Yet, all of this "selling job" becomes completely ineffective when not accompanied by the right attitude toward the public with whom we work. Indeed, good relations built up over the years can be completely destroyed by one ill-chosen or unthinking remark.

Many of our large businesses realize the vital need for good public relations, not only on an over-all company to public basis, but on an individual employee to individual customer basis. They go so far, as in the instance of one major company, as to incorporate public relations training in their technical training, and to have a personnel officer who does nothing at all other than grade each person working in his particular branch of the company on courtesy, interested and helpful manner or, as they term it, "the overtones of service." Another large company makes no provision for public relations training, but simply states that "it is expected of all our employees." Thus we have two extreme attitudes toward the business of public relations; and public relations *is* a business.

Public relations is not just a part of a recreator's job; it is almost entirely his whole job. To define public relations, let us say that *it is the inevitable result of our day-to-day contacts with people, both in person and through press, radio and other media, in rendering the service for which the department was created, and as a result of which it will expand or decline.* There are two major breakdowns in ways that good public relations may be developed and maintained—actual personal contact and outside publicity. We are most concerned with the first of these; for, in our profession, actual personal contact is one of the most vital and efficient ways we have of doing our job.

Although volumes could be written concerning a staff member's contact with the public, individually or as a group, we wish only to state the fundamental characteristics of good public relations, with the emphasis on how you, as a member of the recreation department staff, should uphold your end of the public relations job. Each staff member is in a position where the development of good public relations is his opportunity and responsibility. Let each person served leave you with the feeling that his visit has been worthwhile . . . and remember, chances are he will tell his friends.

Remember to . . .

- Be courteous, friendly and thoughtful.
- Use all available information to help solve each problem.
- Do not be indifferent, impatient, inaccurate or vague.
- Treat each problem with the sincere interest and respect which it is due.

Tips

A few further tips, on the right and wrong ways of maintaining good public relations:

Sincere Attention. Remember, every individual's problem is important to him. Don't guess about his problem—if you don't know the right answer, find out before you reply.

The "We're Doing You a Favor Touch." There are few approaches that are more irritating to a visitor than being treated with a condescending air. Any implication that he is receiving a favor from you or that you expect gratitude for your service has no place in the service that the public is paying us to render them.

The "Brush-Off." Adherents of this technique, more often than not, do not know they are using it. But their partial answers to questions, vague letters, and indifference to problems all add up to one big "brush-off," and one lost opportunity to render service.

Specific Referral. Find out who it is that actually handles the matter before making a referral; then give specific instructions on the proper procedure.

Prompt Handling. If you can't avoid a delay, explain it. Most people realize that you can't do more than one thing at a time; they just want to know that you haven't forgotten them. With the current workload it isn't possible to do everything promptly; but considerate, attentive handling will do much to lessen antagonism caused by necessary delays.

Patience and Fortitude. Stay on an even keel even though the person with whom you are dealing is unreasonable or downright impolite. The man who remains polite in han

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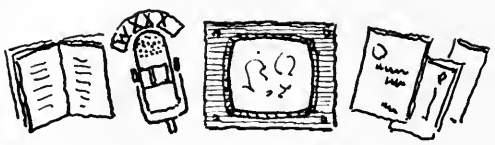
dling unreasonable people has the upper hand all the way.

The "Run-Around." This technique consists largely of sending a visitor to the first person who seems to be available. This process may give the visitor a wide circle of acquaintances but seldom helps him solve his problems.

The "Let Them Wait" Attitude. This is based on the fallacious theory that "things" are more important than people. Keeping a visitor waiting for recognition seldom impresses him, and never fails to irritate him.

The Temperamental Touch. The technique of displaying emotion while handling service problems seldom fails to put things in an uproar. Its possessor can be counted on to get excited when people are vague about what they want, when they don't understand regulations, or when they are impatient. He leads a hard life and so do the people who deal with him.



Remember that your attitude toward your work will reflect on those persons for and with whom you are working. Keep your opinions and dissatisfactions to yourself. How can we expect the public to be satisfied when we show our own dissatisfaction? Be genuinely interested in everything that you do. People are not as "blind" as we sometimes think them, and disinterest and insincerity are mirrored for all to see more often than we realize. Courtesy must reflect naturalness and sincerity. It must not appear cold, impersonal, affected, or overdone. No one could be better aware than those of us engaged in working with the public how difficult it is to meet criticism, sometimes unjustified, with a smile. But all criticism, right or wrong, should be received with individual consideration, and with a genuine spirit of willingness to correct whatever might be wrong. Each contact, whether face to face, by telephone or correspondence, should be regarded as presenting an opportunity to build up a liking for and a confidence in the department. It is most important that you remain relaxed, self-confident and natural. None of us are perfect, and it is not expected that we be. It is possible, though, to choose the privacy of your own home or office to "let off steam," and to keep all thoughtlessness in your manner to a minimum. Being pleasant is a habit which is easy to form.

The "Courtesy Habit"

Try these few ways to get into the "courtesy habit" and see how easy it will become for you:

Politeness—Practice being well mannered.

Business Etiquette—Conform to the generally accepted requirement of good business manners in all dealings with public.

Courteous Response—Acknowledge or respond politely to greetings, statements, comments, complaints, questions or closing remarks which obviously require response. Nothing is more irritating or annoying than to ask someone something and receive complete dead silence. Even an "I don't know," or "I don't care" would be less offending than that!

Appreciation—Express thanks or appreciation where it would be good manners to do so. It is in bad taste, however, to overthank or superfluously thank someone.

Indicate, through the use of appropriate words, regret where we have made a mistake, have failed to keep a promise, service is out of order or not up to standards, "customer" has been caused real inconvenience.

Remember to express sympathy for personal or family trouble mentioned by "customer" where it would be good judgment to do so. This, though not really necessary, goes a long way toward making a citizen feel really "warm" towards the department.

Telephone Etiquette

Telephone etiquette should receive special consideration since a major part of our public relations is carried on over the telephone.

This may seem elementary, but let's consider the way we answer the telephone. People receive their first impression of us the first time they hear us, and if the way in which we answer the phone is not courteous and friendly, they will get the wrong impression right away. Simplicity is the keynote for most business organizations, and though it may not be your particular job to answer the phone, there always comes a time when it falls your lot to do so. When it does, state the name of your organization in a well-modulated, clearly understood voice. It is not considered good business etiquette to simply say "hello." In our case, "Parks and Recreation Department" is the best possible answering statement, and the one preferred by our administration head. If someone calls for a staff member who is out of the office, tell him when that person is expected to return, ask if you can be of service or if you might take a message.

Always obtain the person's consent before transferring this call to another employee. When leaving the line, be

sure to do so in such a way that the person on the other end knows what you are doing and why; for example, when answering a call for Mr. Smith, say "Just a moment, please," or "I will connect you with _____." If you leave the phone to look up something, don't rush into the original topic without first re-addressing the person on the line: "Mrs. Jones, this is Mr. Brown again, I have found that information you asked for . . . ."

These are the things that are generally expected of us, but you'd be surprised how many times we forget to do them in the rush of everyday office routine. No matter how busy or tired you may be, always keep in mind that some of our "customers" never have contact with the department except over the phone. ⟶

Sincere Interest

Now we come to something we forget too often! Giving an over-all impression of sincere interest and a spirit of helpfulness is a basic foundation for good public relations. People like to feel that they are receiving personal attention and that we are the easiest and most pleasant people in the world to deal with. No matter how bothersome they may seem, or how irritating and rude they may be to you either through correspondence, by phone or face-to-face, it is your job to sell the public on what your organization has to offer, and to make them come back for more. Satisfaction with the product—in our case, recreation—is the important thing with any business. So bite back that short retort, wipe that pained look off your face, give a big smile and say in your most pleasant, friendly voice, "I'm very sorry this happened, Mrs. _____. We'll do everything in our power to remedy it immediately." And even harder to say, but even more effective too, "You're absolutely right, I am in error, and I assure you I will make every effort to correct the fault." It takes courage to admit you're wrong when you're wrong. Set your "patience" button on *go* and keep it turned there always, and you've taken one giant step forward to excellent relations with the public.

Our Relation to the Citizen

Let's not forget some of the facts of our own profession:

1. A citizen is not a person with whom to argue or match wits. Arguing wastes time and convinces no one of anything but your own lack of intelligence.
2. A citizen is the most important person to enter this office, in person, by mail or by telephone.
3. A citizen is not dependent upon us; on the contrary, we are dependent upon him.
4. A citizen is not an interruption of our work . . . he is the purpose of it.
5. A citizen is not an outsider in our work . . . he is part of it.
6. A citizen is not (and this is most important to remember) a cold statistic. He is a flesh-and-blood human being with feelings and emotions like our own.
7. The citizen is the most important person with whom we deal.
8. A citizen is a person who brings us his problems. It is our job to handle them in such a way as to be beneficial to him and to ourselves. ■

Library and Clubs Coordinate for Community Service

THE PUBLIC library in Twin Falls, Idaho, features special exhibits for local organizations. (Cooperation from the local library should be available to the recreation department in every community.) The local newspaper simultaneously carries a list of books available on the subject of the exhibit.

Planning and organizing recreation and education programs, in conjunction with civic organizations, should be an accepted activity of a progressive library. The success of these programs may be limited by small staff personnel and budgets, but these difficulties can be surmounted by close community cooperation. Several organizations have done much to help create forms of service not generally available in a small city library.

One of the most outstanding examples of coordination between the library and a woman's club has been the support given in 1953 by the Twin Falls Music Club in purchasing for the library a group of one hundred records as the nucleus of a lending collection. Since the inception of the program of renting standard and LP records at a nominal two cents a day (for breakage and replacement fund), the library has been able to provide a popular service.

A children's story and music record collection was started last year, and has also been extremely popular. A recent gift of a Webcor three-speed phonograph by the music club has been used during a weekly Saturday story hour and has permitted an occasional Thursday evening concert hour of "Recorded Musical Highlights."

Other groups have also supplemented the library facilities. The Rotary Club has contributed new books of general interest to businessmen, the Twentieth Century Club generously donated library equipment, and the Kiwanis Club has maintained a current Boy Scout Merit Badge pamphlet file. Many other organizations have also cooperated to broaden the scope of materials available to the community. The library and the city recreation commission have joined forces in presentation of summer playground story hour programs. Newspaper, radio and television facilities have been made available to bring to the attention of a wider audience the library's recreation resources.

It is this type of community movement which gives incentive to good recreation planning in which all members of the community are welcome to participate.—ARTHUR L. DEVOLDER, *Librarian, Twin Falls Public Library.*

* * * *

Why not use National Children's Book Week, November 25-December 1, as the occasion for two-way cooperation with your own local library on the subject of using books in recreation? How-to-do-it books, game books, books on sports, legends and stories that could be used in program, books to read for fun—all could be part of a lively exhibit, in the library or in your department, or both. Have your arts and crafts groups make posters to be placed all over town.—Ed.

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Values of Creative Dramatics

This form of activity is important in helping the child in adjustment to his world.

An analysis for teachers that can be of utmost value to the recreation leader of this activity.

Muriel Crosby

CREATIVE DRAMATICS is probably one of the least understood and most misused media through which children express themselves. In determining the values of creative dramatics as a developmental process in teaching and learning, we must relate this medium to the goals and aspirations of the elementary school curriculum. High among these curriculum goals and aspirations are: helping each child to develop self-understanding; helping each child to relate to the world in which he lives; helping each child to extend his experiences in living.

In a sense these goals are interrelated, but each is also unique and distinct. These may be explored in terms of creative dramatics which contributes to each and offers the child opportunities for continuously extending his experience in all aspects of living. The teacher plays an important role in making it possible for him to reach these curriculum goals and aspirations, for she is the key factor in determining the kind of curriculum she builds with her children. To build a curriculum in which all appropriate resources will be utilized to foster the best development of the child, *art in all its aspects assumes a major role.*

Art is inherently a quality of living which fosters the integration of personality. Its effectiveness is revealed through the behavior of the learner while engaged in a variety of art experiences, of which creative dramatics is one. Creative dramatics is an art medium which has high potential for helping the child to become more integrated. If it provides opportunities for genuine expression, creative dramatics helps the child to identify himself and to relate to others, to understand why he acts as he does and, therefore, to better understand the behavior of others. In addition, creative dramatics frees the child to use past experience in making new meanings out of present experience. This, in essence, is the extension of experience-in-living which education seeks to guide and direct.

A modern elementary school conceives of the curriculum as problem centered, that is, built around the problems children experience in living. In creative dramatics, as in any truly genuine art experience, the child draws upon the meanings he has developed in past experiences to help him solve his needs in the current situation. He not only enlarges upon these earlier meanings, but makes new ones in the process of creating. It can be said that creative dramatics is the process of making meanings which will foster the integration of the child in his world.

To help the child grow toward his ultimate maturity through creative dramatics, the teacher must be sensitive to the problems of her children, aware of their needs, informed regarding available resources and skilled in creating an environment in which children will be well nurtured.

One of the least used yet most easily available tools that each teacher has to help her study her children, to learn their needs, is the critical observation of the children themselves when teacher and children are together. Looking at children with eyes that see is an attribute of mature and

Condensed and reprinted, with permission, from *Elementary English*, January 1956. Dr. Crosby is assistant superintendent of schools in Wilmington, Delaware.

skilled teachers. Such teachers know that while children frequently are unable to verbalize their problems and needs, their behavior always speaks for them. It is essential, then, that the teacher be able to read in the behavior of children the needs and problems, the desires and aspirations which each child is trying to express.

Creative dramatics in the large and broad sense embraces creative or dramatic play initiated by children under any and all circumstances. The five year old, complacently rocking on the playhouse porch in the kindergarten room while others worked busily about her, was not merely "resting." The teacher learned much by observing this child. The gang of ten and eleven year olds "shooting it out" on the playground provided the observer with many clues to ways in which these boys were developing understanding of the concept of right and wrong, and identifying values as a basis for peer acceptance or rejection.

Creative dramatics experiences of a more organized nature provide equally important opportunities for observing children. The teacher who provides space and time in the school day for her sixes to "play house" can learn much about her children. Such play is usually free and undirected but the teacher has a definite guidance role to play. Susie, a six-year-old, for example, tenderly putting her doll to bed in the playhouse, tucked it in gently and smoothed the covers, all the time making crooning noises to her "baby." Finally, she leaned over it as if to kiss it good night; but instead, said sharply, "Now, damn it, go to sleep." The teacher who observed Susie at play knew that she had problems, one of developing an understanding of her own mother; another of developing another concept of the mother role; and still another of achieving some security in the mother-child relationship. To experience acceptance and rejection within the span of a single hour involving a person one is completely dependent upon demands powers of adjustment almost more than an adult can bear, yet Susie lived with this experience daily. Dramatic play was for Susie creative and therapeutic. For her teacher, dramatic play provided the clues to Susie's needs.

The teacher who helps her children organize some deliberately guided experiences in creative dramatics has the opportunity not only to observe her youngsters, but to participate more fully as a member of the group. Such planned experiences as role playing to solve problems in relationships may be one form of creative dramatics. The two eleven-year-olds, for example, who had a fight on the playground over the snatching of a favorite toy, were helped in the classroom to see their difficulty in a different light—when they exchanged roles and expressed their emotions from the other fellow's point of view. The aggressor who had originally snatched the toy and made off with it felt quite differently about the matter.

Forms

Creating original plays and adaptations from favorite stories are the forms of creative dramatics which are often the only kinds of expression many adults can accept when the term is used. Both of these forms are important but are fostered by other simpler forms previously described. Just as in developing a readiness for reading, many experiences other than the use of books contribute to readiness, so in creative dramatics many experiences in expression and appreciation through creative play or role playing are important. The greatest fallacy that teachers of little children evidence, however, is their feeling that pantomime is simple and that therefore it is important to have young children pantomime as a first step in creative dramatics. Pantomiming is a difficult art and one which in no sense serves as a first step in the serious business of fostering creative dramatics.

Developing Self-Understanding

Many related experiences are important in fostering teaching and learning through creative dramatics. Opportunities to experience through other art media are directly related to helping the child express himself through creative dramatics. The child whose feeling for rhythm and tone develops through rich music experience will be more apt to appreciate and be appreciated in his creative dramatic experiences. The child whose experience is expressed joyfully and freely through color or texture or line will be one whose interest in creative dramatics is usually keen. The teacher who shares with the children her love of beautiful books and delightful stories is doing far more than helping them to develop an appreciation of fine literature. She is giving them one key to the problem of dealing with emotions. She is also giving them a key to the development of integrating personality when they are encouraged to deal with their problems through creative dramatics.

Sally, whose ill mother has brought about a disruption to ordinary family life, is helped to deal with her problem when her teacher introduces her to Mildred Lawrence's touching story of Vicky, in *The Homemade Year*. When Vicky has to go to her aunt's house to stay, Sally knows what it is like. In creating a play from the story, Sally became Vicky, interpreting the quality of courage which was to help the real Sally and the make-believe Vicky become one small girl able to face her problems.

Michael, attending kindergarten, has almost cleared that stage in early childhood where we seek to identify ourselves —to know who and what we are. When he was a three-year-old he often "became" someone else for a day or a part of a day. "I am not Michael," he would announce at breakfast, "I am Hallie; call me Hallie." Sometimes it was bewildering to his mother and she was glad when for some weeks Michael decided to be Michael. On the day he appeared in kindergarten wearing a new cowboy suit, however, four-year-old Michael became Hopalong Cassidy, announcing to all the parents present, "Look at me, I'm Hoppy; call me Hoppy." Everyone responded agreeably, using only the name "Hoppy." Before long, the pleasure left Michael's face; he became anxious and, moving close to his teacher, com-

mented with some doubt in his voice, "I'm really Michael, you know." His teacher sensed that Michael's characterization of Hoppy threatened his own identity. At four, the play was too real and too long. While the play involved children, Michael could take things in stride; when it involved grown-ups, his security was shaken. The teacher who would help children develop self-understanding must control or influence factors in the situations in which creative expression thrives. Learning to distinguish the real from the unreal is a developmental task of childhood. Creative dramatics has a role to play in the achievement of this goal but the guiding hand of the skillful teacher is needed.

Helping Each Child to Relate

Walt Whitman speaks of,

> . . . the sense of what is real, the thought if after all it should prove unreal,
> The doubts of day-time and the doubts of night-time, the curious whether and how,
> Whether that which appears so is so, or is it all flashes and specks? *

All living is in a sense an attempt to seek an identity with the world in which we live. The child lives in a fabulous world of changing sounds and smells, of long and fascinating days and short, obliterating nights. These changes in the child's physical world may be a threat as well as a challenge to his imagination. Changes in his relationships with people may be an even greater threat or challenge to his imagination and his well being. Creative dramatics offers keys to the child in determining his relationships to the world in which he lives and offers an important instrument to teachers in helping the child establish himself in desirable ways in his world.

The play corner in the first-grade room encourages Billie to become "Daddy" and to be big and powerful, big and strong, or big and gentle. The housekeeping center helps Janie become "Mother" or "Grandmother" as she washes and irons, gossips on the telephone, or berates "Father" before he goes to work. One of the best interpretations of home life as it affects the child is depicted through such free creative play and the wise teacher will "listen in" frequently. In the same way parents will be helped to see teachers and teachers will be helped to see themselves by listening in to "school play" at home. When Sallie becomes "Miss Foley," her third grade teacher, she tells through her characterization whether or not Miss Foley is kind and easy, gentle but firm, strict but fair, or vindictive and cold. Whatever the characterization, interpretation by the observer should be seasoned with restraint, for children, like caricaturists, emphasize extremes.

Helping Each Child Extend His Experiences in Living

Deepening meaning and shared emotions are characteristic of the extension of experience which creative dramatics stimulates. Creative dramatics is the dramatizing of situations and stories freely and creatively, with the interpretation of roles dependent upon the experience and imagination of the players. Role playing is characterized by spontaneity and feeling. The skillful teacher, concerned with the problem of fostering each child's progress toward increasingly more mature behavior, will use creative dramatics as a process frequently in her teaching.

In an important sense, creative dramatics typifies the "learning through doing" philosophy of the modern school. Robert Browning illustrates the clarification of meaning, the heightening of interest and the emotional appeal which characterize creative dramatics in good teaching, in his poem, "Development."

> My father was a scholar and knew Greek.
> When I was five years old, I asked him once
> "What do you read about?"
> "The siege of Troy."
> "What is the siege, and what is Troy?"
> Whereat
> He piled up chairs and table for a town,
> Set me a-top for Priam, called our cat
> —Helen, enticed away from home (he said)
> By wicked Paris, who couched somewhere close
> Under the footstool, being cowardly,
> But whom—since she was worth the pains, poor puss—
> Towzer and Tray,—our dogs, the Atreidai,—sought
> By taking Troy to get possession of
> —Always when great Achilles ceased to sulk,
> (My pony in the stable)—forth would prance
> And put to flight Hector—our page-boy's self.
> This taught me who was who and what was what:
> So far I rightly understood the case
> At five years old: a huge delight it proved
> And still proves—thanks to that instructor sage
> My Father, who knew better than to turn straight
> Learning's full glare on weak-eyed ignorance,
> Or, worse yet, leave weak eyes to grow sand-blind;
> Content with darkness and vacuity.

In Stefan Zweig's autobiography, *The World of Yesterday*, he makes a profound observation in recalling the experiences of his childhood and youth: ". . . only he who has learned early to spread his soul out wide may later hold the entire world within himself." Creative dramatics is a medium which has the potential for helping boys and girls create a *real* world in which it is possible to live in harmony with oneself and with others. It has the potential for helping them create a *real* world in which the infinite holds no terrors, for peace of mind and spirit are living companions. The only possible way we have of helping boys and girls to become ready for the future is to help them live well and fully in the present. If teachers can help children to develop the know-how and the courage and the spirit to deal well with their current problems in living, there need be no fear for their future for they will be equipped to deal with the unknown. Creative dramatics is an important medium in the education of such children. ■

* "There Was A Child Went Forth."

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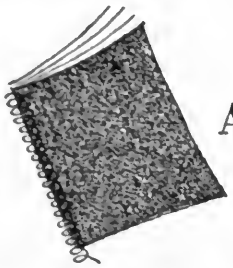


A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Charles E. Reed Cited

Charles E. Reed, manager of the National Recreation Association Field Department, was awarded a special citation "in recognition of exceptional service to his fellow men through the medium of recreation" by the American Recreation Society. The presentation was made in Philadelphia at the society's annual banquet by F. S. Mathewson, general superintendent of the Union County (New Jersey) Park Commission and chairman of the citations and award committee of ARS.

Tennessee Honors Marion Preece

Marion Preece, southern district representative of the National Recreation Association, received a citation from Governor Frank Clement for her services to recreation in the State of Tennessee. The award was presented at a special southern district breakfast, held in connection with the International Recreation Congress in Philadelphia, by Louis F. Twardzik, recreation consultant for the Tennessee Division of State Parks. Jack Spore, superintendent of recreation in Nashville and president of the Tennessee Recreation Society, presented Miss Preece with an inscribed silver tray from the society.

Tennis Champ Rockwood

Linn Rockwood, superintendent of recreation in Provo, Utah, is the 1956 National Public Parks men's singles tennis champion. The matches were held at the Airport Playfield Courts in Cincinnati, Ohio, this fall under the auspices of the Cincinnati Recreation Commission and its Municipal Tennis Advisory Council. Mr. Rockwood previously won this title in 1952 and was runner-up in 1950, 1953 and 1954.

Award to Ben York

Edmund Woods (center), commander of VFW Porter-Raulerson Post, presents plaque to Ben York (right) while Tom Stewart, former VFW commander, watches.

Ben York, recreation director at West Palm Beach, Florida, was awarded a plaque by the Porter-Raulerson Post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars for "outstanding service to the youth of the city during 1956." Mr. York, head of the recreation department at West Palm Beach for the past thirteen years, has long been very active in AAU work, is national chairman of woman's swimming, and the only American nominated to judge diving at the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne, Australia. Among other honors bestowed upon him recently is an appointment to the permanent committee for the Future Olympic Champions of the United States.

New ARS Officers

Officers of the American Recreation Society for the coming year are: J. Earl Schlupp, Denver, president; Dorothy Taaffe, San Francisco, president-elect; Charles B. Cranford, Philadelphia, first vice-president; Jesse A. Reynolds, Richmond, Virginia, second vice-president; Oka T. Hester, Greensboro, North Carolina, secretary; Austin J. Welch, Baltimore, treasurer.

The Center Volunteers Built

Henry Robinson, recreation director in Aiken, South Carolina, is very proud of his new community center, built through the active participation of volunteers. The total cost of the building was only about $10,000, because local union members contributed their time, and much of the material was provided free. In other cases, such as that of the hardwood flooring, the manufacturer offered a special price. A great deal of effort was devoted to salvaging waste materials from the abandoned airport and other places, while some of the lumber was actually cut from city property. Community drives netted over $8,000 to buy necessary materials.

Youth Group Receives Award

The Young People's Council of Hillside Homes, Bronx, New York, received a certificate of honor in *Parents' Magazine* 1955-56 Youth Group Achievement Awards for distinguished service to the community. These awards were inaugurated in 1954 to encourage and give recognition to young people's clubs engaged in useful public service. Of the hundreds of nominations received in this year's contest, an editorial in the September issue of *Parents' Magazine* says, "They are good examples of the fact that juvenile decency is far more prevalent than juvenile delinquency."

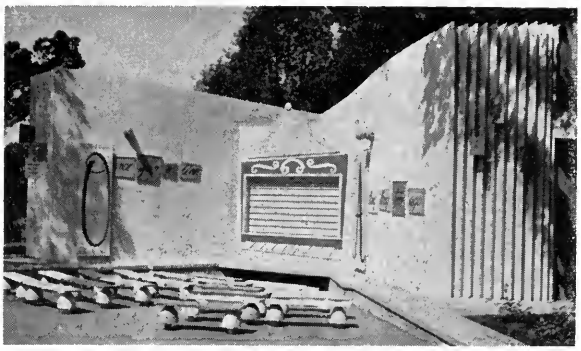
The award to the Young People's Council is based on the initiation and work of their annual toy campaign for the children of Bellevue Hospital, for their contribution to the National Foundation for Muscular Dystrophy as a result of their "Tops in Pops" teen-age popularity contest, for sponsoring a jazz workshop in their community, for building a teen-age lounge which has enriched the recreation program of the community, and for adopting and supporting a thirteen-year-old Lithuanian girl, a displaced person, in Germany.

The Youth Group Achievement Awards will be continued, and rules and information may be obtained from *Parents' Magazine*, 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York 17.

Fort Lauderdale Facilities

Temple Jarrell, recreation director in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, has been de-

Fairyland Puppet Theatre



The Children's Fairyland puppet theatre in Lakeside Park, Oakland, California, has become one of the most popular features in Fairyland in the short time it has been operating. Built in the shape of an open book, the puppet theatre is designed with a hydraulically operated stage so that it can be used for hand puppets, marionettes, stick and string puppets of all kinds.

Children sit on low, colored benches, supported by mushrooms built with a steel armature covered with cement. Two hundred children can watch the show at one time.

The stage opening is eight feet wide by four and a half feet high. The pages of the book on each side of the stage are fourteen feet high, eight feet thick, twenty-five feet long, and are constructed of cement over a wooden frame. Jimmie and Susie Bookworm peer out from the pages of the book to the delight of the youngsters. Behind the leaves of the book are the puppet workshop, restroom facilities and scenery storage space.

Three free puppet shows are given daily: two variety shows and a play from a favorite child's story. The Milk Drivers' and Dairy Employees' Union, Local 302, sponsors the performances, making it possible to give the shows without charge to visitors in Children's Fairyland. The performances are created by the Hayward Marionettes, a local puppet organization.

---

veloping small community-center buildings and related areas in several sections of his city. His basic building, costing about $15,000, consists of a small meeting room attractively furnished with a terrazzo floor, a small office, storeroom, and restrooms. The most important feature, however, is a large, covered play area with a polished concrete floor. This offers both shade and shelter—the convenience of an outdoor area with many of the advantages of an indoor one.

Competitive Athletic Report

"Competitive Athletics," the report of the Committee on School Health of the American Academy of Pediatrics appears in the October issue of *Pediatrics*, the academy's official journal. Reprints will be available. The organization's address is: 1801 Hinman Avenue, Evanston, Illinois.

Forest Visits Increase

Statistical information, released by the U. S. Forest Service, estimates the total visits to thirty-eight states, Puerto Rico, and Alaska for utilization of national forest recreation resources during the calendar year 1955 to be 45,712,800. This is an all-time high, thirteen per cent greater than 1954 and 150 per cent increase over 1946. Approximate annual increase from 1945 to 1955 is 10.7 per cent. In addition, it was estimated, another 120,000,000 persons traveled over the highways through the national forests to enjoy the environment and scenery.

From Farm to Recreation Center

Three years ago the city fathers of Bridgeton, New Jersey, (population 18,378) turned over an abandoned thirty-acre farm to the five man recreation commission. The commission immediately began to develop this wilderness, with the aid of many civic-minded citizens, until it had built the area into a $100,000 recreation center. Ben Lynch, recreation director, says the complete operation cost the city only $30,000.

Successful Summer for PAL

The New York City Police Athletic League announced recently that its city-wide summer playstreet and playground recreation, social and cultural program was enjoyed by more than half-million boys and girls. With th cooperation of the New York Ci Youth Board, over sixty-two variou play areas were available for city chi dren on which they could play wit safety and security under a traine PAL recreation supervisor.

IN MEMORIAM

ARMAND H. ALLAIRE, supervisor recreation in Brockton, Massachusett since 1941, died in September at the ag of fifty-six. Mr. Allaire was the sponso of the "Allaire Bill," which activate recreation facilities in the state.

Book Week

Book Week comes but once a yea but good reading knows no seaso Winter and summer, the doors of th children's room in the public librar stand open. There, the book fair neve ends. There, the year around, childre may explore their interests and satisf their many and ever-changing needs.

Book Week, with special exhibi and fairs, serves to remind us of th perennial pleasure and wealth of book now available to our children—remin us too that there are areas where thi wealth is not available and whe greater library facilities are sorel needed. "It's Always Book Time" fo those whose community helped the make friends with books when the were very young.

For information about Book Wee and available materials, write to Chi dren's Book Council, 50 West 53r Street, New York 19.

It has been well said that no one has ever watched a child intent in his play without being made aware of the complete merging of playfulness with seriousness.

Children need time to grow at their own pace. They need time to wonder, to think, to daydream, to try out what they learn, find new skills, practice for the future.

As they play, em
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This is time to talk things over, get acquainted, to know each other as persons. These children have different background, different cultural and social values. It is important to accept "differences."

The Importance of PLAY

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Children learn by doing. Potentially, play can give them a chance to practice what they have learned in school, at home, and elsewhere. Anything that really interests a child is play to him. As he plays he learns. Joseph Lee said, "It is the supreme seriousness of play that gives it its educational importance."

A good play program should provide children with qualified leaders, appropriate space (indoors and out), and enough of the right kind of play materials and equipment.

A year ago a group of nine-year-olds, in a public school in New York City, lived their days happily with an understanding leader. While they played, thousands of feet of film were shot, and hundreds of hours were spent in selecting scenes from this to show a consecutive story.* A few of these scenes appear on these pages.

* *And So They Grow*, Play Schools 16mm color sound, prize-winning film. For detailed information, write Play Schools Association, 11 West 57th Street, New York 19. (See also page 416.)

It is
they
them

Finding out about things, other children, themselves. This is part of growing up. So, where they play, what they play with and how is very important to consider.

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ıey know.

Children may build the world to their own size. The play materials may be simple or elaborate, they may be specially made or makeshift, cost much or very little or even nothing at all.

When nine-year-olds (left) say, "Let's build a house," it is not surprising that they mean a real house. This contains an upper floor "hideout" for the boys with a first floor "house" designed to occupy the girls.

It may be said that the essence of a good play program is to find ways of allowing children to grow, to learn together. There are no sure rules, no guarantees to success. But always there is the trained intelligent try.

) suggest to girls (below) that it would be fun if
ged the wallpaper for the "housekeeping corner"
e—so the color would match their plastic dishes.

A Community Theatre

"We should have theatres of our own throughout the country, where our young people could work and learn and stretch themselves."*—Eva Le Gallienne.

Jean Wolcott

WHEREVER there are people who are willing to learn and who want to have fun, there can be a drama group and eventually a community theatre. But a community theatre is not possible unless you have a drama specialist.

The main reason many recreation departments do not have a drama specialist is because they really do not *want* them. They'll tell you, "Sorry, no budget for such," and even believe it. However, if you had money in your budget for a swimming pool, money for night baseball, money for crafts and additional playground facilities, then you can find or raise the money to hire a drama specialist or community theatre director. It is a matter of selling your citizens and your board on the values of such a program.

Any and all recreation departments have a great opportunity and a responsibility, to themselves, to their communities, to the American theatre, for starting a community theatre and thus helping preserve living theatre in this country.

All too frequently, a recreation director will toss a book of plays at a non-drama person on his staff and at the same time say, "Go out and start a drama program." It won't work. The same director would never think of telling a non-swimmer to "go out and start a swimming program." The person starting the drama program must be a drama specialist.

I recently heard Grace Stanistreet, one of the National Recreation Association's drama committee members, say, "Recreation can make a greater contribution to people when the word 'recreation' becomes a symbol not only of opportunities in physical activities but in the arts as well. Recreation will have matured when there is as much emphasis on the selection and training of leaders for the drama program as for the sports program."

Once you have hired a drama specialist, one who has been professionally trained in directing, acting, set designing, stage managing, house managing, publicity, lighting, and one who can *teach acting*, you will have made the first move in starting a drama group and eventually establishing a successful community theatre.

The following question has come up many times in many places: "Just how does a community start a community theatre?"

A drama specialist going into a community would first need to form the nucleus of the drama group. To find this nucleus he or she could begin by attending any and all community functions. Go to every high-school play, graduation, prom, banquet, community party, sports event, church program, holiday celebration, and so on. At any and all of these community social functions, he would be on the lookout for talent. (When I say *talent* I am not talking about some child dressed in a little frilly skirt who comes out on the stage to tap dance, on amateur night, while her mother waits in the wings ready to push her back on the stage if she runs off.) He would be looking for the medical man in the community, who, by making a speech at the Rotary luncheon indicated that he liked to talk to people and to share his professional knowledge with them. (Here's a potential drama group person!) Also, he would be looking for the member of the sports team who obviously plays for the love of the game and takes great pride in being a good player—for *himself*. (Here is a potential actor!) At community parties and dances he would be looking for the man, woman, boy, or girl who shows an interest in entertaining others either by hostessing, talking, singing, making decorations, arranging flowers, building, painting, or taking part in a dramatic stunt or skit. If these people have shown that they do their entertaining and duties with dignity, integrity, and respect for what they do—along with a desire to help people have fun—then, they, too, are needed to help form a drama group. (More potential community theatre

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MISS WOLCOTT, *assistant, NRA Program Service, is a professionally trained and experienced theatre person; a graduate of the Dramatic Workshop, New School for Social Research, N.Y.C.*

* In *With a Quiet Heart*, Viking Press, 1953. $4.50.

people!) Naturally the specialist would be keeping a list of these people as he made his community rounds.

Your specialist would be combing the community looking for people who would take a community theatre program *seriously*, people who would automatically bring an honesty to it, the kind of honesty they bring to their professions, their play, and their lives. A drama specialist (or theatre director) would need people with this approach to life, for without it a person would not take a theatre program seriously —and by seriously, I mean, *willing to learn to act and gain a knowledge of theatre techniques in general which is the basis of any successful community theatre.* Could you accomplish this without a drama specialist? No, not anymore than you could have a rip-roaring sports program without a sport specialist.

I'm quite certain that some reader has already said, "Look, we're not interested in training actors or actresses. We want our people to have fun. This is recreation."

Here is where many recreation drama programs and community theatres fail. What reason is there for having a community theatre if each and every individual in it does not undertake the job and fun of learning to act, of learning about the theatre?

In all other activities in a recreation program, the most respected and admired person is the one who has excelled in a game, sport, art or craft. In a successful community theatre the members must approach their "recreational acting" with the same attitude as they would stepping up to homeplate and saying, "Golly, I want to hit a home run this time!" By the same token, the audience (or community) must have the same attitude toward the good actor or actress as they do toward the local golf champ.

Only when a theatre company is interested in learning to act and knowing about the theatre, and the community and sponsoring members have a respectful attitude toward drama in general, can you have a functioning community theatre. And, frankly, if your community isn't interested in the longevity of a theater, which would be self-supporting and eventually produce an income, then there's no point in starting one at all.

Of course, nothing can destroy the living theatre—nothing ever has and nothing ever will—but I sometimes get impatient when I hear people talk about "How wonderful it would be if . . . !" Why don't they do something, or at least try to do it?—Eva Le Gallienne.*

A community theatre must ultimately become so vital that your city or town could not afford to lose it. It must be a necessity — economically, emotionally, and spiritually. And to work toward this indispensable theatre, it is impossible to begin by doing what so many, many towns and cities have done: form a "drama group" by getting a few people together for one evening a week or month to do stunts, skits, or just plain "kidding around on a stage."**

Learning about the theatre and learning to act in particular is one of the most rewarding experiences a person can have. It is not just for the person who wants to make acting his career and his profession, anymore than baseball is just for those few who can become Yankees or Dodgers. Acting is for everybody! Good acting is *fun;* and the better it is, the more fun it is, just as the better game of tennis or golf you play, the more fun it is to play.

In a community theatre, as in the professional theatre, there is no reason to put on a play without training for it first. A tennis player doesn't enter a community tennis tournament with little or no practice. It is the same with an actor. The actor does not take a script and begin rehearsing for a play until he learns something about theatre and the art of acting. Once he is trained he has earned the fun and excitement of taking part on the court or the stage, which ever the case may be.

Let me ask a question: How many people in your community who are interested in theatre (not to mention the other arts) as a career are forced to look to the big cities for outlets for their talents? This is one of the most unfortunate circumstances in America today. Yet, with understanding and help, they can stay in their home cities and use their artistic talents. Give them the opportunity; they'll show you the results.

The American theatre is not just the theatre section in New York City between 42nd and 59th Street, the beloved Broadway area. It is right on your doorstep, if you *want* it. The entire responsibility for keeping the American theatre alive is not just up to the Tennessee Williams, the Lillian Hellmans, the Cheryl Crawfords, and such organizations as the American National Theatre and Academy. It is your responsibility and *my* responsibility, whether we live in Podunk or Dallas, Texas.

A community theatre which is sponsored by the recreation department in terms of finance, space, facilities, trust, and importance can be your town's most prized possession and asset. ■

[See the article next month on the Sheboygan, Wisconsin, successful community theatre.—Ed.]

** This is not to say that there isn't a place for stunts and skits. There is, but the people doing them should first realize that stunts or skits have nothing to do with drama. They should also be aware that stunts or skits aren't the ultimate in material written for the stage.

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Traveling Roller Skating Rinks

Ralph Borrelli

MOST EVERYONE as a youngster has enjoyed the healthful experience of sidewalk roller skating. However, today, the ever-present hazards of city living have not only restricted the youngster's skating on concrete driveways or sidewalks, but have limited skaters from developing beyond the keep-from-falling stage.

In recent years, recreation departments throughout the country have given much thought to developing roller skating activities. Some cities have constructed concrete slabs for roller skating, and some have developed combination concrete wading and sprinkling pools which also can be used for roller skating.

Nearly a year ago, the Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department experimented with indoor roller skating in recreation center auditoriums. Several community buildings were selected for size and types of floors. As these experiments were conducted, it was observed that the size of the auditorium was a contributing factor to the program's degree of success, and that floors which were large enough for basketball games were suitable for skating.

The kind of floor had no effect on the program—parquet, asphalt tiling, and other types of flooring were suitable. Fiber-wheel skates proved to be best. In fact, where limited to one or two sessions a week, it was found that skating helped to condition the floors for other activities, such as dancing and gym classes! It was observed that baseboards of the rooms sometimes were scuffed, and that this was because of skate frames extending beyond the soles of shoes. It was also discovered that if nuts on the axles of the skates extended beyond the wheels, they caused welts and marks on the floors. This was eliminated, to a great degree, by replacing ordinary skate wheels with offset wheels, on which the nuts are countersunk and are flush with the wheels.

After these experiments were made, the department purchased eight hundred pairs of clamp-on used skates from a defunct skating rink; and the idea of traveling roller skating rinks was inaugurated. Several commercial rinks gave much help in the promotion of the program by assisting the department in determining rules and regulations for the best operation of the activity. Some operators even supplied organ-music recordings to help with the program.

As plans continued and interest began to develop, six traveling units were formed and the traveling roller skating rinks began their schedule of operation. Each unit was under the supervision of trained skating personnel and traveled from one playground to another. A full-time person was employed to oversee the program, keep skates in repair, and furnish the units with tickets, posters, organ-music recordings, and other necessary equipment.

After six months of operation, a special bulletin governing skating programs on city facilities, explaining the method of organization and operation, and rules and regulations, was issued. Excerpts from this bulletin are as follows:

Skating Unit Equipment and Transportation

A skating unit consists of fourteen wooden boxes twenty-two inches by fourteen inches and twelve inches in depth; each of twelve of the boxes contains twelve pairs of skates

MR. BORRELLI *is the director of special events of the Recreation and Park Department, Los Angeles, California.*

ecreation and Park Department of the City of Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles City Recreation and Park Department says its roller skating program is for "folks of all ages." To prove it, here is 18-month-old Richard White with instructor.

and weighs approximately fifty pounds. The total number of pairs of skates a unit carries is one hundred and forty-four pairs, and skate sizes run from one to nine. The thirteenth box in the unit contains ticket rolls, cash box, a record album which contains twelve recordings of organ music adaptable for roller skating, skate keys, card signs, and other paraphernalia necessary for the complete operation of the skate program. The fourteenth box is for skates which are put out of service and are in need of repair.

Skating units are set up for operation by placing the skate boxes along one wall of the foyer or clubroom adjacent and accessible to the auditorium. Banquet tables serve as a counter, and benches or chairs are set up along the opposite wall for the skaters to use in fastening and straping on their skates.

The transporting of the skating equipment is arranged through the district director in cooperation with the district foreman. The equipment is transported from one playground to another on days that the playgrounds have a scheduled skating program.

Skate Rental Fees

1. Rental fees for skates are as follows: twenty cents for children sixteen years of age and under; thirty-five cents for those seventeen years and over.

2. For skaters having their own skates, admission is ten cents for youngsters sixteen years and under, and twenty cents for those seventeen years and over.

3. Any skate that has fiber, rubber, or wood wheels will be permitted. Skates with metal wheels are prohibited.

4. Persons wearing tennis shoes will not be permitted to rent skates.

5. Rental skate fees are collected by the skate directors who, upon arrival at a playground, confirm with the playground director the beginning number on each ticket roll. This is recorded on the roller skating report. At the end of the day's business, the skate operator confirms with the recreation director the ending number on each roll and turns over to the recreation director all monies taken in according to the tickets sold, along with the roller skating report. The recreation director then fills out the report and makes out a triplicate receipt showing the beginning and ending number from each ticket roll. The blue receipt is given to the skate director and the pink receipt and white roller skating report form are mailed to the central office with the weekly transmittal.

Skating Periods or Sessions

1. Request and approval of scheduling a roller skating program at a recreation center is made through the district director.

2. All skating periods or sessions are of two-hour duration and are usually matinee and evening sessions, and are held once weekly or twice monthly depending on the local playground program scheduled. It is preferable to hold matinee sessions from 3:30 P.M. to 5:30 P.M. and evening sessions from 7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M. Usually the afternoon sessions are held for children sixteen and under, and the evening sessions are for those seventeen years and over. However, there is no set or fast rule on the age breakdown. Local playground conditions should determine the age classifications for the two sessions.

3. In the evening session, children, when accompanied

Teamwork is essential for smooth operation of a roller skating program. Ray Ornelas puts on skates; Gilbert Sanchez takes cash; Harry Meyers passes out skates.

Equipment must be kept in top shape. Harry Meyers, director of the roller skating program, overhauls used skates. Nearly all the skates have offset-type wheels.

by their parents, are permitted to skate regardless of age.

4. A playground may schedule an afternoon or evening session, or both.

5. When skating interest subsides or it is desirable to discontinue the activity on any playground for a while, district directors may transfer the program to another playground.

6. The skating program operates the year around on department facilities.

Supervision

1. The recreation director of the local playground shall have charge and supervision of the skating program and shall provide a turntable and amplifier for organ music recording.

2. The recreation director shall also select a responsible person to take charge of playing the records and to manipulate the card signs for each session's skating program.

3. With assistance from the skate director, the recreation director shall select four or five boys from the local playground as skate boys to help fasten and put on the participant's skates.

Skate Directors

1. Usually two skate directors are assigned to each unit during the skating sessions, and are responsible to the local recreation director. The skate director is also responsible for collecting skate rental fees, the fastening and clamping on of skates, and supervising the floor. The district director, when he deems it necessary, may decrease or increase the number of skate directors assigned to a playground, according to the interest in the activity.

2. The two uniformed operators are also responsible and assist the local recreation director in the enforcement of the department's floor rules and safety regulations, and store out-of-operation skates needing repairs.

3. Skate directors are appointed and assigned to each unit by the department's director of special events or the district director.

4. The repairman in charge of the skating headquarters at Las Palmas Playground is responsible for breaking-in new skate directors assigned to a unit, and from time to time will visit the various skating sessions to replace tickets, records, straps and other skating equipment. He will also pick up month-old tear-off tickets and blue receipts and assist the director and skate director for the best interest in the conduct of the activity.

Skating Rules and Regulations

Safety is the primary factor to be considered in the roller skating program. Chairs and tables should be removed from the skating area. Spectators shall not be permitted unless the auditorium has a stage or balcony which will permit seating of spectators. Skaters shall not be permitted to leave the auditorium or building during the skating sessions. Not more than single or couple skating will be permitted.

These rules are set forth in order to prevent accidents and to inculcate a sense of individual safety in all skaters. The skate directors' whistle warnings must be respected. The following will *not* be permitted:

1. Cutting in and out in front of other skaters.
2. Pushing or shoving.
3. Playing tag or racing during "All Skate" events.
4. Roller-derby style skating and blocking.
5. Skating in reverse of the skaters or directly against them.
6. Backward skating and spinning on turns, unless permission is granted by the skate director.
7. Cutting across the center of the floor is prohibited. During "All Skate," skaters shall skate the full length of the floor in a counter-clockwise direction.
8. Excessive speed during "All Skate" event.
9. Whipping during "All Skate," and also during special skate sessions.
10. Tunneling and submarining (racing turns), except when a racing event is scheduled.

When any skater has been warned twice of any violation of the above rules, strict disciplinary action shall be taken. (Several playgrounds use a penalty box or roped-off area where skaters are required to sit out for a given period.

The "all skate" signal is given during one of the roller skating sessions at Los Angeles' Rosecrans Playground. Strict skating rules and regulations must be followed.

Skate Repairs and Replacement

All skates needing repair are sent to Las Palmas Playground, the repair and distributing headquarters for all supplies connected with the roller skating program.

Publicity

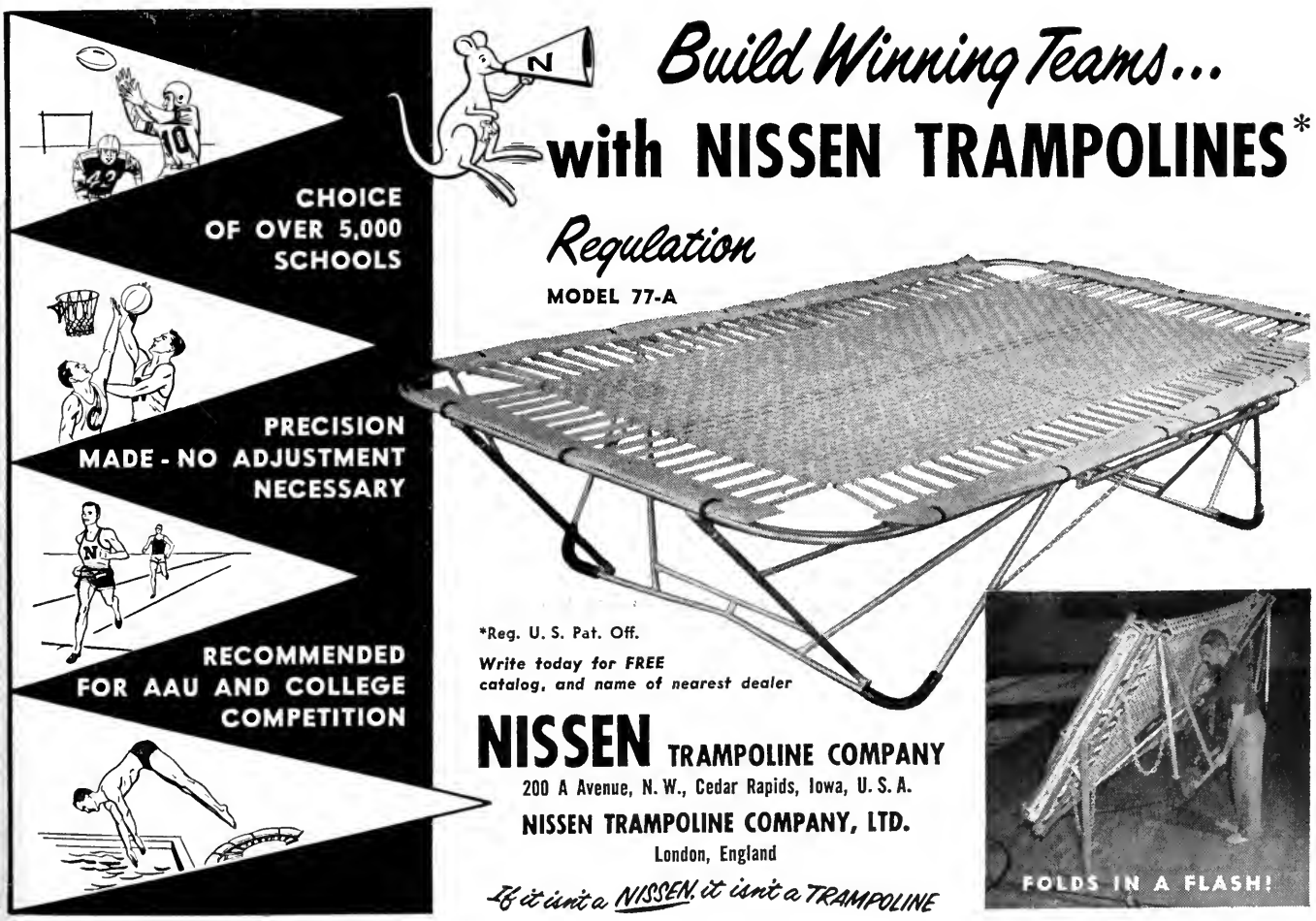
When playgrounds schedule a roller skating session or sessions, it should be immediately reported to the public relations officer. Directors should also obtain publicity through their local newspaper and placing the department roller skating posters at various locations in the neighborhood. These may be obtained through the district director, Las Palmas Playground or skate headquarters, or the director of special events.

After a year of close observation and operation of the skating program, a backward glimpse reveals that we have been indeed fortunate, in this short time, to see the gradual development of a constructive and worthwhile activity. Few changes have been necessary since its inception. Nearly all skates have been replaced with offset type wheels, and this has greatly reduced damage to floors. We have also found that wooden wheels, being much lighter, are safer and better for small youngsters. Therefore, wooden wheels are gradually replacing fiber wheels in the small-size skates.

The program itself is, more and more, operating on a self-sustaining basis. Private groups are organizing skating parties for their own members, and this brings additional revenue to the department. Many playgrounds schedule family evening sessions.

Skating sessions are patterned after those of the commercially operated rinks and the program includes grand marches, couple and trio skating, reverse skating and all-boy or all-girl skating. Simple elimination games which do not require expert skating are also very popular.

Roller skating in Los Angeles today is not only a concrete sidewalk or driveway activity, but an indoor activity in safe surroundings for people of all ages. ■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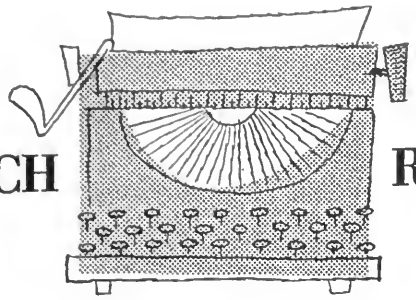
RESEARCH REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS



George D. Butler

The University of Illinois has been working closely with the research committee of the Illinois Recreation Association for several years in identifying and proposing problems for research and study. The major purpose of these cooperative arrangements is to gear graduate research to help solve major recreation problems of the recreation practitioner and simultaneously provide experience in research for those pursuing advanced degrees in recreation at the university.

Problems are elicited from membership of the Illinois Recreation Association, evaluated, rated in terms of priority need, and then assigned to qualified investigators, if mutually acceptable to both the graduate student and the university authorities.

Over sixty projects have already been suggested by association members. More than ten of these studies have been completed and include material on such matters as cooperation with school districts, coordination of community recreation services, volunteers, minority problems, financial practices, nomenclature, fringe areas, population trends, public relations, park-schools and public school camping. Latest projects are a study of the backgrounds of recreation personnel in Illinois, recently completed, and a plan for the registration or certification of recreation personnel in Illinois soon to be completed.

An even more intensive effort to secure cooperation between the Illinois Recreation Association and the University of Illinois on recreation research projects will be made in the future. As Russell Perry, president of the IRA, stated, "Plans call for workshop meetings in which the committee lists the relative importance of subjects, the study of which will be an asset to Illinois recreation. Committee members, representing various community sizes and organizational structures, should be able to provide a wide variety of problems suitable to graduate study."—CHARLES K. BRIGHTBILL, *Professor of Recreation, University of Illinois.*

Fees and Charges in Little Rock

The Little Rock, Arkansas, Parks and Recreation Department early in 1956 sent a questionnaire to some fifteen park and recreation authorities in the large cities in the Southwest and Middle South. The purpose of the survey was to secure information as to fees at golf courses, swimming pools, and museums, and to determine whether beer was sold in the parks. A brief summary follows:

As for golf fees on weekdays, eight agencies charge less than one dollar; five charge one dollar; and three charge more than one dollar. On weekends the rate is under one dollar in two instances; one dollar in five; and more than one dollar in eight.

Different fees are charged for adults and children at the swimming pools. Four authorities report a charge of less than thirty-five cents for adults; five report thirty-five cents, and four more than thirty-five cents per swim. Four authorities charge children less than fifteen cents; four of them fifteen cents, and seven, more than this amount.

Beer is not sold at park stands in twelve cities; it is sold by three authorities. Beer is not sold at eleven zoos, but is sold at one. The sale of beer at golf courses is more widespread although eight authorities do not permit it, six do.

Study of Group Camping Needs

A "Study of Group Camping Needs in Central Washington" * is a cooperative project of the National Park Service and the School of Physical Education, Recreation, and Athletics of the State College of Washington. It is primarily a survey of existing camp facilities and programs in Central Washington, the area which includes the new Columbia Basin Recreation Project. With 98,165 people in 1950, the population has been expanding rapidly, so that a population of 141,000 is anticipated by 1970.

The survey is probably the most intensive study of the status and needs of camping in a given area made in recent years. Agencies and organizations with camp programs or with an interest in camping were interviewed and findings recorded on extensive questionnaires. School children filled out forms in classrooms under survey staff supervision.

The study attempts to determine the number of children attending camps and the camps attended. It is interesting to note that, of the forty-four camps attended by the children in the study, twenty were church camps.

Statistics in the study are difficult to compare with those of other studies because of the inclusion of very short-term camps in the figures.

One purpose of the study is to determine whether present camp facilities meet the demand and what extension of these facilities will be needed in coming years. The vast amount of information included in the tables gives a lucid picture of the camping situation in the area. The conclusions drawn may be pertinent to other areas of a similar type but are probably not pertinent to sections of the United States where the population is more stable and more rural in character.—REYNOLD E. CARLSON, *Assistant Professor of Education, Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana.*

MR. BUTLER *is director of the NRA Research Department.*

* Director of the survey, Dr. Victor P. Dauer. For the United States National Park Service, Neal A. Butterfield, chief, Columbia Basin Recreation Survey Division.

The Story of *Maintenance* . . . . .

Ways to make it easier, as told to the Great Lakes Recreation Conference, Peoria, Illinois, 1956.

Rhodell E. Owens

THE STORY of maintenance can be complex or simple, as long or as short as your park and recreation system wishes to make it. No matter how large or small the system, there are certain basic elements to be observed if maintenance is to be effective.

Design and Its Effect on Maintenance

The original design of park and recreational facilities and areas largely determines ultimate maintenance procedure. Maintenance problems may be many or relatively few, depending upon how well the planner has thought out the original design. Design shortcomings are not to be confused with monetary deficiencies.

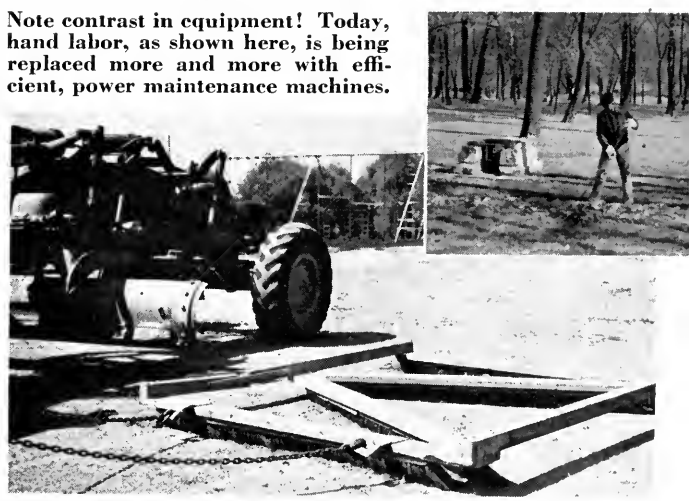
The very words, "parks and recreation," denote people, many people, using leisure-time areas and facilities day after day, year after year. Designs must, therefore, embody sturdy materials, ample space allotments and direct traffic circulation. Such facilities need not be ugly; functional structures can be very eye-appealing.

It is imperative that trained landscape architects, architects and engineers be retained to design and build all facilities and areas. The cost of such services, even for the simplest structures, is low when compared to the ultimate high maintenance costs resulting from poor design and construction.

Far too many places for parks and recreation areas have been developed without a clear understanding of the practical limitations to maintenance staffs taking over the project. Also, the planner sometimes loses sight of the actual needs of the people using the area, or the intended program of the recreation supervisors. The planner must know what recreational function is needed and intended from those in charge of the general program. He must know whether it is to be a program of camping, playfield, playground, picnic facilities, or a combination of such needs. He must know how the program is to be operated. In addition, the maintenance staff must be consulted repeatedly during the course of planning as to the practicality of maintenance in light of previous field experience.

A good park and recreation administrator will bring together design, program, and maintenance personnel, if future maintenance is to be made easier. Over a period of years our concept of design has changed. Think of the golf course. We now mow roughs to speed up play and keep people moving. Tees and banks of putting greens are designed with gentle slopes to better facilitate mowing with motor-driven equipment. Tees are spread out and flattened to reduce excessive wear in one spot. Greens are no longer tucked in pockets surrounded by shrubs and trees where grass may be excessively attacked by fungus. The old concave or "dished" design greens have been replaced by drainage slopes to the sides. Ornate bridges across ravines are being replaced by culverts and earth fills. Through better design, maintenance costs have been reduced, and beauty has not been sacrificed.

One of the most exciting areas of modern design lies in the elements of children's playgrounds. Fine exploratory work has been accomplished with sculptural land forms and new varieties of playground equipment. These modern additions produce a strong environment of imaginative play. There are "mountains" to climb, "tunnels" to explore, and "boats", "airplanes" and "horses" to ride. This new equipment should eventually lead to lower maintenance and at the same time exert a stronger influence on the imagination and mental development of the young child.



Note contrast in equipment! Today, hand labor, as shown here, is being replaced more and more with efficient, power maintenance machines.

The Peoria park system has just completed a new zoo. To avoid maintenance headaches, the system employed an outstanding local architect who constantly kept in touch with the Peoria Zoo superintendent, as well as other noted zoo directors throughout the nation. In addition, Peoria has its own well-qualified landscape architect who designed the area and coordinated the entire project. He also worked closely with other members of the administrative staff as to general program and available funds. Many costly maintenance errors were eliminated by this process. Past experience of the consultants showed that broad, direct walks were a *must;* ample paving around exhibits was imperative. Water outlets for flushing out cages provided with oversized drains are time-savers. A well-designed kitchen with coolers and freezers at a central location greatly reduces costs. Tile, instead of concrete, cuts odors and aids in cleaning

MR. OWENS *is director of parks for the Pleasure Driveway and Park District, Peoria, Illinois.*

cages. As a result of coordinated effort, with maintenance men and operators, a satisfactory design has been achieved.

Personnel and Training for Maintenance

No matter how well designed the facilities and no matter how carefully plans for maintenance are laid, maintenance will break down if properly trained and enthusiastic personnel are not on the job.

In all instances, park and recreation departments should do all within their power to get qualified personnel. Sometimes this is not possible, and help must be inexperienced. Whether we secure trained or untrained personnel, in-service training should still be carried on. Most park and recreation departments fall short in this vital field. An alert park system will carefully select and send men to various conferences related to their jobs. If employees pick up a single worthwhile idea at these conferences to better their maintenance program, the time is well spent.

An employee should, in all instances, be familiar with the workings of the entire park and recreation department. He should know its place in the community. He should, further, realize the relation of his particular job to the whole park organization. Sometimes no clear-cut definition of an employee's job exists. This is especially confusing to the employee and may create further confusion if administrators or supervisors are hazy on job requirements. To eliminate this, some park departments have established a comprehensive job description and wage evaluation manual. *Each employee should receive a mimeographed form describing his duties,* the department head receiving a copy of combined forms describing those under his authority.

Rules and Regulations

Maintenance cannot be effectively carried on without full knowledge of the rules and regulations in force. To insure such knowledge by each department, a carefully prepared digest of rules and regulations of the park and recreation system should be reviewed carefully during in-service training sessions, and be distributed among the personnel.

Equipment and Materials

It is obvious that much benefit can be derived by correct use of materials. We should all strive for full mechanization. Proper purchasing methods pay big dividends. Inventory of all equipment and tools is a must, both as to disposition and condition.

Organization of the Maintenance Program

We have spoken briefly of five main fields of coordinated effort in the park and recreation administrative field: planning and construction of facilities, maintenance of facilities, operation of program, financial control and legal control. Sometimes operation and maintenance become entwined but essentially they represent distinct fields of endeavor.

Too often maintenace becomes a hit-or-miss phase of the total park and recreation program. To insure that this is not the case, we should give it a very prominent place in our personnel organization plan. There should be a direct line of authority, and the maintenance pattern clearly defined in the organization.

Our board of trustees has channeled all administrative efforts through a director of parks. The landscape architect initiates the planning action arising from a known need, determined by staff study or proven standard requirements. The secretary-treasurer handles all financial matters and the attorney advises the board as to aspects of legality. The plan is referred back to the board for basic policy approval and analysis. If the tentative plan meets approval it is again brought back to the landscape architect for further planning and consultation with program and maintenance personnel. The landscape architect then builds the structure in close cooperation with other staff members. Now the very important continual task of maintenance begins. The recreation program may also begin, and it will function smoothly if all departments have done their job correctly and maintenance continues at a high level.

To insure that the maintenance program does continue at a high level, the maintenance supervisor clearly outlines the work which is coordinated with the activity program. Once this schedule is laid out, individual plans of action then must be made for each department. This planning must be systematic from the top of the organization down to the final output of work. *Systematic plans involve staff and employee meetings, both regularly scheduled and special.* A very definite budget must be set up and, in most cases, will strongly influence the maintenance plan. We can only maintain to the extent funds are available, and in this respect, it is far better not to attempt certain parts of a maintenance schedule than to do them poorly. Having determined the extent of our maintenance program, we should then plan to run it in the most efficient manner possible.

Re-occurring maintenance work normally accomplished at certain seasons should be carefully charted—especially vital functions essential to the success of the particular maintenance program in question. This establishes a list as to relative importance of maintenance duties. For example, a groundkeeper would benefit greatly in his day-to-day plans by a chart of duties. Such general charts help the maintenance supervisor become more specific as to where the job should be done. It will also aid in defining the time limitations of seasonal work.

Seasonal charts and listings also will determine the type of personnel needed. We are then able to decide definitely who is to do the work, how many men are needed, and approximate time required. The nature of the maintenance item will further indicate the tools and materials necessary to carry out the job most efficiently.

To Summarize

1. Design with sound professional advice.
2. Bring together design, program, and maintenance personnel for consultation at all times.
3. Secure competent maintenance personnel and institute training programs.
4. Assure maintenance has proper organization.
5. Prepare a sound maintenance master plan of action taking into account funds available.
6. Break down master plans carefully into detailed segments, with each having day to day plans of action.
7. Make all plans well in advance if they are to be successful.
8. Record all plans carefully for reference on proper date of initiating work. ■

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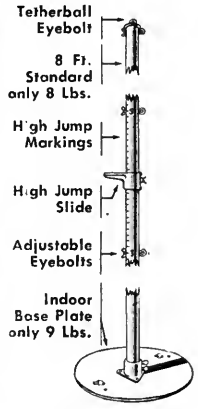

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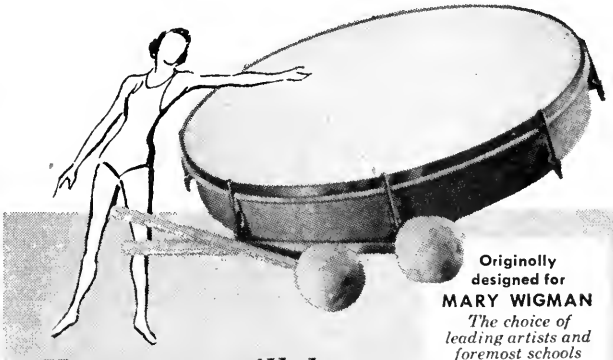

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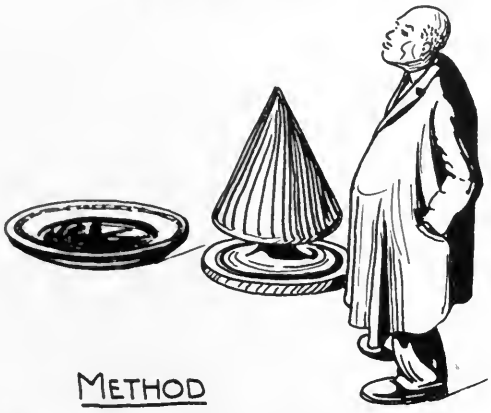
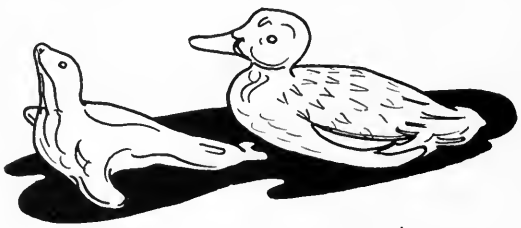
Modeling with Sawdust



Materials

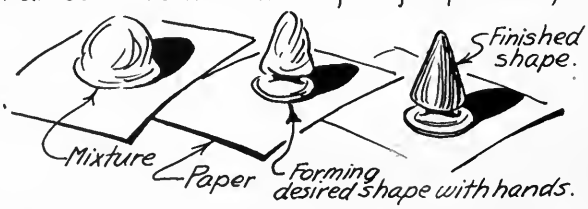
Fine or powdered sawdust ~ Paper-hanger's paste ~ Tissue ~ Sandpaper ~ Shellac ~ Paint.



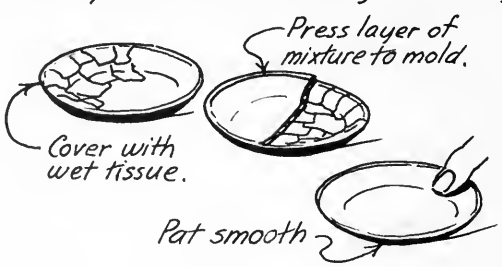
Method

1. *Making sawdust mixture.*
   - A. Mix wheat paste *(paper hanger's paste)* and water to heavy cream consistency.
   - B. Sift sawdust into paste ~ add small amount at a time until you get pie dough consistency.

2. *Modeling with sawdust mixture.*
   - A. Place needed amount of sawdust mixture on paper.
   - B. Using your hands push mixture into desired shape ~ pat surface to smooth.
     Note: Do not add pieces of mixture to object as you do when modeling with clay.



3. *Molding with sawdust mixture.*
   - A. Cover surface of mold with wet tissue.
   - B. Press layer of mixture to surface of mold.
     Note: This layer should be about $\frac{1}{8}$" to $\frac{1}{4}$" thick.
   - C. Pat surface of mixture smooth.



4. *Drying sawdust mixture.*
   - A. For quick drying put in oven ~ *use very low heat.*
   - B. For slower drying put in sunlight in well ventilated area ~ turn at intervals.

   Note: Sawdust mixture object is very fragile while drying ~ handle with care. When sawdust mixture is thoroughly dry it is strong.

5. *Finishing sawdust object.*
   - A. Sandpaper surface smooth ~ shellac and sandpaper lightly again.
   - B. Decorate surface by painting, varnishing, or by any other desired method.

A Playground that Pleases Children

Ralph H. Shaw and Edward C. Davenport

Yes, the summer playground season is over—but we can dream, can't we, about next year's playgrounds? And dreams have a way of coming true, if we have time to work on them and bring them to life. So—this story of how a drab, Cinderella playground became a bright, gay one, filled with happy youngsters is not just a fairy tale. Perhaps your playgrounds need to be looked at from a child's point of view. Perhaps plans made this winter can turn them into beauty spots next summer, and the youngsters in your town will throng to them. Beauty is a sort of magic, you know.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Is YOUR playground attractive to children? The park and recreation commission in San Mateo County, California, asked itself that question and received a negative answer. After much careful consideration on how to make the playground at Flood Park, in Menlo Park, attractive, the personnel decided on a complete revamping — with the idea that the playground was for the children, and children only.

Bright colors, such as red, yellow and blue, were to be used to distinguish play apparatus and give the play area life from a child's point of view. Ordinary play equipment such as swings, slides, jungle-gyms and merry-go-rounds were part of the equipment, but apparently did not have enough appeal for the three-to-fourteen age groups.

Trying to keep in mind what a child would like to play with, we came up with some inexpensive but practical ideas. A built-in regulation Ping-pong table in color, an octangular sandbox painted in different colors, and three cement culverts (four feet long and three feet high), acquired through the courtesy of a concrete company, were added. The culverts were resurfaced with cement, then sanded and polished to a fine smooth finish. Each was painted a different color and they were set in Y formation, far enough apart to prevent jumping from one to the other. Tanbark, approximately nine inches deep, was then spread around them. A tetherball for the older children was also installed. A drinking fountain was put in, built to a child's height of twenty inches, and painted red, yellow and blue. The fountain was surrounded by a large mound of tanbark to assist going and coming from the fountain. Three tables, approximately twelve feet long, with attached side and end benches were also installed, at a height for children. These tables were each painted different colors and are used for drawing and games.

Probably the biggest addition, and the most attractive one, is the octangular equipment hut. This was painted in different colors to represent a carousel, top fringe and all. On the four sides are nursery rhyme characters. The hut has a push-out half-door from which athletic equipment and all types of games and puzzles are issued, along with crayons and funny books and such. The hut and the playground are supervised from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. every day except Monday.

In trying out a complete change-over from drab, ordinary colors to bright and attractive colors, it was felt that it was important to give the children something that is theirs, something they can associate with all their dream world thoughts.

Successful results are evident by the tremendous increase in attendance along with complete satisfaction to both children and parents. This experiment in color psychology has deepened the children's interest in the playground and helped to prove the department's motto: *Children Who Play Well Together Become Adults Who Live Well Together.* ■

MR. SHAW *is superintendent of parks and recreation, and* MR. DAVENPORT *is group activities leader in San Mateo County, California.*

Special Christmas Projects

If we could but take a hop over the country in Santa's sleigh, we would surprise some of our recreation departments in the midst of "doings" that are interesting indeed.

The Holy Family in the presentation of the Santa Monica Nativity Play.

The House of the Lord Jesus

"Look, Mommie!" My four-year-old pointed a chubby finger and shouted, "There's the house of the little Lord Jesus!" She was pointing at a small theatre, the Miles Playhouse, operated by the recreation department of Santa Monica, where, for the past few years, the Wilcoxon Group Players have presented many successful productions. She was speaking of the annual Nativity play which has become a nationally known event. My first instinct was to laugh at her sweet candor, then a sobering and inspiring thought struck me. If one baby felt this way, how many other children felt the same?

Since the first presentation in 1952, thousands of people have seen the play, more than half of them children. To how many of them, I wondered, did this little theatre symbolize the Nativity and everything they knew about Christmas and the Savior's birth?

To hundreds of children in Southern California, the annual production, based on the seven-hundred-year-old York miracle play, is their first real religious experience.

I remember vividly such outspoken questions as, "Who's the pretty lady, Mama?" when they first saw Mary. "Oh! is that an angel? She looks like a fairy Godmother! Can she really fly?"

My first reaction to this lack of knowledge and understanding was shock, until I realized what a wonderful thing the theatre was giving these children at Christmastime, and I blessed their parents for bringing them. How better could they learn and forever remember the Christmas story than from fine professional actors, superbly costumed, acting against the tranquil beauty of ancient stained-glass windows, on a beautifully lighted stage? Here was visual education at its best! And because the children had come to a theatre to see a play, they reacted more freely than they might have in a solemn church atmosphere. They laughed at the shepherds' antics, and lived every scene to their fullest emotional capacities, their eyes and ears filled with beauty, great poetry and heavenly choral music.

In December, when the curtains part at Miles Playhouse, and the great bells of York Cathedral peal out the glad tidings, all the weeks of rehearsal and production worries prove well worthwhile.—Mrs. Joan Wilcoxon, *Director, Wilcoxon Group Players, Los Angeles.*

* * * *

All work on the above play in done gratis; no admission is charged. The play is complete in its presentation and as close to the original as possible. The second time the play was presented, it drew capacity houses every evening for seven nights, with two performances each night. Optional donation of a new toy as the price of admission netted the U.S. Marine Corps "Toys for Tots Campaign" over four thousand new toys.

The play is presented by Henry and Joan Wilcoxon, its producer and director, and by the recreation department of the city.—Leonard F. Bright, *Director of Recreation, Santa Monica.*

Phone Santa Program

The "Phone Santa" program in Frankfort, Kentucky, is sponsored by the Frankfort Playground and Recreation Board each Christmas season. It is a cosponsored event in that the retail merchants give us $150 to help cover expenses. The original idea was taken from Recreation Magazine several years ago and expanded. Many children can't write, but they can talk well enough to tell Santa or Mrs. Santa what they want for Christmas.

We have several phones put in with special numbers and as each child phones and tells what he wants, his name, his age, parents' names and a list of his brothers and sisters are put on a three-by-five card by whomever answers the phone, Santa, Mrs. Santa or the helpers. The card is used as a mailing list for the merchants and a checklist for the mailers of letters from Santa.

Every child who calls is sent a greeting letter and a balloon from Santa, and parents are able to doublecheck their children's wants by calling the

Louisville parks and recreation staff members (left to right) Kirby Stoll, Bill Moore and Andy Rose inspect Santa's touring post office.

This creche, on the edge of a park in Wilmington, Delaware, was a community project. All labor and materials were donated, including livestock. Mannequins were borrowed and costumed by volunteers.

regular recreation number. All the youngsters promise to leave coffee, cake and candy, under the tree.

The merchants feel that this program provides a good relationship with the public; also, it's nice to help the merchants, for there are times when recreation needs the help of the business public.

Each year several hundred thank-you calls are received after Christmas.—CHARLES FIGG, *Director of Recreation, Frankfort, Kentucky.*

A Christmas Creche

For about a week or ten days at Christmas time Wilmington has, in a prominent location at the edge of one of its parks, a Christmas crèche. The animals are live; the human figures are mannequins borrowed from various stores and properly costumed by volunteers.

Everything is donated, including labor. The building is erected, taken down and stored by a local building contractor. The lighting has been particularly good as one of the experts in the city volunteered his services. Not one person who was asked to donate labor or material has refused.

An endless number of people in the community would have joined in had there been opportunities; therefore, in presenting the crèche to the mayor of the city, those who actually worked on it wished to remain anonymous and wanted it considered a contribution of all citizens of all denominations and faiths. People of every creed were enthusiastic about it. There was no evidence of rowdiness, bad manners, or loud talking in its vicinity at any time. Carols are sung around the crèche each day, either by choirs or groups of children from various schools.

This endeavor may stimulate other organizations throughout the country to do likewise and, I hope, on a volunteer basis. There have been several such installations in other cities; but, so far as I know, ours is the only one which has been done without cost.—M. DUPONT LEE, *President, Board of Park Commissioners, Wilmington, Delaware.*

Something "Plus"

A surplus ammunition trailer and an imaginative staff is helping the Louisville, Kentucky, Department of Parks and Recreation put increased emphasis on the spiritual side of Christmas where it means the most—with the children.

For six years the department has built a Christmas float on top of an army-surplus ammunition trailer it had purchased. The float was towed around the city, stopping to visit schools, recreation centers and orphanages.

Last year, without cutting out Santa Claus with his near-mystic hold on children's hearts, department officials added something to help the children realize the true spirit of Christmas. Using the theme, "What Christmas Means To Me," recreation center leaders encouraged children in the centers to write their true impressions of Christmas.

Principals of the schools to be visited were asked if the subject might fit in as an English class assignment, and many adopted the idea. The entire program was vigorously publicized, but no attempt was made to force it upon anyone. Officials wanted real thoughts from the heart.

A float featuring Santa's North Pole Post Office was designed. It was constructed in the department shops, and school visits were set up on a military precision timetable. Thousands of peppermint sticks were purchased to be given out to the younger children.

The float began its rounds two weeks before Christmas with seasonal music caroling from loudspeakers. At each school, several hundred children rushed out to see Santa and get a candystick. Many had essays to deposit in Santa's North Pole Post Office.

Some of the letters were, of course, of the "I want" type children have written for generations. But the overwhelming majority showed that they knew and appreciated the true meaning of Christmas. Among them, there was this letter from a second grader: "Dear Santa Claus: Baby Jesus was born on Christmas. We get some toys on Christmas. Merry Christmas, Jesus. I love you." And a thoughtful six-grader wrote: "Most of all I think of the little children in Korea and other places that have had war. I wish they could be as happy at Christmas as we are in America."

Thousands of letters came in, and Louisville officials were happy they could help interpret the meaning of Christmas without moralizing or throwing a wet blanket over children's traditional Christmas fun.—JOHN MEEHAN, *Division of Recreation, Department of Parks and Recreation, Louisville, Kentucky.* ■

PERSONNEL

Cooperative In-Service Training

Dick Palmer

How does the beginning recreation leader know he's cut out for the work? How does a recreation department answer this question when it hires a beginner? And last, how can a recreation department get the *best* possible leaders it needs to fill out its necessary complement of part-time, summer workers?

In Minneapolis, the park board's recreation department has made successful steps toward answering these questions and, in doing so, is helping to mold the future recreation worker, better the entire field of recreation, and save money for the city taxpayer.

The answers came when the recreation department began working with the University of Minnesota and Augsburg College, both in Minneapolis, in connection with individual in-service training programs for teaching and recreation students. Karl Raymond, Minneapolis park recreation director from 1920 to 1954, initiated the first plan with the university's recreation division in 1946. The college of education at the university set up a similar program in 1948. All the in-service training programs are now compulsory for recreation or education students.

The university's recreation division was set up in 1938 as part of the physical education department. The division's in-service training program, set up at the same time, requires all students to complete sixty hours per quarter (about six hours per week) in some practical recreation work during their junior and senior years. In-service recreation work is without pay and available to students in many different agencies in public, semi-public, and private classifications. Semi-public recreation work includes church groups, YMCA's and related agencies.

Augsburg and the university's college of education require elementary education students to take part in a student-participation program during their junior year. The program calls for twenty hours of group leadership available with twenty-seven different agencies throughout the city. They include the same agencies that work in cooperation with the recreation division. Elementary education students must complete two quarters of this work and Augsburg students two semesters. The Minneapolis Volunteer Service Bureau is set up specifically to help place students in the various agencies.

In all agencies, a supervisor is available to help the student in his work and later evaluate that work on forms that are returned to each school department.

Mr. Raymond noted the all-around value of these two student participation programs and introduced them into the Minneapolis park system in 1946 when the first community center districts were set up in the city. There was a need then for more qualified recreation leaders in each district.

And how have these programs answered the all-important questions asked at the beginning of this article? The answers lie in the comments made by administrators in both the park and college recreation departments.

"It's the acid test for the student," said Mrs. Alice Dietz, assistant director of recreation for the park board. "The student comes to us completely unaware of what he must do. It helps him get first hand information on recreation work and lets him know whether he has the ability and real desire to continue in the field.

"A student not prepared for recreation work or not best suited for it, ruins his own life and does harm to an entire recreation program by sticking with his job. The training program lets each student make up his mind before he leaves college."

Advantages to the park board come when one considers the thousands of people who want to use recreation facilities and the comparatively limited recreation budget. "Students not only help themselves," said Mrs. Dietz, "but they help the taxpayer because in-service time is at the student's expense."

Student elementary teachers are given the following purpose for the student-participation programs in a syllabus issued by the two colleges: The aim of the program is "to grasp the significance of working with children for their personality development as preparation for a pupil-centered approach to teaching rather than a subject-centered approach . . . to give the student the opportunity to discover if he really does like youth and children and if he is really interested in the social service aspects of teaching."

H. R. Giles, associate professor at the university, heads the recreation division in-service program and sums it up by saying, "It's a proving ground for students. It gives them a chance to find themselves and what type of recreation work they want to enter."

Mr. Giles, former Kentucky state recreation director in 1946-47, is at present conducting a job analysis evaluation of the program as his doctor's thesis. His interviews with fifty students find a large majority saying the two-year field experience requirement is by far the most valuable recreation course the university has to offer; and his interviews with students and recreation agencies alike prove the program has helped them to begin more quickly after

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MR. PALMER *has been a part-time employee in the Minneapolis park board publicity department since April 1955 and is a student at University of Minnesota's school of journalism.*

graduation, and offered an economic advantage for each agency.

Many students who have proven exceptional during their in-service training with the park board are hired as paid part-time help during the busy summer months. This gives them an opportunity to learn and to profit during vacation months; while the park board's advantage is that of obtaining high caliber and interested assistance.

Summing up the training programs from an all-around viewpoint, Russell H. Johnson, Minneapolis recreation director, states: "The benefits are twofold: to the students, a projection into their future; to the recreation division, the service and youthful enthusiasm of students eager and well-trained."

Self-Development

W. C. Sutherland

It is an unhappy day in anyone's life when he fails to find sincere satisfaction in doing useful things. Superseding all ambitions and motivations is the satisfaction of work well done.

Most of us have to work whether we want to or not; but there is added premium in taking pride in one's work. Doing more than just getting by, and improving over past performance, strengthens us for the next assignment and makes work a game—vital and exciting. Substandard performance is imprinted on the personality and is demoralizing. We should do the best we can, for this is poor enough—all of us fall short of perfection at best.

In doing our best and being our best we get better; otherwise we slip backward. Putting out top performance assures the kind of satisfaction that comes only with useful work well and willingly done. He who fails to learn and grow as much as he should and holds back his best efforts only cheats himself.

In addition to controlled, organized and well-planned self-development activities, successful people make the most of odd moments, the in-between times that are so easily wasted. These are the waits between appointments, between assignments, between projects, or the intermissions between jobs. It is the natural thing to grow, for we are made for movement and to face life on our feet, moving, working, thinking, growing, solving problems, meeting obligations with conviction, courage and faith.

The Biblical story of creation proclaims that man shall have dominion over all the earth, and that he shall replenish and subdue it. This imposes an obligation to act upon our environment and leaves no justification for succumbing to circumstance or situation. We should not be content to remain as we are; life is an unfolding process and we are expected to play a full role and live up to our greatest potential. Obstacles are to be conquered, capacities expanded, skills and abilities improved, knowledge increased, and the art of leadership developed if we are to distinguish ourselves. The greatest dominion is over one's self.

Read and study, and you will know more; care more, and you will serve better; serve better, and you will enjoy your job and receive new benefits from life. ■

MR. SUTHERLAND *is director of the NRA Recreation Personnel Service.*

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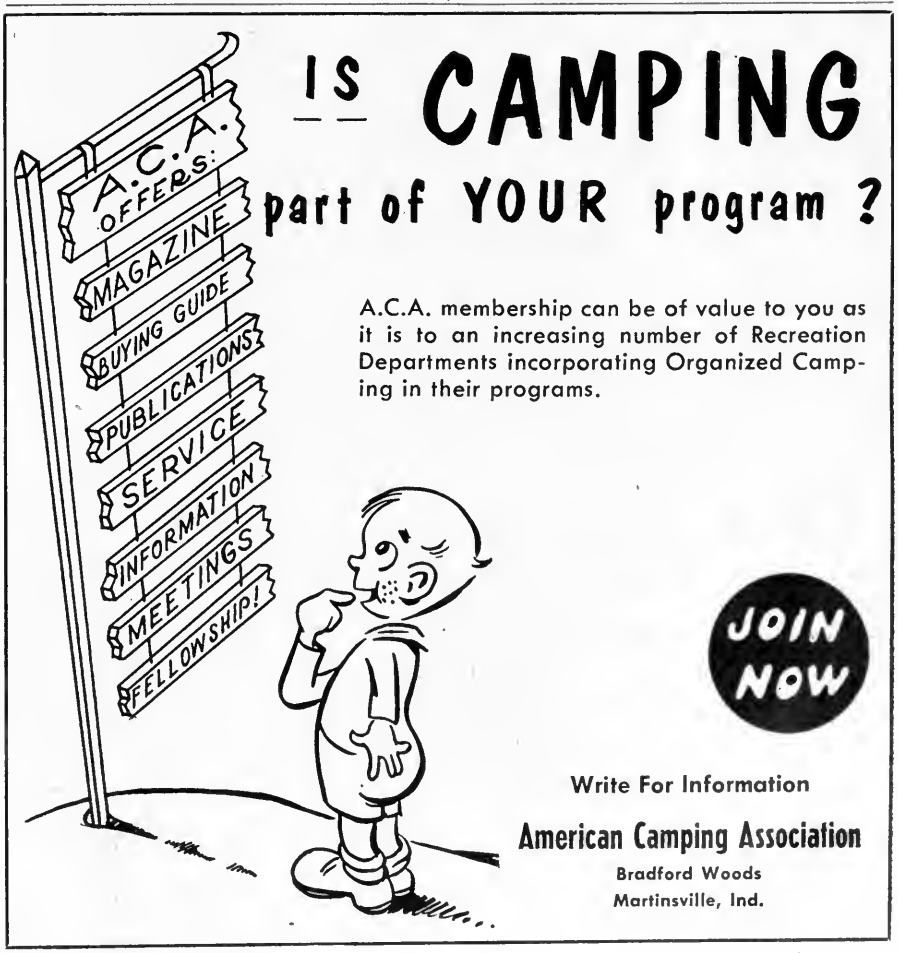


On the Campus

A. B. Jensen

Miss Mississippi is Recreation Major

Miss Mississippi and canine friend.

Annette Tisdale, a recreation major in her sophomore year at Mississippi Southern College, was selected "Miss Mississippi" in the 1956 "Miss America" contest. A Student Associate Member of NRA, Miss Tisdale in answer to the question, "Why did you choose to major in recreation?" gave this answer:

"To me, the recreation curriculum is one of the most fascinating and satisfying courses a college student can follow. I chose a major in recreation with a minor in psychology, planning to enter the field of recreation with an emphasis in social work. I have already found a great deal of pleasure in helping others enjoy leisure-time activities.

"The recreation curriculum at Mississippi Southern College is fun, interesting, challenging and exciting. It aids in developing a well-rounded personality, maturity, and self-confidence, in addition to providing the essential professional skills for recreation leadership."

Pennsylvania Graduate Program

A graduate training program, providing full scholarship plus maintenance, is being offered for 1956-57 in selected fields by the Pennsylvania State Department of Welfare. Recreation graduates interested in careers in hospital or institutional recreation may qualify if they wish to do graduate work in social group work, occupational therapy, or certain other fields.

Assistance during graduate study includes payment of tuition up to $750 per year at an accredited professional school in the state. In addition, the student is paid a biweekly stipend of $84 during the first year and $112.50 during the second. Summer employment is also available.

Students participating in this plan for professional training are expected to accept regular employment by the department of welfare, one year for each academic year provided.

Inquiries should be addressed to Helen McManus, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Off-Campus Summer Field Work

This summer saw the beginning of a six-credit off-campus field-work program for University of Illinois recreation majors. The practicum requires three hundred and twenty hours, or eight weeks' work as a minimum.

Supervision of the field-work student is provided by qualified agency supervisors and by the university supervisor of recreation field work. Cooperating agency field-work supervisors receive regular university appointments to the position and are eligible for certain staff privileges.

Enrollment this summer included nine men and fourteen women. They were placed in public and voluntary community recreation agencies, a hospital, and institutions. Preliminary staff evaluation indicates the new summer program may be expected to "strengthen materially" the university recreation curriculum, according to Virginia Frye, instructor in recreation.

Sutherland Visits Colleges

W. C. Sutherland, director of NRA's Recreation Personnel Service is touring the Great Lakes region to counsel with faculty and students at five colleges and universities. These include Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Universities, and Wisconsin State College at LaCrosse.

Additional recruiting and placement trips by representatives of the Association are being planned.

Junior College Students Tour

Students from Vallejo Junior College, California, were taken on an all-day trip last spring to campuses of two state colleges. The twenty-one students were investigating the recreation curriculum as a possible major or minor.

At San Francisco State College Polly Glyer, acting head of the recreation curriculum, told the students about collegiate requirements, transfer of credits, opportunities in the field, and potential salary conditions. Other faculty members and student recreation majors assisted in the presentation. The students visited some recreation classes to obtain additional background.

Dr. Mary Wylie and Buford Bush gave the students similar indoctrination at San Jose State College, the second stop. The tour was arranged and conducted by Keith A. Macdonald, executive director of the Greater Vallejo Recreation District, as an experiment. Mr. Macdonald is a member of the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel.

"Every superintendent of recreation in the United States has a responsibility to recruit top students into the challenging and fascinating field of recreation" writes Mr. Macdonald. "Should only a minority of the students who took this trip decide on recreation as a minor, it is a wonderful start. We hope to repeat the tour next year and include the campuses at Sacramento State and College of Pacific, both of which give fine recreation courses."

Mr. Macdonald recommends starting to interest students in recreation careers at the high school level rather than after the student has entered college. This is echoed by Ivan W. Hill, director of physical education and recreation in Richmond, California, who said, after hearing of the junior college tour: "That is an excellent idea and I am going to immediately arrange to take students from our high school leadership classes on a college visitation."

Study of Local Expenses

The recreation curriculum of the University of Wisconsin has just announced completion of a study of local government expenditures for recreation for the fiscal year 1952.

Records of more than 2,300 Wisconsin towns, villages, cities, counties, and school districts were reviewed, and expenditures for recreation were reported by 586.

Mrs. Frances M. Parrish, graduate assistant for the project, identified average per capita expenses, for all recreation purposes, as $1.49. A second study has definitely been set for 1957 fiscal year data.

MR. JENSEN *is special assistant to the executive director, NRA.*

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

This month, Hospital Capsules was written by Elizabeth P. Ridgway, O.T.R., occupational therapy consultant for the Bureau of Mental Health, Department of Welfare, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania has created 277 jobs for recreation personnel in its state mental hospitals. How did this come about? Because of:

- Fifty thousand patients in the state mental hospitals who need recreation, not only as a human right, but as a means of recovery.
- An occupational therapist, employed in the department of welfare, who was convinced of the vital necessity of such activities, who knew state hospital conditions and personnel needed.
- A departmental committee on patient activity which studied the potential of therapeutically oriented patient activities, as well as the problems which interfere with their effective use, and made personnel recommendations.
- A citizen mental health organization which has developed public opinion to the point where it is impolitic to oppose mental health appropriations.
- A secretary of welfare who is dedicated to the improvement of mental hospitals and is an effective politician; a governor with the courage to stake his political life on the necessity of adequate mental health appropriations; and a legislature with the statesmanship to place mental health above politics.

The patients are, of course, the vital reason for the program. Without the awareness that life can be a rewarding experience, no patient will make the tremendous effort necessary to recovery. The central question in developing the treatment program was: "What activity experiences does this patient need in order to grow?" And recreation *always* was part of the answer.

The occupational therapist acted on the principle that any activity was beneficial if in the hands of a mature person with a capacity for establishing patient relationships. Suitable staff people were selected and a program developed in accordance with their skills. The result was a program predominantly recreational, and its success proved the vital place of recreation in any program of therapeutic activities in a psychiatric setting. As the program grew, it was decided that it could not be administered successfully without division heads—separate persons to head the recreation, occupational therapy, industry, and volunteer services. At the same time, it was essential these services be integrated.

The committee on patient activities, made up of clinical directors, nurses, and activity department heads, has been a major support and resource. The committee studied problems, collected data, considered policies, listened to reports, investigated what has been done in other states; it helped spread concepts and supported new policies.

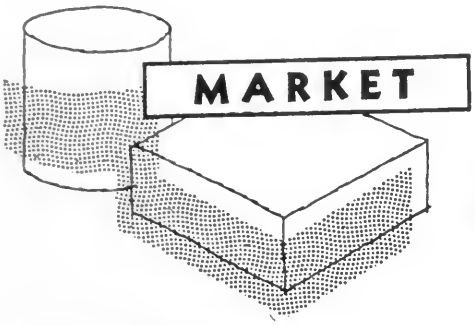
Within the department of welfare and the bureau of mental health, the climate has been conducive to the development of patient-centered activity policies. In the process of policy development one of the most difficult decisions concerned preparation required of recreation personnel. While much can be accomplished by lay personnel (in fact their psychiatric naivete has positive value at some points), there are important values in having psychiatrically trained recreation workers at key points. This was provided by the creation of the position of activity therapist with a specialty in recreation, music, art, and so on. A board of review has been set to consider criteria and evaluate the preparation of each candidate. A knowledge of psychodynamics and of the differential therapeutics of activities will be expected of persons qualifying for these positions. The recreation leader position (activity instructor), however, requires recreation skills only. There will always be a place for workers in this category; the specially qualified therapist should be reserved for special treatment situations or supervision.

The most serious compromise made in classification was in not requiring the recreation supervisor to qualify as a recreation therapist. This compromise was made realistically in order to obtain the very real values offered by experienced hospital recreation workers.

Dual preparation requirements (clinical as well as professional recreation subjects) create many problems in the educational area. An educational procedure proposed and discussed in psychiatric circles is the establishment of a core curriculum consisting of clinical subjects to be the same for all activities personnel, with specialized electives in art, music, social recreation, crafts, and so on. This would take the place of the present curriculum in occupational therapy and music therapy and would produce persons qualified for staff positions in all activity therapies. Additional preparation would be indicated for supervisory positions in any specialty or for co-ordinators.

You in professional recreation are now undergoing the establishment of your own standards in hospital recreation. We urge you to consider joining together with other professional disciplines in establishing such a core curriculum, for personnel so educated would better meet patients' needs. ■

MRS. HILL *is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.*



NEWS

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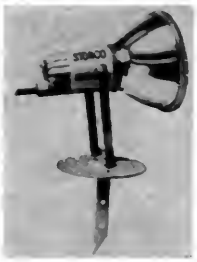

♦ Homelight, a new all-purpose floodlight, is suited particularly to outdoor holiday lighting, such as the illumination of Christmas trees and decorations. However, it is also practical for other year-round uses, indoor or out. Constructed of heavy-duty, cast aluminum, it is supplied with both lawn spike and wall bracket, is completely weatherproof, fully UL approved. Stonco Electric Products Company, 333 Monroe Avenue, Kenilworth, New Jersey.

♦ The MacGregor Company has just issued its 1957 spring and summer catalogue. It contains eighty-four pages of photographs and descriptions of all items in MacGregor's line of baseball, softball, track, tennis, badminton and miscellaneous equipment. The MacGregor Company, 4861 Spring Grove Avenue, Cincinnati 32.

♦ A new technique for pastels is presented in a brightly illustrated brochure by David Maxwell, noted industrial designer associated with Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York. The brochure outlines a five-step instructional procedure using Nupastels for filling in large areas and colored pencils for details. Free copies are available from Eberhard Faber Pencil Company, Department 371, 37 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

♦ Amazart paints, in one-ounce tubes with built-in ballpoint dispensers, are designed primarily for craft work, making possible interesting freehand decorations without stencils or masks. Paints may be applied to fabrics, wood, glass, pottery, plastic, tile, metal and other smooth surfaces. Fast-drying, they provide a rich, indelible surface decoration that can be utilized effectively in many craft projects such as mask construction, party and holiday decorations, costumes, and so forth. Binney and Smith, Inc., 380 Madison Avenue, New York City.

♦ A new fold-out manual, illustrating how-to-do-it applications of "Scotch"-brand pressure-sensitive tape, shows eight ways sports equipment—such as golf clubs, oar grips, shafts and paddles, beachballs and carrybags—can be protected, repaired and reinforced with a careful wrap of tape. It also contains patterns and dimensions for six indoor sports courts which can be marked out on gymnasium or armory floors with plastic tape. The manual may be obtained from Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company, Department L6-201, 900 Fauquier Street, St. Paul 6, Minnesota.

♦ Snyder Tank Corporation offers a plan for financing new bleachers for ballparks or athletic fields. Advertising space on Snyder Advertiseat Steel Bleachers is sold to local merchants. As each space is sold, the advertiser's message is written in the proper space on a seating plan sheet. When all spaces are sold, the manufacturer stencils the ads on the bleacher seats as indicated on the seating plan sheet. Income from sale of this ad space helps pay for the bleachers. Snyder Tank Corporation, Bleacher Division, P.O. Box 14, Buffalo 5, New York.

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Books & Pamphlets Received

ADULT EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS: How to Lead Discussions (#1); Planning Better Programs (#2); Taking Action in the Community (#3); Understanding How Groups Work (#4); How to Teach Adults (#5); How to Use Role Playing (#6); Supervision and Consultation (#7); Training Group Leaders (#8); Conducting Workshops and Institutes (#9). Adult Education Association of the U.S.A., 743 North Wabash Avenue, Chicago 11. Each, pp. 48. $.60 each. $1.00 for two, $.40 each for three to twenty-four copies.

Animal Tracks—Standard Guide for Identification and Characteristics. The Stackpole Company, Telegraph Press Building, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Pp. 63. Paper $1.50.

Basketball Clown, C. P. and O. B. Jackson. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 160. $2.75.

Community Relations for Business, John T. McCarty. Bureau of National Affairs, 1231 24th Street, N.W., Washington 7, D.C. Pp. 286. $12.50.

Cub Capers, Ruth Berry and Betty Pierce. Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts. Pp. 39. $.50.

Elementary Handcrafts for Elementary Schools, Mamie E. Brown. Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 104. $4.00.

Family Circle's Pictorial Guide to National Parks, E. L. Jordan. Family Circle, 25 West 45th Street, New York 36. Pp. 256. Paper $1.00.

Football's Greatest Coaches (Revised and Enlarged Edition), Edwin Pope. Tupper and Love, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 355. $4.50.

FUN-TIME SERIES: Fun-Time Crafts, James Schwalbach, unpaged, $1.25; Fun-Time Magic, Victor Havel, unpaged, $1.50; Fun-Time Puppets, Carrie Rasmussen and Caroline Storck, pp. 41, $1.25. Childrens Press, Jackson Boulevard and Racine Avenue, Chicago 7.

Fun with Puppets, Sylvia Cassell. Broadman Press, 127 Ninth Avenue, North, Nashville 3. Leader's edition, pp. 113, $2.25; regular edition, pp. 87, $1.50.

How to Calculate Quickly, Henry Sticker. Dover Publications, 920 Broadway, New York 10. Pp. 256. Paper $1.00.

How to Hand-Sew Leather, John Fowler. Leather Specialties, 340 East Broadway, Long Beach 2, California. Pp. 20. Paper $.75.

How to Make Good Tape Recordings, C. J. Le Bel. Audio Devices, 444 Madison Avenue, New York 22. Pp. 159. Paper $1.50; cloth $2.50.

Introduction to Opera, Mary Ellis Peltz, Editor. Barnes & Noble, 105 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 332. Paper $1.65.

Jolly Come Sing and Play, Ruth Rowen and Bill Simon. Carl Fischer, Inc., 62 Cooper Square, New York 3. Pp. 31. Paper $1.00.

Joyous Carols (For Two-Part Chorus), Mary Elizabeth Whitner. Carl Fischer, 62 Cooper Square, New York 3. Pp. 31. Paper $.75.

Kiddielands—A Business with a Future. Allan Herschell Company, 104 Oliver Street, North Tonawanda, New York. Pp. 95. Paper $3.00.

King Lear: Warning or Prophecy? Abraham Schechter. Abraham Schechter, 32-43 Ninetieth Street, East Elmhurst 69, New York. Pp. 28. Paper $1.00.

Lawn Tennis, Major R. H. Applewhaite. Sports Shelf, 10 Overlook Terrace, New York 33. Pp. 142. $1.50.

Manual of Organization, A—Clubs for Senior Citizens. North Carolina Recreation Commission, Education Building Annex, Raleigh, North Carolina. Pp. 31. Free.

Olympic Cavalcade of Sports, John V. Grombach. Ballantine Books, 101 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 216. Paper $.35; hardbound edition $2.75.

Outing Club Handbook, The, Gunnar Peterson, Editor. George Williams College, 5315 Drexel Boulevard, Chicago 15. Pp. 86 Paper $2.00; bound $3.00 (each plus $.25 postage).

Personal and Community Health—Tenth Edition, C. E. Turner. C. V. Mosby Company, 3207 Washington Boulevard, St. Louis 3, Missouri. Pp. 660. $4.75.

Prize Plays for Teen-Agers, Helen Louise Miller. Plays, Inc., 8 Arlington Street, Boston 16. Pp. 504. $5.00.

Reading Can Be Fun, Ellen C. Henderson. Exposition Press, 386 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 172. $3.00.

Recreation for the Aging in North Carolina. Institute for Research in Social Science, Box 1139, Chapel Hill, North Carolina. Pp. 217. Mimeographed (special distribution only).

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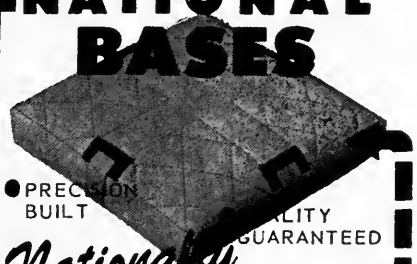

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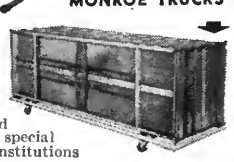

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RECREATION FOR LATER MATURITY. North Carolina Recreation Commission. Education Building Annex, Raleigh, North Carolina. Pp. 23. Free.

REHABILITATION TRENDS, Institute for the Crippled and Disabled, 400 First Avenue, New York 10. Pp. 96. Paper $2.00.

SEAL-O-SAN BASKETBALL COACHES DIGEST, 1956-1957. Huntington Laboratories, Huntington, Indiana. Pp. 64. $.50.

SLEEP—The Way to Sound and Healthful Slumber, Dr. Marie Stopes. Philosophical Library, 15 East 40th Street, New York 16. Pp. 154. $3.00.

TIME FOR LOVE, A (Two-Act Christmas Play), Gwen Holly Simpson. Longmans, Green and Company, 55 Fifth Avenue, New York 3. Pp. 57. Paper $1.50.

TODAY'S WOMAN IDEAS FOR CHRISTMAS. Arco Publishing Company, 480 Lexington Avenue, New York 17. Pp. 143. $2.00.

WATER SKIING FOR ALL, Walter N. Prince. Greenberg: Publisher, 201 East 57th Street, New York 22. Pp. 205. $3.50.

ZOOLOGICAL PARK, A — Why-Where-How. American Institute of Park Executives, 143 South Lincoln Avenue, Aurora, Illinois. Pp. 48. Paper $1.00.

Periodicals

HERE'S AN IDEA. Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts. Published quarterly. $.50 per copy.

Magazine Articles

COLLIER'S *September 14, 1956*
These Children Share Their Eyes.

HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT, *September 1956*
Recreation: Can You Afford to Get Along Without It? (Part I) *Beatrice H. Hill.*

HOUSE & GARDEN, *April 1956*
What You Should Know About Swimming Pools.

INDUSTRIAL SPORTS AND RECREATION, *August, 1956*
For Women Only.
Trends in Employee Recreation, *William T. Prichard.*

JOURNAL OF HEALTH, PHYSICAL EDUCATION, RECREATION, *September 1956*
The President's Conference on Fitness of American Youth.
Recreation's Role in Total Fitness, *Howard G. Danford.*
What is Physical Fitness? *C. H. McCloy.*

SAFETY EDUCATION, *October 1956*
These Teen-Agers Stopped 'Em! (The story of a novel traffic accident prevention program conceived by a student safety council.)

SCHOOL ACTIVITIES, *October 1956*
School Camps and Camping, *Robert J. G. Barlow.*
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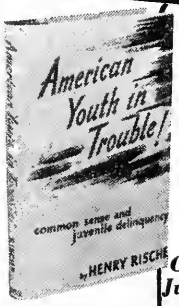

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PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

Utopia 1976

Morris L. Ernst. Rinehart & Company, 232 Madison Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 305. $3.50.

Those of us in the recreation movement who are striving to prepare America for a leisure-time program that will enrich life can be heartened by this picture of the world twenty years hence.

Mr. Ernst's utopia is not just the product of imagination but is a periscopic view of the full, rich life potentially ours, if we just move ahead on present lines and help individuals make the most of the leisure our developing resources of energy are now making possible.

He gives the scientific, economic, industrial, political, and social basis for the leisure that is to be for all. Those of us who are professionally responsible for helping people realize this practical and eminent status should be thrilled and inspirited by the message in this book.

Mr. Ernst points out that the family, home, school, and the mental and physical health of people must be enriched in spiritual terms or the hope of more leisure and greater income lose their glamor. Our people are shifting from an audience society to a participating society. There will be a shift of interests "from elected officials to millions of people united in a common purpose for the development of better parks, playgrounds, sewer systems, and art galleries in their cities." The vast additional leisure time will make possible the contribution of hours and energy formerly supplied by a few lucky rich for the benefit of the community.

"Men and women follow only those with hope. We all seek direction markers of optimism. Our spiritual road map will carry the direction pointers: 1976 — This Way — Energy, Leisure, Full Rich Life." Here is a fresh new charter for the recreation authorities of the world.

Mr. Ernst's findings and facts should be known and considered by everyone. For recreation leaders they are a must. —*T. E. Rivers, director general of the International Recreation Association.*

Puppets and Plays— A Creative Approach

Marjorie Batchelder and Virginia Lee Comer. Harper & Brothers, 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16. Pp. 241, ill. $4.00.

Here it is, at last—*the* most useful book on the creative approach to puppets and puppet plays. Perhaps the fact that the authors are a puppet specialist and a drama specialist has a great deal to do with so successful an interpretation of puppetry.

The philosophy that "a puppet is not a toy, a doll, or an example of handicraft; it is nothing until it becomes an actor" shows the difference betwen this and the many attractive but too simplified books now available.

This book does not just dwell on the *making* of puppets. Instead, it shows in every chapter how puppetry can be used in the many and varied approaches to creative self-expression for all age groups. In fact, it overflows into all phases of creative activity. The chapter on "A Creative Approach to Drama" should be studied by all drama leaders. Its warning is well-stated: "The fact that puppetry, except for the youngest child, includes some sort of presentation means that it can be either a self-conscious, imitative, formal experience or it can be a creative experience, full of spontaneity with the presentation an incidental and natural outcome of the whole process."

The problem is stated simply, and the book itself provides the solution in its wise, clear techniques, detailed methods, and its constant stating of its fundamental philosophy, so true in all creative activities, that "the most important values are those which accrue through the *process* . . . . values which are important to individual personality growth and group interaction."

This book is more than a book on puppetry: it is a book on the techniques of leadership, and its application is as valuable to arts, crafts, drama, dance and other creative activities as it is to puppetry.

Recommend it to your staff. (In fact, *insist* that they read it!) Read it yourself. Discuss it in staff meetings. Use it in workshops. Keep it near at hand. Use its excellent bibliography which includes creative art, drama, and so on. It is an important contribution to the recreation profession from its preface to its last page. You'll underline sentences on every page, and when you're finished reading it, you'll feel exhilarated and refreshed. Don't miss it. Books like this don't come often!— *Virginia Musselman, Program Service, NRA.*

Activities in Ceramics

Vernon D. Seeley and Robert L. Thompson. McKnight & McKnight Publishing Company, 109-111 West Market Street, Bloomington, Illinois. Pp. 82. Paper $1.25.

If I were starting a ceramics class, or were a member of a ceramics class, I'd buy this book. It's simple, concise, clear, and makes good sense. As a craft instructor, I'd find good use for the techniques and methods outlined and illustrated. As a beginner, I'd quickly gain confidence from the step-by-step projects.

There are many good books written on ceramics, but for general, immediate use I'd take this one. It explains the various methods—free-form, pressing, built-up (both slab and coil), slip casting, throwing, glazing, and so on—in such a practical, of-course-you-can-do-it way that enthusiasm and interest are sure to follow. Because all the techniques have actually been used with adult and high-school classes and have been through the mill of actual usage, they have the ring of truth and accuracy. It's an excellent book for hobbyist or craftsman.

Who's It?

Patricia Evans. The Porpoise Bookshop, 308 Clement Street, San Francisco 18. Pp. 31. $.25.

Remember the reviews we've given of *Jump Rope Rhymes, Hopscotch,* and *Jacks?* Here's the latest of these delightful booklets—all about counting out rhymes. Personally, we regard these as collectors' items—delightful accounts of traditional game folkways that should be preserved.

Now, for $1.00, you can get all four of these booklets in a special gift envelope or have it sent anywhere in the world. The set would make a very nice present for any recreation leader or anyone interested in folklore.

Here's an Idea

Volume 1 Number 2, for Christmas and the New Year. Dennison Manu-

facturing Company, Framingham, Massachusetts. Pp. 37. $.50.

This new Dennison book of crafts and party decorations — the second of the new quarterly publication series initiated recently to replace the "Here's an Idea" bulletins—contains many interesting group projects for the coming holidays. A Christmas play for youngsters, with script and complete directions for making simple costumes and scenery; decorating ideas for a "Sugarplum Dance" and a "Gala New Year's Buffet"; tree ornaments, party favors, gifts, window and room decorations—all clearly and colorfully illustrated—make this a source of usable holiday suggestions for recreation centers, churches, clubs, schools, and homes.

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AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

Did You Feed My Cow?

Margaret Taylor. Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 85. $2.75.

It is encouraging to see children's rhymes, rhythms, chants and singing games collected and preserved in their authentic, picturesque forms, fresh from city streets and country roads. This collection is beautifully printed, with gay illustrations by Paul Galdone.

Recreation leaders would do well to learn a good repertory of such material for use on occasions when the groups are small, or when the weather is hot or rainy. We wish, however, that tunes had been included in the "Play Party" section, to make the action clearer.

Collecting material on jump-rope rhymes, bounce-ball rhythms, clapping response games and doorstep chants would be a wonderful hobby for anyone in recreation. This book should be added to any such collection.

MAGIC FOR ALL

Fun-Time Magic by Victor Havel. Childrens Press, Jackson Boulevard and Racine Avenue, Chicago 7. Unpaged. $1.50.

This clever book will make a magician of anyone! It's designed for children—but what a hero you'll be on the playground next summer if you perform these tricks and then teach them! Delightful illustrations, clear directions, tricks simple but effective! Excellent for junior leaders, and for use with the seven- to ten-year-olds. They'll be of good use to you on those rainy or hot days!

Teach Yourself Magic by J. Elsden Tuffs. Emerson Books, 251 West 19th Street, New York 11. Pp. 182. $2.50.

This may be just the thing for that group of boys who want to have a club, but have no special project in mind. With a good leader, these magic tricks can be learned and practiced, then put into magic "shows"—the leader learning along with the boys. Good chapter on entertaining children.

A GREAT BOOKS PROGRAM

Johnny is back in his overcrowded school, and still the argument rages whether he can or can't read. Is anyone asking questions about what he should read and why? Why do we send Johnny to school in the first place?

Because discussions on the great issues in education appeal to groups of adults, The Great Books Foundation, a non-profit organization, 37 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago 3, has prepared a three-volume set of readings designed for such purposes.

Beginning with selections from the recent White House Conference on Education, the readings include material by Bertrand Russell, Plato, John Dewey, Herbert Spencer, John Hersey and others. The plan is for participants to read a selection each week in preparation for the ten-week discussion program.

Twenty-three members of the foundation's staff in all parts of the country are organizing and training leaders for this new program. For further information, write the foundation.

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Recreation Leadership Courses

Sponsored by the National Recreation Association
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Local Recreation Agencies

November, December, 1956 and January, 1957

HELEN M. DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Portales, New Mexico November 5-8	Dr. Joseph F. Dickson, Chairman, Division of Health and Physical Education, Eastern New Mexico University
	Mobile, Alabama December 3-6	John T. Lovell, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Instruction, Mobile Public Schools
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	South Carolina Recreation Society November 12 and 13	Mrs. Elizabeth E. Rhame, Chairman, Social Recreation Workshop Committee, South Carolina Recreation Society, 1915 Harden Street, Columbia
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Downey, Illinois November 7 and 8	Robert C. Boyd, Chief, Special Service, Veterans Administration Hospital
	Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania November 14-16	Miss Ruth E. Swezey, Playground and Recreation Association of Wyoming Valley, 306 Bennett Building
	Rockford, Illinois January 7-10	Mrs. Freeman Anderson, Training Committee, Rock River Valley Council of Girl Scouts, 2121 Cumberland Street and Hal Moyer, Executive Director, Ken-Rock Community Center
	San Antonio, Texas January 14-17	Mrs. Edith W. Dodds, Group Work and Recreation Section, Community Welfare Council, 114 Auditorium Circle
	Bozeman, Montana January 21-25	Miss Geraldine G. Fenn, Associate State 4-H Club Leader, Extension Service, Montana State College
	Great Falls, Montana January 26-27	Miss Margaret Bucher, Director of Education, Farmers Union
	Des Moines, Iowa January 29-February 1	Miss Dee Maier, Director of Continued Education, Polk County Board of Education
FRANK A. STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Cicero, Illinois January 7-10	Alan B. Domer, Cicero Youth Commission, 5341 W. Cermak Rd.

Miss Helen M. Dauncey of our training staff will be in the Pacific Southwest Area for three weeks, beginning January 14, conducting training courses for military personnel for the Department of the Air Force. For further information, communicate with Linus L. Burk, Air Force Regional Representative, 1345 Lincoln Avenue, San Rafael, California.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation Association leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

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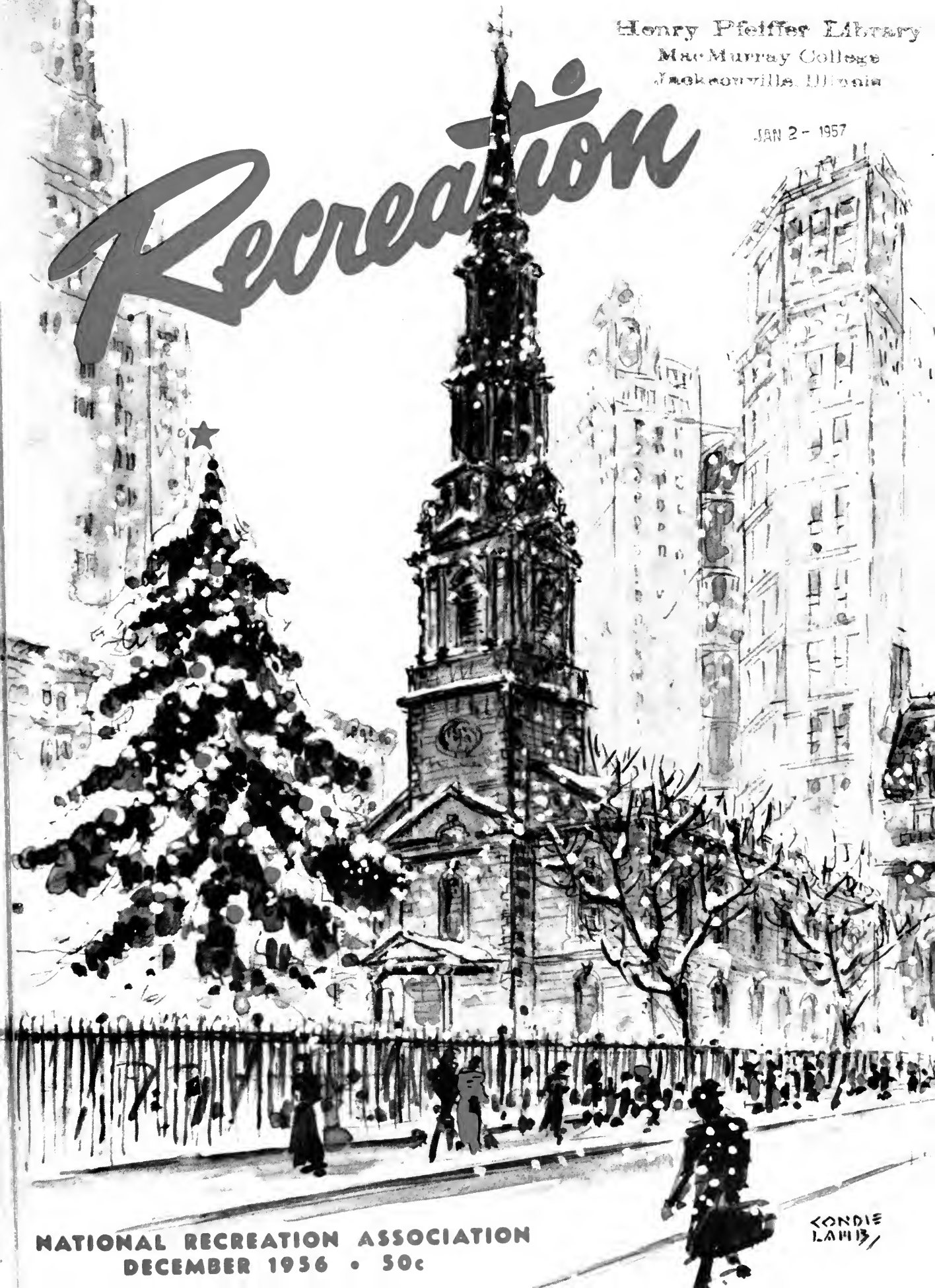
Recreation



CONDIE LAMB

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION
DECEMBER 1956 • 50c

Lord of Leisure

ORD OF OUR LEISURE as of our work and worship, who all peoples of the earth revere by whatever name or sign, we pause once again humbly and reverently with Thee, who art ever by our side, in happy and grateful remembrance of the birthday of Thy beloved Son. ☆ ☆ ☆

We workers in recreation, whose lives are dedicated to the enrichment of living of others, feel a special closeness and kinship with Him as, in addition to his lofty qualities, many of the things of which we speak to others and teach as vital to the fullness of living were a natural, integral part of His life. ☆ ☆ ☆

He knew the hiker's joy of the open road, the beauties and the fragrances of lily-jeweled fields, the roll and lift of a sturdy boat under sail, the pungent smell of wood smoke as He broiled a fish breakfast for night-weary fishermen on the shore of Galilee.

He enjoyed the companionship of dining in home and banquet halls or wedding feast and His presence must have brought beauty and purity and gladness. ☆ ☆ ☆

His were the satisfactions of the exacting demands on hand and eye of the skilled wood craftsman, of refreshing humor and hearty laughter, and of the healing quiet of solitude, whether in prayer or meditation, at the close of day. ☆ ☆ ☆

The love and laughter of little children were close to His heart.

But transcending all is His great gift. He gave to us in one sentence, surpassing the Golden Rule, the secret of achievement of true greatness in ours or any field, His Crimson Rule of Love: "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you." ☆ ☆ ☆

For Himself first and then for His warm human attributes we rejoice with Thee, Father of all mankind, in joyous happy, thankful celebration during this His birthday month. ☆ ☆ ☆

Help us each day, we fervently beseech Thee, so to walk in the pathway He has trod that others may hear in our footfalls the echoes of His own, as we pass by.

Amen.

Written by John W. Faust upon special request.

Recent Publications

of the American Association For Health, Physical Education and Recreation

Outdoor Education

A colorfully illustrated pamphlet on outdoor and camping education for the elementary school teacher. Written by Julian Smith, Director of the *AAHPER Outdoor Education Project.* Contents: —An approach to better learning; taking the classroom out-of-doors; outdoor education laboratories for schools; school camping; resources for outdoor education.

32 pp. 1956 75¢

Fitness for Secondary School Youth

A joint publication of AAHPER and the National Association of Secondary-School Principals, this book contains the most up-to-date information and program outlines for total fitness of our teen-age population. Physical, mental, and emotional fitness are considered in relation to health, physical education, recreation, and outdoor education.

156 pp. 1956 $2.50

How We Do It Game Book

A collection of 142 original games—the best from the "How We Do It" feature of the *Journal of Health-Physical Education-Recreation* over the years—printed looseleaf style for insertion in a three-ring binder—220 leaves and dividers in an individual carton.

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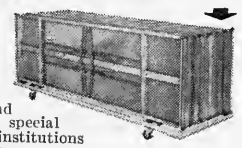

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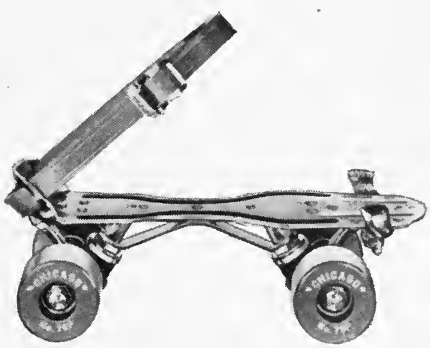

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Active associate membership in the National Recreation Association is open to all individuals who are actively engaged on a full-time or part-time employed basis or as volunteers in a nonprofit private or public recreation organization and whose cooperation in the work of the association would, in the opinion of the association's Board of Directors, further the ends of the national recreation movement.

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The continuation of the work of the National Recreation Association from year to year is made possible by the splendid cooperation of several hundred volunteer sponsors throughout the country, and the generous contributions of thousands of supporters of this movement to bring health, happiness and creative living to the boys and girls and the men and women of America. If you would like to join in the support of this movement, you may send your contribution direct to the association.

The National Recreation Association is a nationwide, nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian civic organization, established in 1906 and supported by voluntary contributions, and dedicated to the service of all recreation executives, leaders and agencies, public and private, to the end that every child in America shall have a place to play in safety and that every person in America, young and old, shall have an opportunity for the best and most satisfying use of his expanding leisure time.

For further information regarding the association's services and membership, please write to the Executive Director, National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, New York.

DECEMBER 1956

Recreation*

THE MAGAZINE OF THE RECREATION MOVEMENT

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Vol. XLIX Price 50 Cents No. 10

On the Cover

Christmas comes on the soft, silent wings of snow to city, town and country-side, carrying with it into every nook and cranny a lifting of hearts, a joyous resounding of the warm sweet words, "Peace on earth, good will to men!" The original watercolor for the cover was painted by the RECREATION Magazine artist, Condie Lamb of New York City.

Next Month

The January 1957 issue of RECREATION will start the new Year with some few constructive changes, among them more good material for the Program Section, of the type previously published in *Recreation Program Aids.* We hope that the magazine will be even more useful to program leaders, church workers, school teachers, club leaders—everybody who needs good program ideas—as well as to recreation executives. Among the January articles will be one on parks, one on publicity, one on the launching of the new International Recreation Association. "The Dug-Out" is a story about a youth center, while "Some Yardsticks for Relating Recreation Participation to Costs" deals with human values. Don't miss the excellent material for leaders in "Musical Games and Their Creative Use."

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Our Greatest Need: W I S D O M

★

Dr. Julius Mark

"Despite amazing progress in science, man is still plagued by tension. Not more knowledge do we need, but more of the milk of human kindness."

OUR WORLD NEEDS many things today, but its chief requirement is wisdom.

We have made incredible progress in unveiling the secrets of nature. We have made the earth yield more abundantly than ever before in human history. We have pushed back the frontiers of disease with wonder drugs and vaccines. We have witnessed the human lifespan prolonged to a remarkable extent. We have unlocked the door of the atom, resulting in an inexhaustible source of power not only to destroy, but to build, to heal and to open new avenues for making life healthier and happier.

In view of the astonishing progress that has been made by science and technology, one might think that ours would be an age of optimism, serenity and hope. Yet, as we look about us, we find that the very opposite prevails. Our world, alas, suffers from fear, tension and insecurity. It is obvious that there is lacking in modern life something which prevents us from enjoying the fruits of man's prodigious progress.

More than two thousand years ago, the author of the Book of Job in the Bible, examining his own times, was as bewildered as are we, when he declared: "Man putteth forth his hand unto the rocks; he overturneth mountains by the roots; he cutteth out rivers from among the rocks; he buildeth the floods from overflowing. That which is hidden, man bringeth to light, but where is wisdom to be found? Man knoweth not the price thereof."

Despite astonishing progress made since the days of Job, man himself has hardly changed, a fact which is in a large measure responsible for the present-day spirit of pessimism and defeatism. Our knowledge has been increased immeasurably, but man has remained substantially the same. How few and puny are his achievements—as a human being. From the beginning of this century up to the outbreak of World War I, our horizon was filled to overflowing with the wildest dreams and most extravagant of hopes.

Sociologists believed that they would soon abolish poverty and eliminate crime. Scientists felt that, through the conquest of disease and the prolongation of human life, man would not only be healthier and live longer, but would be happier. Industrialists claimed that the machine age would provide man with so much leisure that universal education and culture would be inevitable. Religionists dreamed of the brotherhood of man being near at hand, since closer relationships were being developed through advances in communication and transportation.

The fallacy inherent in these dreams consists in this: While we considered the amazing progress that had been made in the conquest of nature, we left out of account human nature, which is man himself. Because our material progress has not been paralleled by moral progress, the wonders man has achieved have come to represent a threat rather than a promise—which only wisdom can achieve.

What is wisdom? For one thing it is not synonymous with knowledge, since men possessing knowledge may be cruel, vindictive, destructive. Wisdom is a combination of discernment, discretion and sagacity. It involves a certain amount of knowledge, to be sure, but it is principally the knowledge of human beings and the mutual respect, mutual sympathy and mutual understanding which may be derived from that knowledge. "Give me understanding," cried the psalmist, "and I shall live!"

The tragedy of our times is that we have succeeded in splitting the atom before acquiring the wisdom to unite humanity. Our major need today is not for more knowledge as to how to fly through the stratosphere, but more understanding of how to walk upon the face of the earth like human beings created in the image of God. Not more science do we require, but more of the milk of human kindness. Not more bombs to destroy should be our aim, but more of the balm of healing and building up the wounds of mankind fallen into disunion. Not more "know-how," but "know-why"! Not more knowledge is our greatest need, but more wisdom! ★

DR. MARK *is senior rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York.*

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. . . how's your human relations?

Meeting people, talking to people, keeping them on his side is of prime importance to the administrative leader. Physical education director or recreation leader he'd better know the ABC's of gaining cooperation, otherwise his educational program is liable to have no support. Dr. Bucher discusses the democratic approach to building good will. He outlines those vital areas of budgeting, coordinating, staffing, directing, and the moving force of public relations. The school, the community, the government is aptly studied in all their interrelationships. It is estimated that 5,000,000 individuals today perform administrative work. Teachers in their close contact with parents, students and fellow teachers of a necessity perform administrative functions. It helps a great deal to be up to date on aspects of organizational know how, through study of this modern book.

ADMINISTRATION OF SCHOOL HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

By Charles Bucher, A.B., M.A., Ed.D.

424 pages, 84 illustrations, 1955. $5.50

METHODS & MATERIALS IN SCHOOL HEALTH EDUCATION

. . . how to put life into teaching health

By Leslie W. Irwin, Ph.D.; James H. Humphrey, Ed.D.; and Warren R. Johnson, Ed.D. 367 pages, illustrated, 1956. $4.50

Commencement time, may find many students filled with principles, concepts, objectives and no dramatic knowledge on how to put vivid meaning into a health practice. Their teaching knowledge is liable to be wasted by a dry pedantic approach. Recognizing this void between theory and practice, Irwin-Humphrey and Johnson stress the visual means. This involves the use of charts, diagrams, bulletin boards and, of course, group participation in field trips, demonstrations and skits. None of these visual means are the unpracticed opinions of armchair strategists. All three authors have studied, experimented and taught in all levels of school, from elementary to college. For a truly worthwhile book showing you *how,* send for Methods & Materials in School Health Education.

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Things You Should Know . .

▶ TEDDY ROOSEVELT will once again come into his own in 1958, with the celebration of the 100th anniversary of his birth. A call to the American people to observe this centennial has been issued by the Theodore Roosevelt Centennial Commission which was established by an act of Congress and which is now located at Theodore Roosevelt House, 28 East 20th Street, New York 3. More information can be obtained by writing to this address.

President Roosevelt, it will be remembered, vigorously encouraged the formation of The Playground Association of America, later to become the National Recreation Association, and was its first honorary president. (See RECREATION, June 1956, page 260.) It is interesting that this announcement comes just as the Fiftieth Anniversary year of the NRA draws to a close.

▶ JUST PUBLISHED: A nation-wide inventory of federal, state, and local recreation and park resources in this country, NRA's *1956 Recreation and Park Yearbook*. State and local governments alone spent more than $464,000,000 last year to provide recreation for residents and visitors. In the five year period from 1951 to 1955 over $158,000,000 in recreation bond issues also were approved by local and county voters. These are among thousands of new and fascinating facts revealed in this new study. With 116 pages of equally exciting data, it is a giveaway at $2.00. Now available from the NRA.

▶ THE 23RD ANNUAL BROTHERHOOD WEEK, sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, will be observed February 17-23, 1957. In the light of the brotherhood experienced by recreation leaders at the recent International Congress in Philadelphia, recreation departments everywhere should have much to celebrate in observance of this week—and many ideas for doing so. (Start your planning now.)

This is the week during which we emphasize, think about, and re-dedicate ourselves to the principle of mutual respect among all human beings. As Major Taher of Egypt expressed it at the Congress,* "The politicians believe we are enemies—but we are brothers and sisters all around the world, so we pray for all."

Jerry Voorhis, at the National Conference of Christians and Jews, 43 West 57th Street, New York 19, will be glad to send you upon request their folder of suggestions for observances of this week.

▶ A NEW SIMPLIFIED FUND-RAISING POLICY for U.S. overseas civilian and military personnel has been endorsed by President Eisenhower. The first drive uder the new plan is the Federal Service Overseas Fund Campaign now underway— November 15 to December 15—in support of seven American institutions and agencies which operate on a world-wide scope. The National Recreation Association is one of these. Later drives will be National Health Agencies and American Red Cross campaigns.

▶ ONE OF THE GREATEST ADVOCATES OF BICYCLE RIDING for healthful exercise is Dr. Paul Dudley White, famous heart specialist and medical advisor to President Eisenhower. At the opening of twenty-seven new bicycle paths in Chicago's public parks system, he urged national expansion of bike-riding facilities.

According to *1956 Recreation and Park Yearbook*, out of 314 cities reporting, 141 have supervised bicycling programs which involve 24,325 participants. Let's go along with Dr. White and make these figures bigger!

▶ HEADQUARTERS FOR THE NEW IRA (International Recreation Association) are now located at 345 East 46th Street, New York City. Purpose of the new group is to provide international recreation services, serve as an international voluntary clearing house. Support for the program will be shared by all countries. Its first major undertaking will be coordinating a second cooperative community recreation project, sponsored by the U.S. State Department, local recreation departments, the NRA, and various foreign countries. Recreation executives in cities desiring to participate in this project should write to Thomas E. Rivers at the above address.

▶ FOR FEDERAL CAREERS: The United States Civil Service Commission is seeking applications from persons interested in a career in the federal service through its Federal Service Entrance Examination. This examination, which covers a wide variety of occupational fields, is open to all college seniors and graduates regardless of their field of major study and to people who have had equivalent experience. The next written tests will be given January 12, February 9, April 13, May 11, July 13, and August 10, 1957.

Information and application forms may be obtained at many post offices throughout the country or from the U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

Executive Director Needed

The American Recreation Society will appoint an executive director. Applicant should have ten years in professional recreation work, with five years in an administrative capacity. He should be a graduate of a college or university of recognized standing, having majored in recreation, group work or education, with a minimum of a master's degree. It would be desirable if he is recognized nationally and has worked on a national level.

The duties will be to administer the work of the central headquarters office. The initial salary range will be $8,000 to $12,000 a year with a travel account. Deadline for filing applications is February 1, 1957.

Each applicant is requested to send seven copies of his biographical sketch together with three photographs to: F. S. Mathewson, General Superintendent, Union County Park Commission, Box 275, Elizabeth, New Jersey.

* An over-all report of the Congress starts on page 466. Have you ordered your *1956 Congress Proceedings* for the complete coverage? $3.00.

Editorially Speaking

Company-Sponsored Play

Industrial recreation is growing into a big business, according to an article by Richard Rutter in the November 12 *New York Times*. The rapid spread of industrial recreation programs has largely occurred since World War II. Today, there is hardly a large industry that doesn't have one. "It is conceded," says Mr. Rutter, "that the most effective programs are those under guidance of a full-time director. But part-time staff assistance is more frequent. Paid directors are found chiefly in companies with more than one thousand employees." Costs are covered partly by the companies and partly from "fees, vending machine profits, association or club dues and canteen profits. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York, for instance, has its own store, profits of which go toward recreation activities."

Why Recreation?

Leaders in the recreation field have expressed to us the need to know the *why* of recreation. Why do we do what we do? *Why* do we include this activity or that? Could we have a series of letters on some of the *why's*—or some bangup short articles? Would you like to read some? If so, write one.

Reminiscing about the Congress

Everyone was most enthusiastic about the Congress hospitality, as well as the program, and many visitors commented on it. "Recreation people are so friendly and they make your heart feel good," said one delegate.

Several representatives from other countries spoke of our "pace" and the constant rush to get to meetings. "Do you always sit so much and so long?" asked one foreign friend. American delegates seemed so interested in so many meetings and so many topics. The conferences with individuals were most helpful both ways—to Americans and visitors alike, according to all accounts. One delegate commented on help she had received from a Canadian and a U.S. delegate at a luncheon conference.

"This was a happy, serious and fruitful Congress. The friendships will not be forgotten." This, graciously stated, sums up the general feeling of friends from overseas. Tennyson's "I am a part of all I have met" seemed so true.—THERESA S. BRUNGARDT, *Director of Recreation, State of Vermont.*

Cheer Up

The age peak for IQs is now put at fifty instead of twenty-one! Twenty-one as the intelligence peak, was challenged in November by Dr. Nancy Bayley, head of the Child Development Section of the National Institute of Mental Health, Washington, at a meeting of six hundred leading educators in New York. They were attending a conference on testing problems, sponsored by the Educational Testing Service of Princeton, New Jersey. If her theory is true, educational methods will be in for quite a change, and older people can start looking up.

A Case for More Parks

The increased demand for outdoor recreation has forced park planners in all areas of government to re-examine their programs and raise their sights. "This is especially true in the field of state parks," says Ben Thompson of the National Park Service, in the magazine *State Government*.

"More people, more cars, more time," he goes on, "more money and more interest in this type of recreation are facts confronting us.

"Parks generally are overcrowded. Improved highways and the increasing number of people who own automobiles have made it possible for more Americans to visit their state parks. Between 1946 and 1954 automobile registrations increased seventy-two per cent, roughly paralleling the growth in visits to state parks. During this same period the average weekly earnings of production workers in manufacturing increased sixty-four per cent. These increased earnings, together with the two-day weekend and the growing practice of paid vacations in industry, have also contributed to the demand for more recreation areas."

Pro and Con of Drag Strips

"How Can We Take the Heat Out of the Hot Rods?" was the subject of an editorial in the *Saturday Evening Post* on September 22, 1956. "Contests staged on public thoroughfares by feathcrheaded kids are an increasing threat to public safety," it stated. "Hence the 'drag strip'—an off-highway proving ground" . . . which, "under respectable auspices, can get the speed out of their systems without imperiling others . . . Sponsorship often comes from local civic bodies."

Another side to the argument has appeared, however, which questions the use of drag strips as an aid to good driving habits. Northwestern University's Traffic Institute recently reprinted from a bulletin of the Association of Casualty and Surety Companies an editorial questioning the soundness of the idea.

"Hot-rodders and their police allies," declared the editorial, "insist that properly operated drag strips completely and permanently stop gasoline-powered hoodlumism on public thoroughfares. There is room for skepticism about that. A National Safety Council committee recently embarked on a nation-wide check of this situation, a thing badly needed, in view of the scarcity of facts. Until these returns are in, communities under pressure to please the kids and the cops by setting up a drag strip would be advised to mark time."

Kind to Comic Books

Comic books can be an important means of educating children, according to Dr. William Menninger, by portraying basic human relationships, stimulating vicarious experiences and teaching moral virtues. Dr. Menninger, of the Menninger Clinic, Topeka, Kansas, and an NRA board member, addressed the Thomas Alva Edison Foundation Mass Media Awards meeting in New York City during the summer. ★

Readers! You are invited to send letters for this page to Editor, RECREATION, *8 West Eighth Street, New York 11—so that your ideas, opinions and attitudes may be exchanged with others on the wide range of subjects of concern to us all. Here is your chance to agree or disagree with the authors of our articles. Keep letters brief—not more than 250 words.*

—The Editors.

Hospital Recreation

Sirs:

Your item appearing in "Hospital Capsules" in October 1956 RECREATION, regarding recreation in the small general, medical and surgical hospital certainly deals with a controversial issue. To a recreation director like myself, who has had several years GM and S hospital experience, now assigned to one of two hundred beds, it is clear that recreation for the short-term patient is as much needed as for the long-term patient—possibly using different recreation activities.

The small GM and S hospital admits patients who are sometimes on the borderline between short-term and long-term. Also admitted are patients who enter before going on to a specialized hospital, such as those with diabetes, heart conditions, and so on. Are these patients any less sick in their own minds than the individuals who might be suffering from the same conditions in a specialized hospital? I believe the answer is "No." In other words, people, in general, have a negative attitude toward hospitals even when they believe they are getting the best treatment.

For example, a patient who has been blind only six months is going to be less disturbed and feel less strange if he can play a game, such as checkers. A checkerboard can be easily improvised by putting thumbtacks in the red chips and securing toothpicks with scotch tape on all black squares. In this way a sense of touch can keep him occupied for hours.

Are not individuals bordering on alcoholism or mental illness going to adjust better and be more responsive to medical treatment and hospital life with the help of recreation?

In a small hospital, patients are not hospitalized long enough to make automatic adjustment to hospital life or to each other, and hence need the influence of a recreation worker. Socialization, helping patients to do the things they like to do, and helping them to adjust to hospital life is where the recreator plays an important part with short-term patients.

How many of us realize how long one week is when there is positively nothing to do but think?

JAYNE DETLEFSEN, *Recreation Director, Beekman Downtown Hospital, New York City.*

Use in Giving Talks

Sirs:

I read the Golden Anniversary Issue (June 1956) of RECREATION from cover to cover, and wish to congratulate you on an outstanding issue. It is one that could be used by everyone who is in the field of recreation or is a prospective recreation worker. I personally plan to take excerpts from the history and growth of the recreation movement for some of the talks I will be giving to service clubs, PTA's and other interested organizations.

Mr. Prendergast's article, "The Challenge of Today's Leisure," should be an incentive to all recreation workers to present to their communities as wide a variety of programs for all ages as possible.

The many varied examples in which community cooperation played a major role in the different localities should stimulate other communities to rally organizations or the community in general behind worthwhile projects. These articles proved that more and more people realize the necessity of a well-rounded recreation program to meet the needs of leisure time.

I wish to again congratulate you on an outstanding edition of your always informational magazine.

JAMES F. HERDIC, JR., *Superintendent of Recreation, Manchester, Connecticut.*

Attention, Professor!

Sirs:

In reply to Professor Bucher's recent editorial, "Must There Always Be A Winner?" (October 1956), I wish to make the following observations:

We must recognize that we are living in a competitive culture and that from "womb to tomb" we are faced with competitive situations of one kind or another. These may include competition with environment, one's self or others. Even on a simple individual basis, when we desire to improve our skills and understanding or attempt to extend our horizons, we are competing with our past and present. We cannot overlook competition's prevading presence or its blessings of more abundant living.

When competition is so much a part of our culture, to single out the schools as "large'y to blame" for that "consuming desire to be on top" and for interpreting success to mean winning, power, high grades and material possessions is to place an unfair indictment against our centers and systems of learning. Recognition or "blame" should be shared by other very important forces such as the home, mass media, social and economic pressures, local, national and international situations. Our schools are a reflection of society and they make

their greatest contribution to society when they seek to help members of society to clarify their own goals and philosophy of life. Hence, one should not be tempted to blame the schools for those things which may seem "wrong" in society itself.

Actually, is there anything wrong with a desire to win, to be on top, to have power, prestige, high grades, material possessions, to make the social register or to live up to the Joneses? Are these really manifestations of distorted values in life or a desire for superiority? Hardly! They sound more like expressions of certain needs for feeling important, or achieving, of belonging, of being respected, of ownership and of conforming. Certainly they are symbolic of certain types of success. They are not threats to desirable values of security but are challenges as to the way in which they are achieved and what is done with them once they are achieved.

The practice of living up to the Joneses may not be linked so closely with competition as it may be linked with conformity and a desire for acceptance. Before this practice is condemned or condoned we must determine who the Joneses are in each case and whether or not they represent more desirable modes of living.

With reference to materialism as a threat to spiritual values or as a distortion of "real values," it might be interesting to note that in this peak year of consumption of material things we are in the midst of a religious renaissance. Membership in American churches and synagogues now exceeds 100,000,000, an all-time high. This, coupled with soaring sales figures of religious books and over 1,300 religious newspapers and periodicals plus an unparalleled church building boom, leads observers to note that these trends are indicative not only of greater religious interest but also of greater religious conviction. The American public demonstrates its values, its conviction and concern for its fellow men in community services, responding to the call for help and its continued search for love, beauty, truth and happiness. In our attempt to reach for perfection, the ideal of all religions, we become better people. Increased materialism and spiritual progress may appear to be a paradox in our society although there is no reason why they should not be compatible.

A redirection of the emphasis upon competitive activities cannot guarantee or even promise more well-adjusted, useful and happy individuals, less spectators in the stands, less patients in the hospitals or the exclusive sales of Cadillacs to the Joneses rather than to those who try to live up to the Joneses, as Professor Bucher infers. We cannot solve life's problems so easily.

Perhaps some answers to these complex problems may be found in each individual's ability to assess himself realistically, of setting his goals accordingly, of finding something to look forward to, of enjoying the exhilaration of doing something successfully, of being able to solve most daily problems, and of exploring the potentials of love and understanding in all of their ramifications.

As educators we must be protective and must free competitive activities of undesirable practices if they exist. However, we must not become so protective that we begin to forget that life is more than just a game of ring-around-the rosy without any winners or losers and that challenge, conflict, mistakes, aggressions, frustrations and disappointments are all normal experiences in living. We should not be led to think that the absence of these experiences in childhood is the guarantee for the well adjusted adult life and a "worthwhile, resourceful" citizenry.

PAT MUTZBERG, *formerly Assistant Superintendent of Recreation, Plainfield, New Jersey.*

Orientation Material

Sirs:

The article "Let's Take a Look . . . at Our Public Relations," November 1956, was an excellent article. Congratulations to Oka Hester (director of parks and recreation) of Greensboro, North Carolina.

This article could be used effectively in our orientation programs for new employees. When I say new employees, I mean *all* new employees. The article is being used by the members of my graduate class in public relations.

GARRETT G. EPPLEY, *Chairman of Department of Recreation, Indiana University, Bloomington.*

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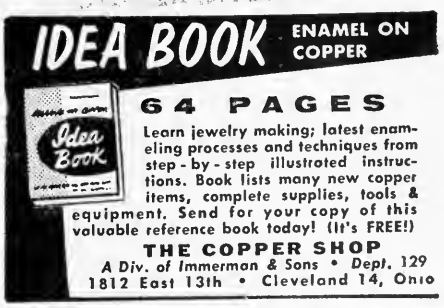
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ONE WORLD

Build the road of peace before us, Build it wide and deep and long! **Representatives from over thirty countries joined in singing "The World Anthem" at the Opening Plenary Session of Second International Recreation Congress.**

KNOW you one another and thus you fulfill the law of peace. Share your songs, your music, your art, your sports, your "heart's desire," and you know you have shared what has greatest lasting value. Begin with . . .
Our belief in joy and laughter,
Our belief in
The beauty of the human body, the athlete in motion.
Of the music of the cathedral,
Of the beauty of drama,
Of sunrise and sunset over the waters,
Of beauty in simple unselfconscious goodness,
Of beauty of truth.[1]

[1] Lines from Howard Braucher's *A Treasury of Living.*

Words spoken against the music of the Philadelphia Singing City Choir—beautiful words, beautiful singing—with the audience from many countries joining in the closing chorus of "The World Anthem."

Thus the Second International Recreation Congress, sponsored by the National Recreation Association, opened officially in Philadelphia on Monday evening, October 1, 1956. A procession of the flags of many lands followed that of the United Nations into the assembly hall, adding color and dignity to the moving ceremony.

This program, before a capacity audience overflowing the Bellevue-Stratford ballroom, was planned and directed by Grace Walker, National Recreation Association drama specialist. It was performed by the Singing City Choir[2] led by Mrs. Elaine Brown, with Rudolf Opperman of South Africa, Jean Wolcott of the National Recreation Association Program Service, and David Asherman, New York artist, taking the speaking parts.

The evening's address was delivered by Morris L. Ernst, noted attorney and author of the recently published *Utopia 1976*,[3] on "New Sources of Energy, Leisure and World Culture" in today's rapidly changing world: "For every nation on the planet it will become a function of government to communicate to people new knowledge dealing with the creative and satisfying use of leisure. . .

"As manpower is replaced by other sources of energy," Mr. Ernst went on. "the entire concept of recreation shifts. What we do with these new leisure hours . . . will determine the value of our culture."

Otto T. Mallery, chairman of the Board of Directors of the National Recreation Association, and Dr. G. D. Sondhi, advisor on youth welfare of the Ministry of Education in India and active in many other distinguished offices, were chairmen of the evening.

"There is an idea, accepted by some of us, that we in the East are a spiritual people, and you Americans are thoroughly materialistic," said Dr. Sondhi. "But when I came to this country a short while back, I looked at your sky-

[2] See "Singing City," RECREATION, May 1954.

[3] Available through the NRA Book Center. $3.50. Reviewed in RECREATION, November, page 455.

In Recreation

The Story of the Second International Congress Philadelphia, September 30 to October 5.

scrapers . . . and found in them a soaring of the human spirit, upward—ever upward. I found in that an inspiration. . . . In the succor that you give to other less developed nations . . . there is the finest expression of your spiritually minded people."

This Opening Plenary Session climaxed a day of special, preliminary conferences and demonstrations, and set the tone for the entire week, during which two thousand delegates from thirty-three countries shared experiences and compared recreation problems on a world-wide basis.

Among Distinguished Guests

Among the many distinguished visitors were: The Right Honorable The Lord Luke of Pavenham, chairman of the National Playing Fields Association of England; Dr. Abolfazl Sadry, general director, Physical Education Department, Ministry of Education, Iran: Thabet Nazif Khalidi, deputy permanent representative to the United Nations from Jordan; and—from our own country—Shane MacCarthy, executive director of President Eisenhower's Council on Youth Fitness; John B. Kelly, Philadelphia park commissioner; Dr. Carl A. Troester, Jr., executive secretary of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation; Ted Bank, president of The Athletic Institute; Dr. Paul Sweeney, director of local and state government, University of Pennsylvania.

Messages came from many who could not attend: President Eisenhower; former president Herbert Hoover, honorary chairman of the International Advisory Committee for the Congress; Adlai Stevenson; Tonoo Sato, director general, and Tohru Yanagida, counsellor, National Personnel Authority, Japan; C. M. Goethe of California, who worked closely with Joseph Lee and Howard Braucher in the early days of the National Recreation Association and whose travels led to the establishment of the first supervised playgrounds in India, the Philippines, and China.

Institute for Executives

This was the first Institute in Recreation Administration held at a Congress and one of the most interesting and exciting special conferences of the week. It was held on Monday and Tuesday, with the theme: "Advancing the Frontiers of Recreation Administration." Sponsored by the NRA National Advisory Committee on Recruitment, Training and Placement, it was conducted by a special committee spearheaded by chairman Robert W. Crawford, Philadelphia recreation commissioner, and coordinator Dr. Paul Douglass.

Although registration closed with one hundred executives, 106 delegates actually attended. Including faculty and committee, 122 persons participated in one way or another. They represented thirty-four states, Canada, Australia, Pakistan, Greece, the Union of South Africa, and the Virgin Islands.

In addressing this group, Dr. James Charlesworth, president of the American Academy of Political Science, said that the development of recreation in the United States has been good, but not good enough. "We need to captivate the imagination of our councils, of our communities. We need to be aggressive, unashamed and egotistical."

In blunt, outspoken language, he called on public recreation to take the responsibility for organizing creative leisure. "An apprentice learning to be a journeyman cabinetmaker, working ten or twelve hours a day, is more creative, in an environment that leads to a sounder attitude," he declared, "than the person working six hours, five days a week, who after work is turned loose on TV or some other unorganized activity. We have organized shorter hours for workers, but we have not organized creative leisure."

The two-day course terminated with a special dinner and awarding of certificates for participants. →

Over 200 Philadelphia PAL children joined the audience and here are engrossed in Mara's production of the *Land of the Playful Dragon*. This was a practical demonstration of a dance play's appeal and fascination for children.

Abolfazl Sadry, general director, Physical Education Department, Ministry of Education, Iran, pins a medal from the Shah of Iran on T. E. Rivers, secretary general of International Congress.

The Exhibits

Eighty-two exhibitors, including sixty-two commercial representatives, were accommodated on two floors of the Bellevue-Stratford and in Reyburn Park Plaza. Fifty-nine commercial exhibitors already have signed up to provide exhibits at the 1957 Congress in Long Beach, California.

Special Honors

During the week special awards and citations honored outstanding recreation service:

Marion Preece, district representative of the NRA, received (1) a special citation and certificate of citizenship from the governor of Tennessee (see page 471), presented by Louis Twardzik, recreation consultant, Tennessee Division of State Parks; and (2) a silver tray, as a token of gratitude and affection, from the Tennessee Recreation Society, presented by its president, Jack Spore.

Charles E. Reed, director of the NRA Field Department, received an American Recreation Society special citation "in recognition of exceptional service to his fellow men through the medium of recreation."

Robert W. Crawford, recreation commissioner of Philadelphia, was honored as "Man of the Week" by his city's Tradesman's Bank and Trust Company. The presentation was made by James M. Large, bank president.

Frederic R. Mann, Philadelphia city representative and director of commerce, received a citation, presented by Otto T. Mallery, from the National Recreation Association for his "outstanding contribution to recreation on the local, national and international level."

The National Recreation Association was honored by the Babe Ruth League with a testimonial certificate presented by C. Vincent Williams, vice-president, and accepted in behalf of the Association by Joseph Prendergast.

An Association is Born

One of the most significant outcomes of the Second International Recreation Congress was the formation of the International Recreation Association in response to a world-wide demand for a central service agency shared and supported by all countries. Lord Luke was elected chairman of the board of directors, and Thomas E. Rivers, assistant executive director of the National Recreation Association, was elected director general of the new International Recreation Association. A full story of the launching of the new organization will be in the January RECREATION.

Entertainment

Ballroom dancing after the Opening Plenary Session on Monday evening started the week's social activities. On Tuesday evening, entertainment started

A Foreign Delegate's Impression of the Congress

The Second International Recreation Congress, in many ways, served to herald and to manifest recreation as a dynamic and integral force in twentieth-century living. Recreation had its humble beginning in sporadic attempts to "keep children off the streets and out of mischief." In not much more than a decade it has emerged as a vital service of concern to all levels of authority and community responsibility.

As demonstrated by the wide range and diversity of discussions at the Congress, recreation has become a concept that embraces man throughout his whole lifespan, in all spheres of interest and capacity and, also, in his circumstances of adversity.

To visitors from those countries where the best in organized public recreation is yet to come, the Congress was more than an opportunity to share in and to gain from the knowledge and experience of successful recreation executives. The meeting in Philadelphia provided unmistakable proof that recreation can achieve the recognition and enlist the support it deserves, that properly integrated nation-wide recreation services need not remain just a dream.

The formation of the International Recreation Association promises to be a momentous force in making mankind universally aware of the ever-increasing significance of leisure and of its unlimited potentialities to make this world a better and a richer one in which to live. Intended not only to provide technical assistance to recreation movements in different countries, but also to promote the interchange of leaders and of information, the International Recreation Association might well become an important factor towards better understanding and greater appreciation among the peoples of the world.

As one of many greatly benefited by attending the Congress, I know that I will be conveying the sentiments of every visitor in paying tribute and expressing a word of very sincere appreciation to the National Recreation Association of America. The NRA has won for itself the admiration and affection of recreation workers throughout the world for the initiative it has taken in this matter and for making it the unqualified success it has been.—RUDOLF W. J. OPPERMAN, *National Advisory Committee for Physical Education and Recreation, Johannesburg, South Africa.*

A Delegate Comments on Exhibits

One important feature to me year after year, and I am sure to all conferees, is the opportunity to look over the wide variety of new supplies and equipment available. It is always good to return from the Congress with some of the these products as visible evidence of a direct benefit from the national meeting. Tangibles of this type often provide more immediate satisfaction to the delegate-sponsoring agency than a head full of ideas for future projects. Both are valuable, however. For the purchase of larger equipment, recreation executives return to their communities fortified with printed and verbal facts to present to their boards or other supervisors.

This year some of the sellers of outdoor equipment set up a comprehensive exhibit in a park plaza where it could be examined and tried. This outdoor display was a real opportunity for delegates to observe closely equipment under use-conditions. Noncommercial exhibits included, among others, the American National Red Cross, American Recreation Society, Annual Conference of State Inter-Agency Committees for Recreation, Education-Recreation Conference of the National Social Welfare Assembly, the Federal Inter-Agency Committee for Recreation, Department of the Air Force, and Department of the Army. The attractive exhibits and displays of participating countries carried out the international phase of the Congress. For example, Israel's display revealed how a new country has made recreation progress* during the periods of strife and unrest that have accompanied its birth. It has proven that recreation is a necessity and not a luxury.

The exhibits are such an important part of the Congress picture that they warrant the attention and scrutiny of every delegate. No one in recreation seriously interested in his work would permit himself to miss them.—WILLIAM RADKE, *Superintendent of Recreation, Brookfield, Illinois.*

* See "Recreation Activities in Israel" by Yehuda Erel, in the October issue of RECREATION.

with the Hegeman's Stringband, in colorful costumes, leading a parade from the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel down the street to Reyburn Park Plaza.

Nearly seven thousand people crowded the park to see the fun. Following a concert by the band, there was a fencing demonstration by members of the U.S. Olympic Fencing Team, arranged by Hugo Castello of the Castello Fencing Equipment Company. Jay Kogan, supervisor of drama in Philadelphia, acted as master of ceremonies.

After the program, Rickey Holden, editor of *American Squares* magazine and a top caller, quickly got squares formed and familiar sounds of "allemande left" and "swing your own" carried for blocks around the square. Interspersed with the square dancing was a beautiful demonstration of folk dancing by a group of sixteen men and women in costume, led by Michael and Mary Ann Herman, directors of Folk Dance House in New York City. At times the audience was invited to join in a dance with the folk dance group.

Delegates were again given a treat on Wednesday evening at a concert by the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, in Convention Hall. This special event planned for guests of the International Recreation Congress was under the auspices of the city recreation department.

At the banquet on Thursday evening, delegates listened to an address by The Right Honorable The Lord Luke. He brought with him an excellent motion picture, *Active Leisure*, about recreation activities in England, featuring His Royal Highness The Duke of Edinburgh who is president of both the National Playing Fields Association of England and the Central Council of Physical Recreation.

The tour of Philadelphia playgrounds and recreation centers, which are being constructed under the city's twenty-five million dollar recreation capital expansion program, got off to a rousing start on Tuesday afternoon, with all the buses filled. So many people were left over that a second tour had to be scheduled later in the day. Delegates returned from both with glowing reports.

Notes from Demonstrations

Chief among the treats offered during the week was the performance of Mara and her dancers. *The Land of the Playful Dragon,* witnessed by several hundred delegates and two hundred children brought by the Philadelphia Police Athletic League, was a charming dance play for children which gave program leaders an exceptional standard by which to measure presentation of folklore in drama or dance. Many delegates were happy to learn that this performance is available to them for their own local communities.

Among other workshops and demonstrations were "Creative Rhythms for Children," conducted by Malvena Taiz, director of dance at the University of Pennsylvania, with the help of two groups of Philadelphia children, and a presentation of folk dances and mixers for recreation leaders by Olga Kulbitzky of Hunter College, New York City, and Frank Kaltman.

Experts in folk music from many parts of the world met during the Folk Music Workshop. Throughout the week, delegates learned to sing the

Exchanging ideas on church recreation: left to right, Goichi Matsubara, NRA of Japan; Mrs. Lake Pylant, the Southern Baptist Convention; and W. A. Jilani, Pakistan Association of Social Workers.

songs of many lands. Chairman of this workshop was Augustus D. Zanzig of Brookline, Massachusetts, who for many years was director of music for the National Recreation Association. He was assisted by Lynn Rohrbough of the Cooperative Recreation Service.

Grace Walker and Grace Stanistreet, director of the Children's Theatre of Adelphi College, Garden City, New York, combined forces for a high-powered team demonstration of leadership techniques for successful, creative drama programs.

A Few Trends from Meetings

Industrial Recreation: "Programs for employee recreation in the United States have moved forward enormously in the past ten years. There are over twenty thousand firms now offering recreation programs for their employees and spending a budget for this purpose of close to one billion dollars."—DON NEER, *Executive Secretary, National Industrial Recreation Association.*

Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped: At a session on "Professional Preparation for Hospital Recreation Personnel," delegates agreed that hospital recreation has arrived at the point where, in order to compare with professional groups functioning at the same level, a broad, diversified undergraduate program is imperative.

Long-Range Planning for Park and Recreation Areas and Facilities: Such planning is a MUST today. The meeting highly recommended joint planning by local, municipal, state and regional agencies. (See "Future Suburban Parks," by Robert Moses, page 474.)

Armed Forces: "Recreation in the armed forces is BIG BUSINESS. For example, the Navy Motion Picture Service needs over twenty-two thousand complete programs to adequately service the U.S. fleet and overseas stations. Recreation is very broad—from jes' settin' to playing football — and it covers both sexes and all age groups." —E. M. WALLER, *Head, Recreation and Physical Fitness, Department of Navy.*

International Exchange Programs for Recreation Leaders: The international group attending this session recommended, for the future, that: (1) each Congress have an international school; (2) RECREATION Magazine have a section on international material; (3) there be greater response from the State Department; (4) consideration should be given to student recreation exchange program; (5) definite International Congress dates be set.

General Sessions

Many fine addresses were given in the plenary sessions of the Congress, and in a great number of the discussion meetings as well, but there is not room to quote or reproduce all of them here. A condensed version of the excellent talk on leadership by Dr. Paul Douglass appears on page 498.

CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS

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National Recreation Association

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Dr. H. C. Georg von Opel, president of the German Olympic Society, told the Congress, "The spirit of a humanitarian recreation movement is awakening in Germany and is endeavoring to establish the democracy of human happiness."

Few will forget the words of Dimitrios B. Lezos, director of the Near East Foundation Playground, Athens, Greece: "Through recreation, world peace and prosperity are possible. When the citizens of one country meet those of another—and I have seen this happen often — they naturally like each other, because, in spite of language and custom differences, people are alike. They are born, they all eat, sleep, work and love. And to do these things in peace and reasonable prosperity is all that anyone, anywhere, wants to do."

Dr. Francisco M. Albizu of Brazil stated, "We are eager for a better world for our children, a world full of joy and everlasting happiness. You will be glad to know that we Brazilians have, in this convention, decided to organize the Brazilian Recreation Association so that we may more closely cooperate with the institution of which everyone is proud—the National Recreation Association."

The last general session was also an exciting one, with representatives of other lands summing up their experiences and expressing their opinions on "What the World Recreation Congress Means to Me and What It Can Mean to My Continent." The meeting was chaired by Major Adel Taher of the Council of Youth Welfare, Cairo, Egypt, with Mrs. Hendrika W. Boersma of the Netherlands speaking for Europe, Taisuke Nishida of Japan speaking for Asia, Margaret Wiseman of Sydney for Australia, Rudolph Opperman of South Africa for Africa, and Homero Gabarrot of Uruguay for South America. Antonius W. van Baars, secretary general, Catholic Youth Council, Utrecht, the Netherlands, acted as chairman of a resolutions committee, to express appreciation.

Said Major Taher, "Let us, all of us, wish for something and fight for it and pray for it. Let us pray for freedom, for all the nations, for everyone in this world. Let us pray for friendship, for brotherhood — brotherhood to anyone on this world. I met people from many of the nations while I was at international meetings in Europe—they meet and are friends and brothers, and they stay with each other for twenty or twenty-five days. And when they leave, everyone has sorrow in his heart that he is leaving his brother, and he invites everyone to visit his own nation. There is souvenir giving among all nations, and these memories to take back to our countries. The politicians believe we are enemies — but we are people who believe we are brothers and sisters all around the world, so we pray for all."

Mr. Rivers, closing the session, replied: "I don't know what I could add to that very moving expression of the spirit of the Congress that we have just heard from the chairman. It seems to me that at no time in history has the spirit of our recreation movement been needed more in the world than today.

"We can all now go back to our lands with renewed strength to perform the historic mission which is now ours. And as we do it, there will be joy in our hearts, knowing that in all parts of the world there are men and women working for the same end." ★

Honorary Citizenship

The citizenship and citation awarded to Marion Preece, district representative of the NRA, by the Governor of Tennessee. The presentation was made at the Second International Recreation Congress, by Louis F. Twardzik, recreation consultant, Tennessee Division of State Parks, acting for Governor Clement.

THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

By His Excellency
FRANK G. CLEMENT
Governor

Greetings: *Be it hereby known to all that*

MARION PREECE

in recognition of outstanding qualities which merit the highest esteem of the citizens of the great Volunteer State, has been accorded the status of

Honorary Citizen of the State of Tennessee

and in recognition thereof is hereby presented with this certificate of honorary citizenship.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State of Tennessee, *this the* 24th *day of* September, *in the year of our Lord, 19* 56.

Governor

TENNESSEE
EXECUTIVE OFFICE
NASHVILLE

September 24, 1956

FRANK G. CLEMENT
GOVERNOR

Miss Marion Preece
2150 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington 7, D. C.

My Dear Miss Preece:

During my past four years as Governor of the State of Tennessee, I have had my attention, on more than one occasion, called to the work that you and your associates in the National Recreation Association have carried on in our Tennessee communities and State Parks.

I was recently requested by members of our Division of State Parks and the Tennessee Recreation Society to recognize your contributions to public recreation in Tennessee by making you an Honorary Citizen of Tennessee. This, as you are aware, is not a lightly bestowed honor, and I am, therefore, happy to inform you that the following quotations from correspondence and personal verifications I received in this regard convinces me fully that you are truly deserving of this honor:

"It is not possible to measure or count the many contributions Miss Preece has made in advancing Public Recreation in Tennessee during the past ten years and more. She was the first person to travel to every corner of this State preaching and assisting in the pioneering recreation movement. She set the stage for what was to follow in the way of public appreciation of recreation in Tennessee. On this we speak with definite assurance and experience; every section of the State shows the results of her work. Ten years ago there were not but a few Municipal Recreation Agencies offering any type of public recreation services; today, we claim in excess of 120 municipalities offering summer recreation programs; 14 municipalities with full-time, year-round programs and personnel, and 22 counties that are offically organized for public park and recreation services. This growth in recreation services would not have been possible without the preliminary and continuing work of Miss Preece.

"During her many years of travelling in Tennessee, Miss Preece spent many lonely days and nights in out-of-the-way bus stations and train terminals -- often having to sit there and wait for the town to wake up, and then have to spend the night in a hotel. It was, and is typical of her, that regardless of personal inconvenience, none of us has ever known her to hesitate to be of assistance in organizing, improving or promoting public recreation."

Yours is truly a life dedicated to the service of man kind. I cannot think of anymore meaningful work than that which is devoted to the happiness of your fellow man.

It is, therefore, with great pleasure that I affix my signature and the Official Seal of the State of Tennessee to the certificate entitled:

Miss Marion Preece, Honorary Citizen, State of Tennessee

With best wishes and warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Frank G. Clement

C:rmf

Santa waves as he and Mrs. Claus alight. He brings his helpers, all of them dressed in white tunics and red trousers, all happy to take part in his grueling schedule.

TOYLIFT

A Santa with a real beard comes by airplane with gifts for little folk who need to be remembered. This philanthropy grew out of a commercial venture.

AT AN AIRPORT in Vermont one day last December, a soft-spoken, snowy-haired Santa Claus made his way down a line of eager, shouting children, six deep. He paused every step or so to say, "Merry Christmas," and shake a mittened hand. Halfway along, a little boy pushed his way forward, grabbed Santa's arm anxiously and asked, "Did you get a letter from John Henry Lewis, Burlington, Vermont?" "Yes, I did," said Santa. "Well," exclaimed the child, "that's me!"

John Henry Lewis is an orphan, as are the hundreds of other children who met Santa at the airport that day. They will be meeting him again soon, for early this month Santa Claus will climb aboard a C-46 transport at North Pole, New York, to begin the first lap of an annual Christmas-spirited air trip called "Operation Toylift."

At the end of eleven incredible days, if all goes according to plan, St. Nick and his troupe will have traveled twelve thousand miles and visited thirty-six airports along the east coast of the United States and Canada. Gnomes will have passed out lollipops and sung Christmas carols to thousands of orphaned, disabled and underprivileged children who will have been brought to meet their plane. Helpers will have loaded onto waiting trucks toys for these children and their friends (30,000 in all) who couldn't get to the airports, and a weary Santa will have shaken hands with, taken requests from, and had his beard pulled by more wide-eyed youngsters than he will possibly be able to remember.

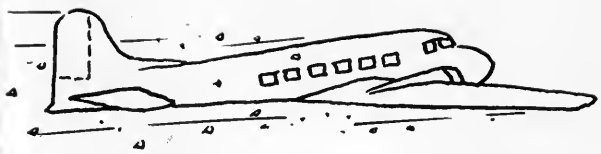
Operation Toylift is a philanthropy which grew out of a highly successful commercial venture—a tourist attraction in the Adirondacks called Santa's Workshop at North Pole, New York.

Set on a slope of White Face Mountain, this is really a storybook village come to life. Small log cabins with crooked chimneys poking through brightly painted roofs house workshops where artisans, dressed as gnomes and elves, fashion toys of wood, metal, glass and clay. On the steps of one of the cabins, near the entrance gate, Santa Claus waits to greet his visitors. He is an elegant St. Nick, sporting a handsome red suit, wavy white hair, and a long soft beard. He has blue eyes with the legendary twinkle, and a warm, patient way with the children.

Along one walk in North Pole there is a wishing well. Here tourists drop coins to help buy the toys for Operation Toylift. Their contributions are substantial—last year 584,000 people dropped $15,000 into the wishing well. To this the North Pole Corporation added $30,000 to purchase all the toys needed.

The whole story of North Pole, New York, has a fairytale quality about it—beginning, as it did, in the mind of a child, and being, as it was, a success from the very start. It all began one winter evening in 1948 when Julian Reiss, father of six, was driving part of his family from New York City to their home in Saranac Lake. In the front seat beside him was his sleepy six-year-old daughter, Patricia. She asked for a story and her father complied, with a seasonal, spur-of-the-moment tale about a little bear who went to the North Pole on an iceberg to visit Santa Claus. When he finished, the child asked, "Can't we go to the North Pole?" Her father, thinking fast, said no, there are no roads, and icebergs are much too cold for people to ride on. After a moment, Patricia said drowsily, "Daddy, that would be the very nicest place for us to go." Then she fell asleep. Her father, on the other hand, spent a wakeful night with an idea. If Patty would like to go to the North Pole, he reasoned, there must be thousands of other children who would be receptive to such a trip. Why not, then, bring Santa's workshop to them, or more specifically, to some spot in the snowy mountains near Saranac?

Reprinted from *The Lamp*, November 1954, published by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.



Hundreds of children meet Santa at airports—wonder and delight in their eyes. The fact that Santa's beard is genuine seems to convince them that he is not a fake.

He discussed his idea with friends, all of whom thought it laughably impractical. Some time later, however, he met Harold Fortune, a man who owned a suitable tract of mountain land, and who thought the idea supreme. The two men formed a company, built their village, and opened for business in 1949. Business was good from the start, and it has been getting better ever since. This year, between June and November, 230,000 children brought 470,000 adults to pay their off-season respects to Santa Claus.

With the wishing well and the toys it makes possible for underprivileged children, the Christmas spirit of giving is a living part of North Pole, New York. Mr. Reiss and Mr. Fortune tried their first toylift the winter after they opened for business. Confining themselves to New York State, they got in touch with sixty orphanages, asking for the number, sexes and ages of children to whom they might bring toys. They delivered presents to 2,000 children that year in Mr. Reiss's own Piper Cub. By the next year the toylift had grown far beyond the capacity of the little plane, so Mr. Reiss, an optimistic and persistent man, set out to find someone to lend a larger one.

That "someone" turned out to be the Esso Standard Oil Company. In 1951 Esso provided a plane which carried Santa, his helpers and specially selected toys to 15,000 children. This year, the fourth in Esso's plane, they will reach about twice that many.

The man most responsible for bringing Esso and Santa Claus together is Wes Keppel, a member of Esso Standard's public relations department, and to him has fallen the job of handling all details concerning Operation Toylift. It is a job he loves. Well before the toylift takes place, he is in touch with people at North Pole, planning the route they will follow, setting up each day's tight schedule, clearing with the airports, arranging for meals en route. Each year he goes along on every trip, to see that plane, pilot and passengers fare well, and, he will assure you, has the time of his life. Dressed in the red trousers and white tunic of Santa's helpers, he gets right into the act—talking and singing with the children, passing out lollipops, seeing that every child gets at least a peek at Santa Claus.

Like Mr. Keppel, all the members of Santa's troupe get a tremendous kick out of taking part in the toylift. In spite of the exhausting schedule, the cold, the frequent rough weather, the inconvenience of spending most of eleven days crowded together in a stripped down transport plane, they wouldn't trade the experience for anything.

This is true, too, of Santa Claus, although the toylift takes more out of him than out of the young people in his troupe. As soon as the plane leaves an airport, while the others chatter or sing together, he closes his eyes and dozes off—partly to conserve his strength, and partly, one suspects, because he isn't quite at ease in a plane. He spent most of his years as a mountain guide, with both feet firmly on the ground, and though the toylift, with all its confusion and frenzy, is fun, he confides that he doesn't think he will ever quite get used to it. So he dozes along until the plane dips groundward. Then he jerks himself awake, smooths his handsome red suit, takes out a comb and gently dresses his beard.

This beard always fascinates the children. While they naturally respond to the fanfare and the bright costumes worn by Santa and his troupe, the beard always steals the show. Seeing that it is really Santa's own seems to convince them that this is no fake they have come to see.

Last year at the Boston airport, where a tremendous crowd of children had turned out to see him, Santa bent over to ask a very little girl her name. Speechless with joy, she held his beard with both hands and nestled her face in it. Just behind her a child, bundled in a wheel chair, leaned forward and watched. Then she twisted her little body toward a nun standing nearby.

"Sister!" she cried, her eyes bright with wonder. "He's real! He's really real!" ★

Future Suburban Parks

•

This article was especially prepared for use at the International Recreation Congress.

Forest Park golf links, Woodhaven, Long Island, a recreation facility serving suburban area. Acreage such as this is more and more being bought up for subdivisions and developments.

Robert Moses

THE New York State Council of Parks publishes reports, from time to time, on present and future park needs. The interests of this council, while directed mainly to state park planning, are concerned also with city, suburban, county, town and village parks and parkways, because all regional recreation facilities are related and must be coordinated in determining an adequate geographical and population program.

The provisions of New York's conservation law reflect this idea. They direct that the council shall: "Act as a clearing house for information on park planning and administrative matters, and make available information on parks and recreation to counties, towns, cities and villages, and shall advise as to connections and relations between state and local parks."

New York state parks fall into three general categories: areas near large centers of population where people can go for a day's outing; areas within driving, walking or boating distance of cities and towns where people can go for a day's recreation and perhaps stay overnight if they wish; and areas where individuals, families and groups can go to spend several days, a week or an entire vacation.

The relationship between national, state, regional, county and municipal parks requires careful planning and cooperation, because no logical balance of recreation needs is possible without a clear understanding of the territory each unit of government should attempt to cover.

Obviously national parks—and I don't mean national monuments—will be few and far between. They take in vast areas of exceptional scenic, historical and scientific importance which can be saved from exploitation and managed only by Uncle Sam himself.

The line between the federal and state or bi- and tri-state fields cannot be precisely drawn, but we know fairly well where it is. Most states will never have a national park or very few of them, and there is no use sitting around and waiting for the federal Santa Claus to do what the state itself should provide.

The line of demarcation between state and municipal parks of various jurisdictions is also hard to draw precisely. City parks should, as a rule, be small and numerous enough to serve all neighborhoods for periods of play and rest measured by hours, not days. Town and county parks have similar limitations, but serve groups of villages or unincorporated neighborhoods. If a county park is so located as to attract, entice or cater to thousands of visitors from a great nearby city it will most certainly be overrun and ruined. Only a state park can accommodate such numbers without spoiling everything for everybody concerned.

I could give you plenty of illustrations of advice given by our state park officials to their local brethren where municipal and not state action was called for. Usually such help is solicited. Sometimes our advice is taken, sometimes not. Our Long Island State Park Commission, for example, twenty-five years ago gave the mayor of Glen Cove a recommendation to expand a waterfront beach. Nothing happened. The present mayor recently sought our advice, and we found no better solution than the one we had advanced in 1932. We again urged the addition before imminent subdivision and development made it impossible. After a quarter of a century, present taxpayers, including many elderly people living on pensions and opposed to all public spending, seem to be dead set against doing anything whatsoever.

Progress on the state level has in some states kept pace with the *times*, but few states have fully anticipated the *future*. Treaties between and among states for jointly operated bordering parks are still few and far between. The Palisades Park and Parkway System (New York and New Jersey) is an exception and its

MR. MOSES *is head of the New York City and State Park Systems.*

contribution to the congeries of nearby cities and suburbs is incalculable. Unfortunately, very little has been done in the case of municipal parks and playgrounds in the very suburban areas where postwar increases in population have created unprecedented needs, raised property values, imposed heavy burdens for all sorts of urgent services and utilities, and made acquisition of adequate park areas costly and difficult, if not prohibitive.

Let us take one New York suburban county as an example. Nassau County, east of the New York City line, on Long Island, one of the fastest growing and wealthiest areas in the nation, maintains about two hundred acres of park in addition to one large county park with three golf courses. The townships, villages and two small cities are also deficient in recreation space. If it were not for the state park system on Jones Beach and the suburban New York City water supply reservoirs on the mainland the situation would be bad indeed. Certainly this is a pitifully small local acreage for a present population of a million and a quarter, to say nothing of the future.

The record shows that the situation in Nassau is typical of other metropolitan counties, throughout the nation, undergoing the strains of rapid suburban growth. In Nassau, perhaps the greatest lack is that of waterfront parks for bathing, boating and fishing on the fifty miles of shore on Long Island Sound. The need has been apparent for many years, but is more conspicuous and menacing now since the breaking up of many large estates, the disappearance of truck farms, and the relatively unregulated increase of subdivisions and population.

In this dilemma I advocate immediate acquisition of desirable park property by any legitimate method, scheme or device which has worked in the past—that is, by ordinary gifts, individual or corporate, by condemnation, by adding small parks and playgrounds to rights of way for parkways, expressways, thruways, highways, by reclamation of low areas, by drainage, by sanitation fills, by pushing out the shorefront, by establishing joint school and park playgrounds—in other words, by all the accepted, conventional means. But over, above and beyond these devices something bold and entirely new is required.

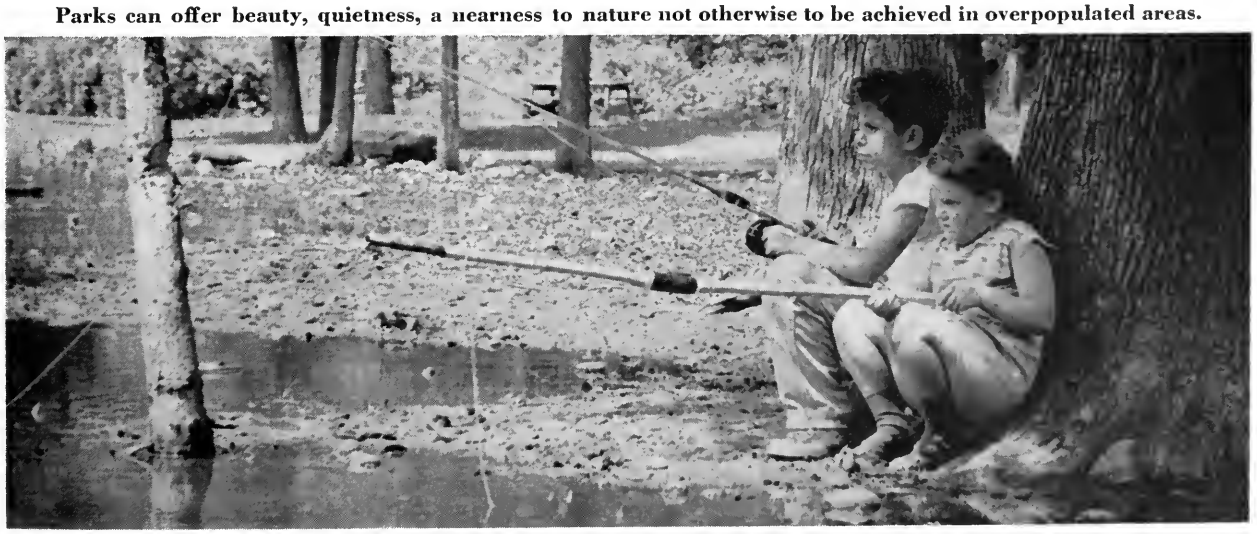
The Long Island State Park Commission recently acquired additional lands for Sunken Meadow State Park, on the Sound in Suffolk County, fifty miles from New York City, under a unique arrangement. This was done by accepting a deed which permitted the donor to remain for twenty years before the state took over. I cannot urge too strongly that no further time be lost in using this device to set aside large estates and golf and other clubs as future county, town and village parks, particularly on the waterfront, both for active and passive recreation.

Gifts of land effective at a future date, with tax exemption in the interval, are by no means unattainable. No other immortality is purchased as cheaply as a gift of an estate, subject to occupancy by the owner for a reasonable period, later to be maintained perpetually as a park by a grateful municipality, with or without an endowment, forever enshrining a name which perhaps otherwise would be forgotten. To be sure, I do not recommend precisely this suave language and logic in soliciting largesse, adding codicils to wills and approaching families and foundations. There must be some finesse about these things, but you get what I mean. The conservationist, like the almoner, knows how to enter the cave of the Count of Monte Cristo.

The same advice should be adopted in acquiring urban parks where open areas still miraculously remain within city limits. Everywhere in metropolitan districts, estates, clubs and even truck farms offer possibilities of this kind which should be promptly and impartially investigated. Many golf, fishing and gun clubs are centrally located, well landscaped, and would make natural future parks. If the owners will not sell at fair prices and agree to a lease of say twenty years at frozen taxes or no taxes at all, I would have the city, county, town or village condemn these big plots and rent them back to other tenants or operators. That's not socialism; it's just common sense.

Other opportunities should not be overlooked, including pooling of park and highway funds to acquire areas along brooks, streams and natural swales before they are plugged up and despoiled by overbuildng. Wide modern expressways require permanent drainage areas for surface water runoff. These same areas should also be pre-

Parks can offer beauty, quietness, a nearness to nature not otherwise to be achieved in overpopulated areas.



served by park authorities as natural open spaces to conserve water supply, wildlife, trees and ground cover, and to prevent pollution and flood damage.

I do not advocate in this context merely another planning picnic. I do not plead for green belts and parks as such, nor for pretty pictures mirroring a verdant future, but for long, patient, painful education of the public and for negotiations with initially unenthusiastic owners which lead finally to gifts, purchases and other means of acquisition of remaining large open areas subject to intermediate use and occupancy. In pursuing this course I can promise you toil and sweat, but not necessarily tears.

The owners, occupants and users of large, unspoiled acreage, more and more surrounded by minute subdivisions and developments, cannot long continue to pay mounting taxes. Usually they have lost interest in their homes or clubs. The country squire's children in a rapidly changing community want no big caravansaries and manor houses, cannot afford a horde of gardeners and other help even if they can be hired, and have little sentimental attachment to the old homestead. The truck farmer who wants to cash in on subdivision values and retire or move out of congested areas to cheaper open land, the speculator who aims to cut up real estate into as many postage stamp lots as weak zoning resolutions and weaker local officials will permit, these too have no roots down deep in the soil. They constitute the uncertain and variable human factors which hold the key to the future, the factors which determine whether there will be adequate and well located open spaces for public recreation or one continuous, monotonous, unbroken patchwork of identical bungalows, split-levels, Cape Cods, prefabs.

The suburbs grow because people want space to bring up their families. Inexperienced, weak and complacent local officials neglect park needs until it is too late. Middle income families move out of the city to the suburbs because they seek to escape urban blight and congestion, only to create these very curses in what used to be open country.

Of the five boroughs in the city of New York, there is no vacant land in Manhattan, Staten Island is still not easily accessible; and Brooklyn, Queens and the Bronx are practically filled up. The same tragedy has befallen other large cities, mitigated by frantic, bitterly contested, horribly expensive, last-minute efforts to save what little is left and to restore by demolition and clearance the natural and logical open spaces which should never have been allowed to be built on.

Early official action and general public knowledge of the future of large and as yet unsubdivided private holdings in burgeoning the suburbs would not only guarantee future parks and playgrounds, but also simplify all sorts of other local public, quasi-public and private planning for houses, schools, churches, drainage, sewage and sanitation, health, hospitals, safety, utilities, transportation, streets and traffic.

This, then, is the challenge to practitioners of recreation. Let's, over and above the conventional approaches, get hold of these clubs, big estates, truck farms and other open spaces on the basis of immediate title and ultimate occupancy. What I advocate is not revolutionary. I urge nothing extravagant; only a little ingenuity, not great statesmanship, only a bit of prudence, not hardship and sacrifice, only a look ahead, not long-range vision; only an eye to the next generation, if not beyond. Surely this is not too much to expect of any progressive community with pretensions to prudence, decent standards and civic leadership. ★

Tenley demonstrates that figure skating is a mode of artistic expression, halfway between an art and a sport. If she gave it up, she would need another sport as well as music.

You Can Skate Too

An interview with Tenley Albright, 1956 Olympic Women's Figure Skating Champion, which gives the reader some skating pointers.

Emilie Tavel

"FUN—that's the entire thing." Tenley Albright* is speaking—blue-eyed, sandy-haired Olympic women's figure skating champion of 1956; and of course, she is talking about what she enjoys most—skating.

"What's good about it," she says enthusiastically, "is that you're really playing on the ice. In the early stages, playing is just as important as having lessons because you get to feel at home on the ice. That's what skating is, being at home on the ice."

Skating involves the spontaneous expression of rhythmic movement inspired by music. She says that ballroom dancing is the nearest thing to it, even closer

* Miss Albright is a member of the Newton (Massachusetts) Committee for the National Recreation Association.

The Olympic star and admirers at Sun Valley. Tenley skates with group of little girls, would-be champions who vie for her affectionate attention. She is patient with their insistent heroine worship.

than ballet, since there is no set routine or steps to follow.

Tenley does not expect to turn professional. Doing the same combinations of jumps, leaps and spins every night would take away the spontaneity.

It's fun that makes people take up skating. When in Vienna in 1955, Tenley was impressed to see how popular skating can be as a recreation activity. There, everybody does it. In the middle of one enormous outdoor rink is a giant coatrack. Instead of stopping off at the corner drugstore on the way home from school, children come to the rink, put on their skates, hang up their coats, and go to it.

Try It Yourself

Another nice thing about figure skating is that it doesn't have to be expensive. All a person needs are skates, ice, and the love for it. Tenley advises as follows:

The way to begin to skate is to attend a few public sessions and get acquainted with the rink. Particularly in the beginning, skating with other people is a wonderful thing. That's the way to get into it.

Don't be self-conscious, don't be afraid to fall, and remember that skating makes friends. It is a companionable sport.

When you see others skating beautifully, don't forget that they were once beginners, too. You can learn a lot from watching others, noting their strong and weak points. When there are top skaters on the ice, everybody improves. It changes the feeling. Skaters need to see what others are doing in order to sharpen their own skill. Never be afraid to try something. If you haven't done it before, all the better.

Beginners do not need more than one professional lesson every other week. The important thing is to digest what you have learned through practice between lessons. For beginners, group lessons are excellent and cost as little as two dollars an hour. [In some programs conducted by recreation departments they do not cost anything.—Ed.]

The way to progress and enjoy yourself is to set a definite goal, give yourself a deadline, and then attain it. "I never go on the ice without having something in mind to work on," Tenley says. "It may be just turning out my toes on a step or having my hips flat to the ice on a spiral turn. Map out what you are going to do. As long as you know you are accomplishing something, you feel you are on the road."

> "To be a champion in any line of endeavor, you must be more skillful than anybody else, and this is an honor reserved for the few. But to be good—and hence to derive enjoyment from your chosen sport — average physical ability, adequate information, and a reasonable amount of practice are all that is necessary."—DIANE CUMMINGS in *Figure Skating as a Hobby*, Harper & Brothers, 1938.

Almost every rink has a skate shop where skates of recommended quality are sold. They should fit well, yet be loose enough for wriggling the toes. Leave the woolly socks at home. Tenley wears mesh tights—with these the skates can fit more like a glove than a shoe; that's the way it should be. "Skating with heavy socks," she says, "is like playing the piano with gloves on."

In regard to costume, shorts are better for school figures so you can see the tracings on the ice. Otherwise a short skirt and fitted waist with long sleeves, make a good costume; or a skating skirt and a sweater are nice.

With a moderate amount of consistent skating, what can a beginner expect to be able to do at the end of a year? A great deal depends upon the person's attitude, but in a few months he should be able to do simple spins, ice dancing, simple jumps, and a spiral—something like a ballet arabesque. One of the most exciting things to do is "combinations" —stringing three or four steps together in a series.

Concerning technique, the skater should "work with the ice, caressing it, never fighting against it." Timing is important and the knee bend is vital. It's very easy not to bend the knee enough; but Tenley insists that the knee must lilt, bending both before and after turns. That gives rhythm. She says, "One of the most difficult things in skating is the stop. You just have to bend the knees, dig in and stop."

Unpointed toes are a pet peeve of this champion from Newton Centre, Massachusetts. Skating is like sculpture. If the toe isn't pointed, the line is off.

Tenley is sincere, genuine, and modest, an excellent example of a young person who has learned how to apply herself diligently and singlemindedly to a worthwhile achievement and still has fun in the process.

"Work hard, but don't make hard work of it," is the advice she has followed and passes on to others. ★

MISS TAVEL *is a feature writer for the Christian Science Monitor.*

Volunteer Workers in

An excellent example of the contribution which volunteers can make to the success of a well-rounded program.

●

John E. DaPrano

Holding a note at choir rehearsal. Leaders volunteer services, and the children volunteer their participation in the recreation program.

THE third anniversary of a novel volunteer-worker recreation program will soon be celebrated by the St. John and St. Joseph Home for dislocated children in Utica, New York. The program was started in January 1954. At the present time, an organized group of thirty adults give their time and energy to activities for approximately a hundred boys and girls, ranging in age from six to fourteen years.

The Catholic Order of Sisters of Charity who staff the "home on the hill" have recognized that play is as natural to a child as breathing and that through play he grows physically, mentally, and spiritually. They also knew that children from broken homes and troubled family situations, who have the greatest need for emotional release, frequently have little knowledge of games, sports, and other forms of play. These children are, as a rule, unhappy, insecure, and emotionally upset.

To deal with these problems, a social group worker was added to the staff, to plan and administer a coordinated recreation program geared to age and interest levels. However, one person cannot properly tend to the needs of a hundred children, and the home, a Community Chest agency, could not finance more than one paid leader.

The answer appeared to be the recruitment of volunteer leaders, not by any means a novel idea. Children living in the home had seen volunteers previously, particularly around the holidays; but welcome as it is, such sporadic activity is insufficient.

A recruitment drive, consisting of brief announcements made at various civic and fraternal organization meetings and in the local newspapers, was started. Good character and availability for one-hour-a-week service were the only qualifications required of the prospective leaders.

The twenty-five people who answered the appeal had little or no experience in either recreation or work with children. They came from diverse occupations, having in common only their enthusiasm and willingness to learn—plus, it was learned later, an exceptional sense of loyalty and stick-to-it-ness.

Initially, leaders worked alone and brought their individual problems concerning the program or the children to the social group worker for solution. Later the volunteers, at the suggestion of their leader, organized into a social unit called the St. John and St. Joseph Volunteer Worker Guild.

The preamble to the guild charter states its purpose: "In the spirit of Christian charity . . . we volunteer our personal services." The guild aims are simple: "To teach children by personal example; to implant in children the consciousness of individual dignity: to show the love of God and neighbor." They proposed to further these aims "by assisting the staff of the St. John and St. Joseph Home in every way possible, consistent with our individual capabilities and responsibilities."

The organization of the guild served other purposes. It provided a congenial atmosphere for a free exchange of ideas and problems concerning the children, and it prompted periodic social activities that bound members into a cohesive unit. The function of the guild did not include raising money; its objectives were personal services only.

All the children between the ages of six and fourteen participate in the recreation program and, just as the leaders volunteer their services, the children volunteer their participation. Organized recreation takes place in evening hours during the school year. Classes, games and sports are held in recreation rooms, workshops, and in an auditorium remodeled to serve as a gymnasium. During the children's daytime play periods, sledding, sliding, snowballing, skiing,

MR. DAPRANO *is social group worker at the St. John and St. Joseph Home, Utica, New York.*

a Recreation Program

The positive approach to a negative! Improvisation is common, and a laundry room is transformed into a photography club darkroom.

tobogganning and the ever-present cowboy and Indian games take over.

In summer, planned recreation is similar to a playground day. It includes games, swimming lessons, open swimming, arts and crafts, hikes, intramural sports such as baseball and softball, and special weekly activities that include races, greasy-pole stunts, doll parades, and the usual playground stunts. The day starts at 10:00 A.M. with a flag-raising ceremony and ends at 8:30 P.M.

For the most part, volunteer leaders supervise evening and week-end swimming during the summer, but the high points of their activities are overnight camping trips that cover three to five days each. These trips are made to the surrounding state parks. Usually, two adults accompany five boys on a camping trip. The home provides all the necessary essentials, station wagon, tent, sleeping bags, air mattresses, cookstove, and other equipment. Ten such trips, made last summer, led the campers from the Finger Lake region to Thousand Islands and Canada. Beyond a doubt, these trips are easily the most exciting of volunteer activities.

During the school year the fun is centered indoors with only occasional outside activities. Although the summer program is more extensive, the school-year program really reaches the zenith of volunteer leadership. During this time it includes basketball, soccer, football, roller-skate hockey, quiet games, photography club, radio club, rifle club, woodwork shop, model classes, knitting, Brownie program, general game periods, reading, folk dancing, and other activity. The groups are kept small to allow leaders to give the children as much individual attention as possible, but the program can and does include every boy and girl.

The children are divided into five age groups. Zoe, the youngest girls group, DePaul, the intermediate girls group, Seton, the oldest girls group, St. Joseph, the younger boys group, and St. Michael, the older boys group, have a full program every day in the year. The accompanying chart gives a picture of events during the school year.

There are some interesting by-products of the program. The choir has sung on the local television and radio stations and before various civic groups. The boxing and wrestling teams have competed with local boys clubs and have put on exhibitions for civic and fraternal organizations. Photography club members make their own Christmas greeting cards and the woodworking group has made many useful items to give families and relatives as gifts.

One might ask, "What are the effects of such a recreation program?" It is still too early to determine its far-reaching effect. It is difficult, if not impossible, for the volunteer leader to display or encourage typical parent-child relations, but there is a man-to-child relationship that forces the children to adhere to a code or standard pattern of goodness, kindness and love. The fact that adults will come to them week after week, in spite of weather and other difficulties, impresses the children with the sense of their own worth and takes away some of the emotional strain caused by the failure of their own family life. This re-evaluation by the children of some of life's values could be the long-range worth of the program. The short-range value of the program is more apparent.

Weekly Schedule

Group	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Zoe	Games Reading	Singing Story-telling	Reading Story-telling			
DePaul	Story-telling	Games	Brownies Quiet games	Reading	Story-telling	Square Dancing
Seton		Knitting	Choir	Stamp Club	Gym Folk-dancing	Square Dancing
St. Joseph	Gym Boxing Wrestling	Gym Model Club	Gym	Radio Club	Boxing Wrestling Rifle Club	Square Dancing
St. Michael	Boxing Wrestling Wood-working	Gym	Choir Photo-graphy	Model Club Stamp Club Radio Club	Boxing Wrestling Rifle Club	Square Dancing

There is a better spirit among the children, less bickering, less quarreling, more sharing. There is more friendliness at play, more incentive to compete with other children, more satisfaction in living together.

Actually, the volunteer program is only a complement of the program of mutual living the institution staff provides. The staff has accepted the activity program wholeheartedly for it has lessened and, in many cases, done away with disciplinary problems.

For the individual leader, the program offers an incentive to a richer community life. He realizes that in giving he receives much more than he gives, for it would be impossible in any movement such as this to separate the spiritual motives and rewards from those that rise from purely humanistic actions.

What is the future of the program? Actually, the establishment of the guild was a step to answer this question. With the guild as a functioning, social organization, the door is left open to acquire new members as present members are forced to retire. It is conceivable that when others leave there will always be new faces to take their places.

Can this program be adapted to similar institutions, civic recreation programs, receation centers, and so on? I believe it can. However, in institutions similar to the St. John and St. Joseph Home there is a certain advantage in that the children are located in one central area and the program can be better controlled. Dependent children call upon the best in people and as long as there are dependent children there will always be adults who are willing to sacrifice themselves to make these children happy. Civic recreation programs and civic centers pose a slightly different problem because adults are also part of these groups. However, the average American with something to offer will seldom refuse if the proposal to him outlines responsibility to his fellow men. ★

Marion Preece to Retire

AT THE CLOSE OF 1956, Marion Preece will conclude eleven vigorous and fruitful years as a district field representative for the National Recreation Association. Her wish to retire from full-time active service is respected—albeit with regret—by her many friends and professional associates.

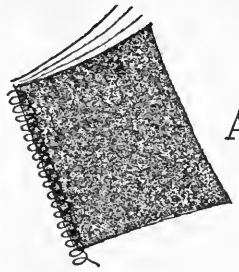
Her first field assignment with the Association was as district representative in Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. Later she took over the same responsibilities in Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia, with district headquarters in Washington, D. C. The Association's files contain extensive evidence of the remarkable advancement of recreation in these states during the past decade, and of the generous testimony from lay and professional leaders of the district relative to the value of her services. The recreation society in one of these states recently referred to her work as giving the state "the forward look and hope" in recreation. These contributions on her part are the result of an unusual background of training and long experience in dealing with practical problems in the field of recreation.

In addition to being a graduate of the University of Nebraska, Miss Preece's education and professional training included attendance at Iowa State Teachers College and at one of the early recreation schools conducted by the National Recreation Association. She did special graduate work at Columbia University in dramatic literature and was, for three years, manager of her own Community Pageantry Service of plays, pageants and festivals in which entire towns and counties participated.

Her experience in local public recreation work includes eighteen years on the staff of the Milwaukee Department of Recreation and Adult Education, work with private organizations in allied fields, and direction of war recreation services overseas. While serving in Milwaukee, she was supervisor of playgrounds and community center activities, organizer and director of the drama program, and part-time teacher of recreation at Marquette University. Her Milwaukee colleagues refer to her as "a dynamo of infectious enthusiasm." (For other testimonials and honors recently tendered Miss Preece, see page 471.)

Marion Preece has a profound and sympathetic understanding of the recreation interests and needs of children, young people, and adults. With marked imagination and personal warmth, she is able quickly to bring out of her experience knowledge that is helpful to others. Significantly, she works *with* people, not just *for* them. Tough problems fail to daunt her courage or suppress her good humor. She has assisted increasingly as a member of the Association's survey staff, serving as a consultant in the evaluation of local program services. Happily she will continue to give part-time help with this and other important tasks of the Association.

Don Dyer, superintendent of recreation and adult education in Milwaukee, said recently, "Her many friends in this community wish her the full measure of happiness in the leisure hours ahead which she has so meritoriously earned." All of us echo this sentiment.—CHARLES E. REED, *Director, National Recreation Association Field Services.* ★



A REPORTER'S NOTEBOOK

Park Study

A study of out-of-city parks and other areas providing day-use recreation for residents of American cities of 50,000 and over is being conducted for the National Park Service by the National Recreation Association. The study is designed to answer many questions relating to the availability of out-of-city municipal parks, their accessibility and uses, as well as comparable data concerning other out-of-city properties provided by county, city, state and other authorities. The information is to be used by the park service in the development of a nation-wide recreation plan which will include provision for the recreation needs of the country's urban population.

ACA Dedicates Headquarters

The new headquarters of the American Camping Association at Bradford Woods, Martinsville, Indiana, was officially dedicated in October. Along with offices and meeting space, the new building includes a library which will contain an exceptionally fine collection of camping literature. Congratulations, ACA!

New Roller Skating Foundation

Creation of The Roller Skating Foundation of America, a non-profit organization to serve the nation's fast-growing roller-skating population, as well as the sport's businessmen, was announced recently by Joseph F. Shevelson, executive secretary and treasurer of the new organization.

The foundation, sponsored by the Chicago Roller Skate Company, will be active in all phases of roller skating related to the sport's enthusiasts, rink owners and operators, manufacturers, and the public. Its charter calls for close cooperation with the President's Committee on Physical Fitness. The foundation will maintain offices in New York at 400 Madison Avenue and in Chicago at 35 East Wacker Drive.

Iraq Juveniles Non-Delinquent

An interesting comment on juvenile delinquency was made by Abbas Shyjah of Iraq, director of the Tel-Mohamed Community Center in Baghdad and one of the first Cooperative Community Exchange Project delegates: "In Iraq we have no problems of juvenile delinquency. The mother does not work after she is married. I live with my mother and father and my grandparents live with us, and the home is the center of our fun. Also our young people have not learned the techniques of juvenile delinquency from movies and television."

Fishing-Hunting Survey

Twenty-five million fishermen and hunters spent $3,000,000,000 for 500,000,000 days of sport, and drove automobiles over 10,000,000,000 miles in pursuit of this recreation during 1955. These are notable findings of the first national survey of fishing and hunting in the United States, covered in a recent government booklet, *National Survey of Fishing and Hunting, 1955.*

The primary purpose of the survey was to obtain nation-wide information on the number of persons, twelve years or older, who engaged in recreation fishing or hunting during 1955, the number of days on which they fished or hunted, and the total amount of money spent in these pursuits.

Copies of the booklet may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C., for forty cents.

Action on the Housing Front

A leaflet entitled *Recreation* published by the U.S. Public Housing Administration is *news*—and here it is! Its photographs and text give an explanation of the underlying philosophy and cooperation essential between housing authorities and community organizations for providing the same health, welfare, education, and recreation services to public housing families as those available to other community families.

Charles E. Reed, director of NRA field services says, "It would be helpful if all recreation and park administrators in the country and their staffs could have a copy." Arrangements have been made for it to be included in one of the NRA Membership Letters.

PHA representatives and NRA district representatives have been meeting in various regions of the country to discuss this cooperation so greatly needed, *especially at the pre-building stage* (see "Shelter and Recreation," RECREATION, January 1956, and "Notes for the Administrator," May 1956).

The leaflet is available in quantity lots, at five dollars per one hundred copies, from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.

IN MEMORIAM

JOSEPHINE BLACKSTOCK, playground director in Oak Park, Illinois, for thirty-one years. Many of us remember with appreciation her originality, her emphasis on creative activities, and her belief that every child should be given the opportunity to express his individuality.

We remember, too, her generosity in sharing her gifts with others—the plays and pageants she wrote, the many articles she prepared for RECREATION, and her charming books for children. We hope these books are in your library—*One Who Returned, Rue Plays The Game* and *Songs for Sixpence*—so the youngsters in your community may have the fun of reading them.

Miss Blackstock made a great contribution to the recreation movement, and we are all deeply in her debt.

DR. RAPHAEL ZON, 81, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Dr. Zon, with Gifford Pinchot and Theodore Roosevelt established the national forest system. He joined the U.S. Forest Service in 1901 and was chiefly responsible for originating and developing forest research in this country. He was head of the service's forest investigations for fifteen years and director of its Lake States Forest Experiment Station for twenty-three years. He was known as the "father of the shelter belt program" for the treeless Great Plains and was considered one of the world's foremost forest conservationists.

LAWRENCE J. DUNN, 71, secretary and former president of the Yonkers (New York) Recreation Commission. Mr. Dunn was very active in local civic affairs for many years: He was vice-president of the Catholic Youth Organization in Yonkers, director of the Yonkers Police Athletic League, former president of the Lions Club, and a member of the Yonkers Chamber of Commerce, the Knights of Columbus, and the City Club.

☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ The Sheboygan

Mimi Imig

MIRACLES are commonplace . . . in community theatre! A grandmother, bored with endless Argylls, can become a celebrated authority on period furniture; Mr. and Mrs. Jones, strangers in town, can be part of a congenial group before the last of the china has been unpacked; teen-agers find a world of excitement that far surpasses anything the street corner has to offer. Together, these divergent people can, and do, give their towns the exhilaration of first-rate theatre, miles from Broadway!

The notable success of the Community Players of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, can be used as an inspiration—and a practical guide—by other groups who might be working toward, or just dreaming about, a community theatre.

The Sheboygan Community Players, starting as a number of unrelated drama groups producing occasional one-act plays, developed into a community theatre with close to four thousand members, a full-time professional director, and a working organization that functions with undeviating success in every phase of production. About twenty-one years ago, a number of theatre-minded men and women decided something should be done about the state of the drama, Sheboygan division. The one-act groups were doing a commendable job, but it was evident they were restricted by working as separate units. Why not incorporate them into one group? Discussion led to action and the Sheboygan Community Players, sponsored by the department of recreation under the board of education, was organized in 1934 with a membership of thirty-seven. A program of two major productions a year was planned, to be directed by the high-school drama coach working for the players on a part-time basis. The progress of the group from that timid beginning, to its present eminence as the city's outstanding civic project, can be attributed chiefly to three constant factors: organizational setup, membership development, and stimulation of "active membership."

MRS. IMIG, *a member of the Sheboygan Community Players Board of Directors, is a professional writer who has contributed to national magazines.*

Organizational Setup

The functions of a background organization are shared by the recreation department and the Community Players board of directors. The recreation department, in addition to contributing to the dramatic director's salary, provides the group with clerical help, cost-free use of the high school auditorium and, most important, the loyal services of a "crew" unequaled for talent and ingenuity in set construction.

The Community Players board is made up of sixteen men and women of various ages and occupations who share a deep

The choreographer, director Robert Quinn, and leading man confer during *Brigadoon* dress rehearsal with Otto Huettner, conductor of the Sheboygan Civic Orchestra.

The play, *Stalag 17*, offered this dramatic second-act curtain. The Community Players group has attained eminence of being cited city's outstanding civic project.

Players ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

Would you like to perform a miracle within the city limits of your community?

interest in the theatre and a willingness to work at it. Small committees, with an average of four to six members, are formed to take primary responsibility for play selection, casting, publicity, and specific production needs. And it's an unwritten bylaw that all board members shall stand ready, in an emergency, to pinch-hit for anyone from a dramatic lead to a seamstress.

Membership development naturally stems from a smoothly functioning background organization. The membership campaign swings into action at the beginning of each season and everyone interested in the theatre, regardless of capacity, is urged to become an ardent salesman. Board members, actors, make-up artists, designers, carpenters, and, again, recreation department workers, vie with each other in convincing more and more people that live theatre is glorious entertainment. In addition to the many personal contacts, a considerable amount of newspaper space is used, featuring pictures of former productions and beguiling promises of even greater delights during the season ahead—all for a $2.50 season ticket!

The stimulation of "active" membership is largely a matter of cordial public relations. Anyone having a good time is apt to talk about it. And the person he talks to might just happen to be a man who's handy with a hammer or a woman with a flair for costume design.

There is constant effort to make it clear that everyone who wants to do anything will be accorded a rousing welcome, and that people who'd like to be part of the fun ("But I'd faint if I ever walked on stage!") can contribute just as much by altering a hemline or finding the perfect coffee table for the second act.

That's the way this community theatre grew. For the first twelve years there were no important changes except for the constantly increasing membership. In 1948, the membership of three thousand seemed to justify a great stride forward—a full-time director. And it *was* a great stride forward! Today, under the inspired and remarkably skillful direction of Robert S. Quinn, graduate of the Goodman Theatre School of Drama, the Community Players offer four major productions a year. Each plays for five nights, and the selection ranges from classical drama to musical comedy.

The light balcony is occupied by a crew trained to handle the complicated switchboard. Members must have deep interest in theatre and willingness to work at it.

Does Sheboygan consider itself fortunate in having a local theatre of such dimensions? There seems no doubt about it! In March 1954, the Community Players became the first organization in the city to receive a plaque "in recognition of outstanding community service" from the Wolf-Olson Post, Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In May 1956, the Community Players merged with the Sheboygan Civic Orchestra. The 1956-57 season offers members three plays, a concert and a musical. ★

Stocking-clad crew follows designer's instructions in blocking out a drop for *What Every Woman Knows*. Their ingenuity in set construction is truly remarkable.

Delegates from Mar

Work an

At The 2nd International Congress—Philad

ONE WORLD IN RECREATION. Delegates participate in the moving international program which opened Congress and set theme for entire week. More than two thousand delegates from thirty different countries attended the first global meeting since 1932. A number of the foreign delegates came to the U.S. last spring under the first recreation exchange program.

INFORMAL CONVERSATION. At the International Council Dinner given by T. E. Rivers, secretary general of the Congress: (left to right) Dr. H. C. Georg von Opel, president, the German Olympic Society; Dr. G. D. Sondhi, advisor on youth welfare, Ministry of Education, India; and Morris Ernst, New York lawyer, author of the recent *Utopia 1976.*

NRA FIELD DIRECTOR CITED. Charles Reed, left, director of National Recreation Association field services, is congratulated by E. S. Mathewson, general superintendent of the Union County (New Jersey) Park Commission, upon receiving a special citation from the American Recreation Society at its annual banquet during Congress week.

CRAFTS "CAFETERIA." A wide variety of arts and crafts were demonstrated. Here, Margaret Wiseman, a craft director of Sydney, Australia, shows interested spectators how to do her unique "plasticraft," making flowers of plastic tubing. Other simultaneous demonstrations of craft activities included enameling on copper by Frank Staples, NRA's how-to-do-it specialist in crafts.

☆

"Know you ol
share your song
your sports, an
fulfill the law of

—HOWARD

Nations
Play Together

a—September 30 to October 5

THE BANQUET. Many countries were represented by notables at long and impressive head table. Key address was by The Right Honorable The Lord Luke of Pavenham, chairman, National Playing Fields Association of England.

CAL FITNESS. Left to right: Shane MacCarthy, executive director, Council on Youth Fitness, Executive Office President, Washington; John Kelly, commissioner, unt Park, Philadelphia; Joseph Prendergast, executive director of the National Recreation Association, at secting discussion on recreative sports and athletics.

RECREATION IN SWEDEN. This display, one of many which gave Americans some idea of recreation abroad, is being examined by Robert Cransac, of France, left, with Dr. Sal Prezioso, superintendent, Westchester County Recreation Commission, New York. Pictures were brought by Mrs. Wretlind-Larsson, playground superintendent, Stockholm.

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NEW APPARATUS. Left to right: Abolfazl Sadry, Iran Ministry of Education, Tehran; Mrs. Rachel Shwarz, Israel Ministry of Education and Culture; Robert Cransac, physical education teacher of Loiret, France; and Robert Crawford, commissioner of recreation, Philadelphia, test the new apparatus shown by Game-Time, Inc.

CREATIVE DRAMA. Left, Grace Walker, NRA drama specialist in charge of the opening program of the Congress, explains, to section meeting on creative drama techniques, the various methods by which the leaders of this activity are able to motivate participants.

A Winter Recreation Experiment Makes The News

Miriam Brinton

AN EXCITING program which offers youngsters instruction in basic skiing techniques and safety measures is making news in Utah and the West. Under the sponsorship of the Salt Lake County Recreation Department, some three hundred school children are learning the fundamentals of a winter sport that will provide outdoor recreation for them throughout their adult years.

Ideally located for the large-scale ski instruction program, Salt Lake County boasts some of the nation's finest skiing at its famous winter resorts—Brighton and Alta—which are only forty minutes away from downtown Salt Lake City. The program opened four years ago when the county recreation department received requests from many parents in the area asking for ski instruction for their children. The response came quickly with the launching of a free ski instruction program.

Prior to this, some free ski instruction had been provided by one of the metropolitan newspapers in the form of a course running through the month prior to Christmas. Children who received ski equipment at Christmastime were, therefore, forced to learn the sport on their own or wait a year until the pre-Christmas ski instruction was available again. The county recreation department's ski program now opens early in January and continues through eight consecutive Saturdays. This not only gives the children a chance to learn how to handle their new equipment, but provides additional instruction for those who may have participated in the earlier ski program.

Brighton, with its fine beginning and intermediate slopes, was selected as the site for the department's program. Early each Saturday morning during the course, chartered buses pick up the children at selected stops throughout Salt Lake City and County. Upon arriving at the ski resort, the children are placed in classes, ranging in size from ten to fourteen, under the direction of the K. Smith Ski School and its staff of certified ski instructors. Two hours of instruction in skiing safety and technique is given the young, beginning and intermediate skiers. Rides on the rope tow, T-bar and chair lift are free during class hours when the children are with an instructor.

After the two-hour instruction class is over, the children have two additional hours in which to eat lunch and practice the techniques they have learned in class. Early in 1956 the department began using a unique device to provide additional safety for the youngsters during the free ski hours. Each instructor now "tags" his charges with a tow badge indicating which of the three lifts and hills the youngster is capable of tackling. The individual lift operators cooperate by sending the children to the proper lift. In addition, all hills are regularly inspected by ski patrolmen who are on the lookout for danger.

At the end of the eight-week program, a "graduation day" is held on the slopes for the children who have completed the course. Each child is given a small medal which indicates by color and lettering how far he has progressed in skiing—snowplow, stem christi, and so on.

The program has been deemed a success by parents, children, instructors and the county recreation department. Fifty children took the course during its first year. Since that time it has grown steadily to two hundred in 1955 and three hundred in 1956.

"I can't think of a better way to spend the taxpayer's money than for a program which provides instruction and safety in a sport which children can enjoy now and in their adult years," says Laurine M. Mickelsen, a county recreation supervisor and director of the department's ski program.

"I might never have had a chance to learn skiing if it hadn't been for the county recreation," says one youngster. "Neither of my parents ski, and I'd have had to wait until I was old enough to go skiing alone before I'd have learned."

Ski instructor Dennis C. Temple observes, "The county program has greatly increased skiing safety among beginners. The number of skiing mishaps among these supervised beginners is definitely much lower than among a comparable unsupervised number."

The program is restricted to children still in school. The department feels that free adult instruction would compete with private ski instruction available in the area. Seventy-five per cent of the children who take part in the ski instruction program are of junior-high-school age. The remaining twenty-five per cent are from the high schools and grade schools of Salt Lake County.

The department concentrates its attention on beginning and intermediate skiers in the belief that they are more in need of instruction in safety and technique than are the advanced skiers. Full cost of the program is assumed by the recreation department with the exception of the round-trip bus fare of $1.50 per child.

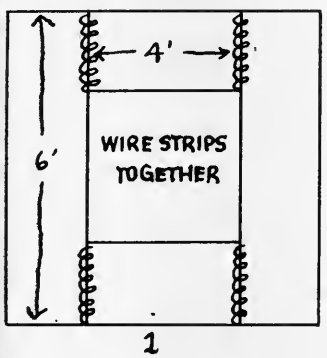
Although Salt Lake City has the advantage of being one of the few metropolitan areas where good skiing is only minutes away, there are numerous areas where a small-scale free ski instruction program might work well. Salt Lake County has been very pleased with its program and plans to continue it. As a result of this experiment in winter recreation, hundreds of youngsters are learning an outdoor sport they can enjoy a lifetime. ★

MISS BRINTON, *a skiing enthusiast, is assistant manager of public relations for the Salt Lake City Blue Cross and editor of* Western Mineral Survey, *a weekly mining newspaper.*

A SIX-FOOT Christmas Wreath

From a Far East Service Club came the idea for a giant wreath—not just for a door or window, but for a really spectacular wall decoration, inside or out. It's not too late to make it, if you assemble the greens or other natural materials common to your section of the country (check the conservation list before cutting any greens), pile them up in the lounge, class or clubroom, and let everybody get into the act.

Materials Needed: Greens such as magnolia branches, smilax, galax, pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, arbor vitae, laurel, rhododendron, princess pine, ground pine, and so on—leave six-inch stems if possible. Nine feet of thirty-six inch chicken wire. Lightweight, pliable wire for wiring greens and decorations to wreath. Fifteen large red Christmas balls, or two dozen smaller ones (ping-pong or plastic foam balls, painted, are usable), to suggest holly berries. One yard of bright red oilcloth (ribbon or crepe paper *could* be used, but won't have the "body" of oilcloth). Four medium-sized screw eyes and picture wire for hanging wreath. Wire snippers and stapler.



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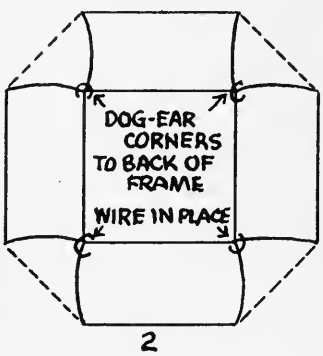

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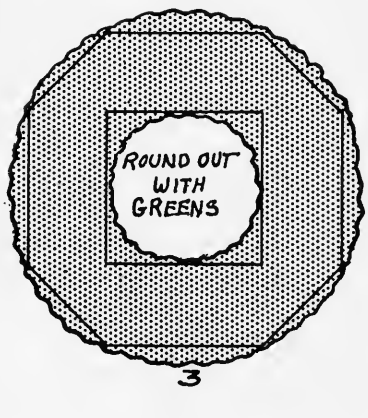

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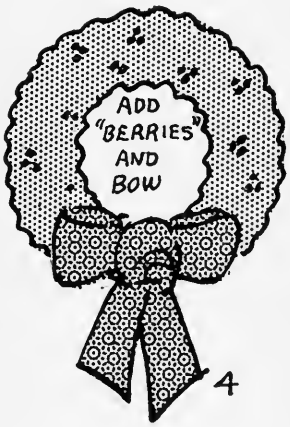

4

Directions: Cut the piece of chicken wire lengthwise into strips, each eighteen inches wide. Cut each of these strips in two to make one six-foot and one three-foot length.

Wire the four pieces into a square frame (1). "Dog-ear" the corners to the back of the frame and wire them securely in place (2). Now you have a strong, lightweight background and can start the real work!

Weave the stems of the greens through the chicken wire. If stems aren't long enough, you may need to use lightweight wire to secure them. Several different varieties of greens may be used to give variations in color and texture. Fill in any bare spots until the wreath is a lovely, solid green (3).

Fasten groups of three large red Christmas balls together with wire; then tie the group securely into the wreath, through the wire. Spot them where they'll look the prettiest, saving space at the bottom of the wreath for a big bow (4).

For the bow, cut the oilcloth into three twelve-inch wide strips. Make two big loops for the bow out of two of the lengths and staple the ends together at the center of bow. Cut the other length in two and staple to the loops to make the streamers. Fasten bow securely to wreath with wire.

To fasten to wall, place four screw eyes where you want the wreath to hang. Run a length of picture wire through each of the four dog-ears, twist securely, and run it through a screw eye. These hold the wreath in place by all four outside "corners."

This wreath is lovely in its natural green and red; however, if you prefer, it may be sprayed, and other colors may be used for the balls and the bow to fit your color scheme or background color of the wall.

Variations

Flat Tree—Make basic chicken wire base in the shape of a triangle with two sides longer than the third side. Fill in with greens (in the same manner as for the wreath); attach to wall, adding a piece of bark for the trunk, and a square, rectangular, or tub-shaped piece of oilcloth or colored paper for the base. Decorate as desired. This type of tree is especially practical and effective for a small room where floor space is limited

Star—Make basic form of five triangular pieces of chicken wire attached to pentagon-shaped center. Cover with greens and spray lightly with gold paint. Add gold or colored balls.

Borders—Use strips of chicken wire covered with greens for window valances, for around doors, as frames for large holiday pictures, trim for pillars, and so on.

Cornucopias—Fasten together two sides (right-angled) of a square of chicken wire to form a cone. Cover outside with greens. Use as a holder—hanging on a wall or door, lying on a table or shelf—for small gifts, brightly colored ornaments, flowers, or fruit. ★

"HELP RAISING" Teen-Agers

Florida youngsters apply their energy to serving their community. They do a lot of good and win status.

Emanuel Tropp

IN STRIKING contrast with the kind of "hell raising" that is putting teen-agers on the front pages these days, a remarkable trend is developing among the youth in one of the major recreation agencies in the Greater Miami area. The "thing to do" and increasingly the way to gain the respect of other teen-age groups — among the thirty-seven clubs of high-school age sponsored by the Greater Miami Jewish Community Center at five different locations in Dade County — is what has popularly come to be known as "community service work."

Picked up by the professional staff of this agency as a beginning trend—a straw in the wind—that had been started in a modest way by a few groups, it was noticed that there was an interest in such things as learning about community services, raising funds for charitable causes, helping to cheer up hospitalized people, and so on. In the few cases where groups had attempted activities of this type, it became evident that they were achieving a substantial respect from other teen-agers for having attempted something that was commonly the domain of the adult community—and what was more, that they had succeeded at it.

Striking out boldly in this direction on a large scale with all its groups, the center used the idea as the main theme for the first annual conclave of its teen-age clubs. The keynote of this gathering, attended by over two hundred youth delegates, was "Teen-Agers Take Their Place in Community Life." Understanding the community and how young people could make a contribution to that community was the conference's major emphasis.

The decision to "accent the positive" in youth work paid off immediately when one of the clubs, Tau Alpha Omega, inspired by the occasion, announced that it would present a trophy at the end of the school year to the group that did the most in community service work. With the help of the center, this group set up a point system for rating the community work of the various clubs, counting such factors as the number of participants in a given project, the nature of the work, the number of hours spent, and other items.

Further stimulation was provided by

this award. A surge of new activity began among a much broader segment of the center youth groups. Many that had never before considered engaging in this type of activity found that it was exciting and rewarding. What is most important, they discovered a brand new answer to the constant adolescent search for acceptance and recognition by adults. In effect, they were saying to the adult community and its organized efforts for charitable work, "We are going to try our hand at this game and do as well or even better than you at it."

Perhaps an important key to the feeling that has been generated is that each club makes its own independent decisions about which projects to undertake and how to go about them, without adult pressure or demands. The results of the first year of this organized youth effort were so astounding that it may genuinely be questioned as to how many adult groups can match the record of some of the more active teen-age organizations. While statistics alone cannot begin to tell the story of the spirit and significance behind this activity, the facts are eye-openers themselves.

In a detailed survey by the Greater Miami Jewish Community Center, twenty-six of its teen-age clubs were reported as participants in a total of 147 separate projects during the school year. Four hundred and seventy-four teen-agers participated actively in one or more projects, with a total of 1,592 project-participants.

Among the many and various community causes which have received the support of these groups are: Combined Jewish Appeal, Hurricane Relief Organization, United Cerebral Palsy, March of Dimes, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Community Chest, Veterans Hospital, Variety Hospital, Lend-A-Hand, Easter Seals, American Legion Hospital Fund, National Children's Cardiac Hospital, St. Joseph Villa, Leslie Abbott Memorial Blood Bank Fund, Heart Fund, Mother's March on Polio, Mental Health, Cancer Fund, CARE, and others.

The activities conducted in the course of all this work covered every conceivable kind of effort such as collecting

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Reprinted with permission from the *JWB Circle*, official publication of the National Jewish Welfare Board, the national association of 350 Jewish community centers and YM-YWHAs. Mr. Tropp is assistant director of the Greater Miami JCC.

clothes and toys, soliciting funds, addressing envelopes, entertaining, distributing placards, ushering, repairing toys, selling cakes, distributing food baskets to needy families, answering telephones, reading to patients, preparing scrapbooks, volunteer office work.

Interestingly, this past year has seen an upswing in the number of groups seeking sponsorship by the center, and perhaps the kind of status that teen-agers have been achieving among their own peers and in the adult community with this new community service work has something to do with it. Not all groups, nor all teen-agers in the center, have as yet found their way into this new activity, but the numbers who have climbed on the band wagon thus far are truly impressive.

Further, it would be a mistake to assume that this kind of service has taken the place, or should take the place, of all other teen-age activities. Young people are still interested in sports, dances, and other usual pastimes for which the center provides regular organized sessions. However, in this new-found channel for personal and group expression called "community service," they may have discovered an important solution for the strivings of their generation which have often been blocked, thwarted, and pushed into undesirable directions. ★

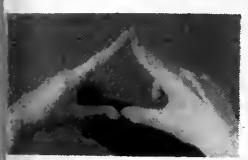
CHRISTMAS FINGER GAMES

Betty Lois Eckgren and Vivian Fischel

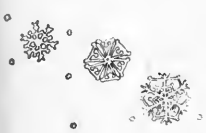
Original rhymes with finger motions for tiny tots. The authors have also written a book, 100 *Live Ideas*, published by Row, Peterson and Company in 1952.

Photographs by Roger M. Eckgren, sketches by Betty Lois Eckgren.

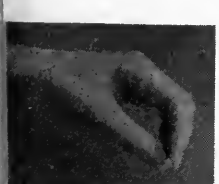
Christmas

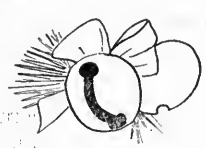


Christmas trees all glowing brightly,
That's what Christmas is!

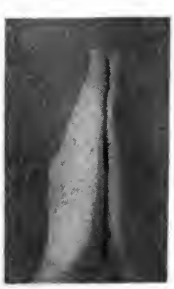


Snowflakes falling down so lightly,
That's what Christmas is!



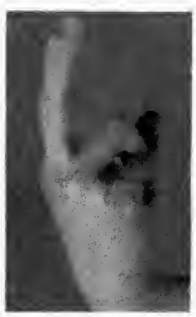


Silver sleighbells gaily ringing
That's what Christmas is!



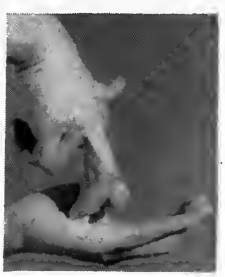
Angel voices sweetly singing,
That's what Christmas is!

Santa



Jolly old Santa
with a
pack on his back

Climbs into his
sleigh
and his whip
gives a crack.

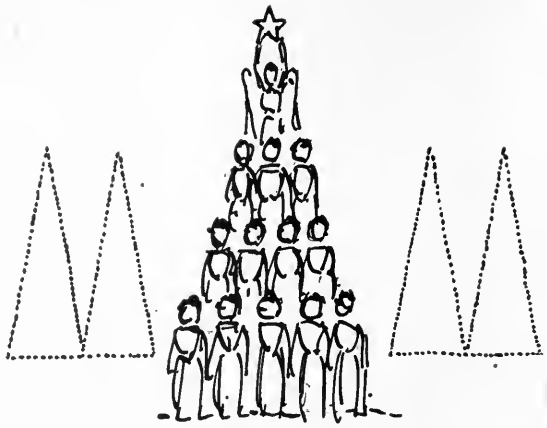


His eight prancing reindeer leap into the sky,

And old Mrs. Santa
waves a cheery
goodbye.

★

Last Minute Christmas Program Shopping



Singing Christmas Tree

Turn your Christmas chorus into something just a little different! A few platforms—piled one on top of the other in a pyramid—are the base for arranging your chorus group into the form of a living Christmas tree. This is especially effective with children of eight to fifteen years old. Larger children form the lower branches of the tree; and the tiniest child should be on the top. The chorus could be dressed in white and should wear appropriate head decorations. The tiniest child, at the top of the tree, should wear a more elaborate head decoration. (From an idea used by the Scott Community Center, Huntington, West Virginia.)

Creative Productions

Following the singing christmas tree chorus a production of "The Little Stranger"* might be appropriate and effective. It is an ideal story to use for a creative dramatic presentation. The children act out the story as it is told by a narrator; or lines may be improvised if and when necessary.

"The Little Stranger" is a Christmas legend about a poor woodcutter, his wife and two children who lived on the edge of a great forest. On a cold and wintry night, while a storm was raging outside, the woodcutter and his family were just beginning their evening meal. Suddenly they heard a knock at their door. The woodcutter went to the door and, opening it, found a small child there, who said, "I'm a poor child. Please let me in for I have nothing to eat and no place to go."

The woodcutter brought the child in, and when the child had been fed he went to sleep with the other children. During the night the woodcutter's little girl was awakened by what seemed to be singing. When she looked out of the window she saw the little stranger who had come to their home—and he was standing in the snow, no longer in rags but beautifully dressed. The rest of the family was awakened by the singing, and they too were very surprised to find the little stranger dressed so elegantly. Suddenly the child exclaimed, "I am the Christkind (Christ Child), bringing happiness to good children. I shall bring you a blessing. This little fir tree outside the window shall be my emblem." They looked at their tree and found that it was covered now with nuts, lights, apples and threads of gold.

Another appropriate and delightful story which could be used as a creative dramatics production is "The Carol That Never Was Sung." **

Each year a chorus of little angels gave a Christmas concert and each year the littlest angel was late, and the concert had to start without him. Every year the leader hoped that the little angel would arrive before the concert was over so he could sing his carol which, incidentally, he had been preparing the whole year. But, no, he always arrived just as the concert ended. When asked by the leader why he was late, he always answered, "I hurried as fast as possible—but next year I promise to be on time." And every year he continued to be too late.

The little angel was reprimanded and warned year after year. Finally one year the leader decided to be very stern and demanded the reason for his tardiness through the years. Reluctantly the little angel confessed that he always started in time, but each year on his way he heard of a poor blind man who needed help, or a little child hungry and cold with no one to care for him, or a family sick and in distress, who needed cheering. . . .

When he finally finished all the reasons which had detained him over all the years, he said, "I hurried as fast as possible—but next year I promise to be on time."

The leader smiled, shook his head and said, "Little Angel, you will never be on time to sing your carol; that is, not until the world has no more sorrow, distress or grief. Yours is the perfect song."

Teen-Ager Gift Center

Many communities now have an annual Christmas activity which particularly belongs to the teen-ager. (See "Teens Gave Oyster Bay Its Holiday Look," RECREATION, December, 1953).

A teen-age gift center, consisting of collected or craft-shop-made Christmas gifts, could be a very exciting and interesting project, especially when the proceeds are to be used as a Christmas gift *from* the teen-age volunteer workers. The money earned could be used to give a very special Christmas party for the golden-age group in the community or some other activity of this type.

If the teen-agers make the gifts which are to be sold in the gift center, so much the better; however, if time doesn't permit the craft work this season, they can be responsible for collecting the gifts from helpful and interested community people and local tradesmen with the idea of enlarging their project in 1957. ★

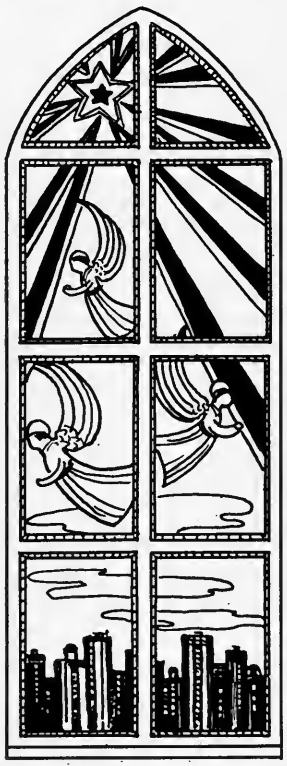
This material was prepared by Grace Walker and Jean Wolcott of the National Recreation Association staff.

* This can be found in *1001 Christmas Facts and Fancies* by Alfred Carl Hottes, Dodd, Mead & Company. $3.00.

** A short story by Albert Hassler, *Collier's*, December 21, 1951.

How To Do It! by Frank A. Staples

Stainglass Windows Made with Paper

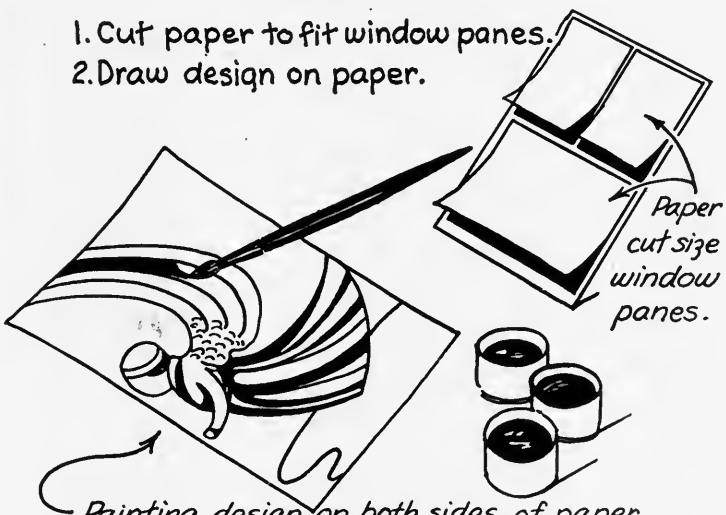


Material Needed

Any thin white paper on which you can paint with water color - such as unprinted newspaper. Paraffin - Masking Tape - Water color paint.

Method

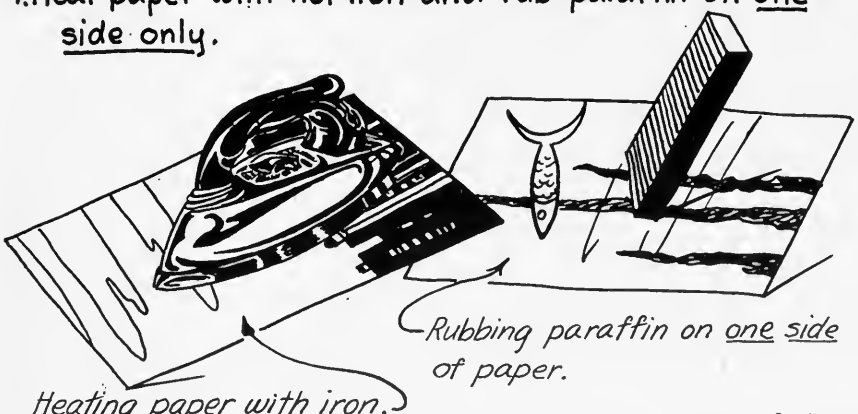
1. Cut paper to fit window panes.
2. Draw design on paper.



Paper cut size window panes.

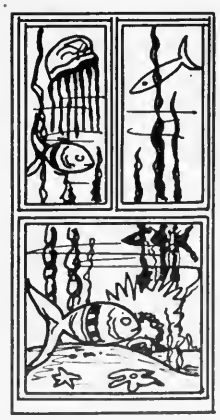
Painting design on both sides of paper.

3. Paint design on both sides - use water color paint.
4. Heat paper with hot iron and rub paraffin on one side only.



Heating paper with iron.

Rubbing paraffin on one side of paper.



Paper stainglass design fastened to window panes.

5. Fasten paper to window panes with masking tape.

Formula for A Municipal Report

Pan Dodd Wheeler

"WE OWE people a report of our stewardship of their business." That, according to the mayor in a town of just over five thousand people, is the soundest reason for the making of a yearly report on municipal operations to the people of the city.

Apparently many city officials in communities of much larger and smaller size feel the same way. The Government Public Relations Association estimates that, of the two thousand five hundred cities with five thousand or more people, one thousand provided a municipal report to citizens for 1954-55 — conservatively thirty-three per cent more than the number of cities reporting for the previous year. Of the one thousand, about one-third published reports, the others reached citizens via radio, television, films, slides, or special talks.

While information is not tabulated on reporting by cities with less than five thousand population, experience in several states has been that the smaller cities are the best reporters, due, perhaps, to the feeling, as one Tennessee town official expressed it, "In a little town everybody thinks he knows what the government is up to and usually gets it all wrong. A report can correct misinformation."

Forms for a Report

There are a number of ways which city officials have found effective in reporting to citizens. The booklet- or magazine-type report is the most usual. It may be mimeographed, multilithed, or printed. It ranges in size from about four by six inches to eleven-and-a-half by fourteen inches (*Life*-size), from four to forty-eight pages (more is too long) and costs from four cents to one dollar per unit.

The folder is popular for cities of medium and smaller size. It is one sheet or a double sheet which folds, typically, to letter size and has an address side for mailing as is, or folds to fit a large business envelope. Costs range from one to twenty-five cents per unit.

The newspaper report—a half- or full-page, or a special "supplement"—has become popular in the past five years. Cities pay regular advertising rates for the space and, if the 1955 experience of the city of Milwaukee is typical, receive "excellent cooperation and service from the newspaper staffs" which, in Milwaukee, provided editorial assistance, layout and drawings, and otherwise helped make the report a fine one. The Milwaukee report, a handsome, multi-colored supplement, cost two-and-a-half cents per delivered copy. (The unit cost goes up, of course, in a smaller community where newspaper circulation is smaller.)

A report may be in the form of a personal letter which summarizes for citizens—in a brief, friendly, informal way—what the city has done and is doing. The letter can be mimeographed or printed.

Radio programs and TV presentations can be successful reporting media but these require specialized professional services. Where the radio or TV station is prepared to provide help, a dramatic series (involving one family and its dealings with the city) or a straight information presentation (where one department or unit of government is featured on each program of a series) can prove effective in telling the city's story.

Like the former, a series of slides (for presentation with live narrative) or the more elaborate filmstrip require professional know-how. In one city, the police photographic lab has taken the pictures for a slide series showing what the city has done and where. In Patchogue, New York, amateur cameramen pooled their equipment to film the story of their city government—the village paying only for the cost of film. The film is in black and white and narration is provided by the person showing the film.

Finally, the address by a public official is still a good reporting media, but is more effective when reinforced by a printed report or enlivened with use of slides or film. The address, however, reaches a limited number of people.

What to Report

Regardless of format or purpose of the report, there is certain information which should be included:

Identification—The name of the city, the state, the period of time the report covers and the month and year in which the report is being presented.

Vital Statistics—Estimated population, tax rate, total assessed valuation, narrative or graphic explanation of how the city is organized, location of offices of the city government, place and time of meetings of the legislative body.

Operations—Listing of major accomplishments of the city during the period covered (capital improvements, expansion or extension of service, or creation of new service, and major legislation).

Finances—Statement of general fund income and expenditures, of the city's assets and some analysis of debt of the city and how it is being repaid.

Aims—What the city hopes to accomplish over a given period of time.

Many municipal reports also include:

Reprinted with permission from *Minnesota Municipalities*, December 1955. Mrs. Wheeler is executive director of the Government Public Relations Association, Chicago, Illinois.

departmental details, municipal development (planning, zoning, annexation), directory information (such as a listing of citizen groups, when they meet and where; listing of all city officials, phone numbers to call for city services).

How to Report

Someone must be responsible for getting together information for the municipal report, writing it or seeing that it is written, and arranging for its presentation.

This person may be the mayor or manager, or an individual or a committee named by the mayor or manager. The individual is sometimes a member of the city staff, sometimes a private individual with ability to do this kind of work. The committee may be composed of city personnel, or citizens, or both. In cities where there is a public relations unit or an official charged with public relations duties, the unit or individual official is the "report editor." He is responsible for:

- Collecting data for the report from an official in the case of the smaller city or from unit or department heads in larger cities. This may be done by use of questionnaire forms which city personnel fill in or by requesting a memo summarizing activities and appropriate information from city personnel.
- Checking the city scrapbook (and every city hall needs one); newspaper files; a listing of legislation; inter-department reports; and minutes of council meetings.
- Writing the report or seeing that it is written. Handling the collection of pictures and art work. Doing a layout or seeing that it is done, preparing a working script or speech (depending on the type of report being issued) and seeing that the municipal report reaches the place of presentation (printer, radio station, TV studios, and so on).
- Arranging for the details of presentation (proofreading, rehearsals, so on).
- Arranging for distribution (actual program presentation or distribution of publications, promotion of report).

Report Writing

Report writing takes writing skill and some understanding of what a municipal report is all about. Looking at and reading through reports from other cities is helpful to the writer. The report writer should:

Be simple! Just pin it down—short words, short sentences, short paragraphs.

Be interesting! Don't tell *everything* about the city government—just what you think the reader wants to know and needs to know.

Be vivid! If a picture or chart can be used—and will illustrate better than anything you can write—use it.

Be accurate! Check your facts. If you use names, include first name, middle initial, and last name—correctly spelled (or correctly pronounced).

Be truthful! Use creative ability to decide on a theme for the municipal report and to tell the story well—but don't create facts or wrong impressions. Whatever the format or content, citizen reports must be geared—in presentation, point of view, language, and illustration—to the "man on the street."

Why Report?

Sound reasons, from the point of view of municipal officials, for the making of a report to citizens are based on the experience in one state where reporting has become widespread in the past four years. Their reasons for reporting:

City officials owe an accounting to citizens: "We are responsible to the people for running the biggest business around here . . . the town government."

People need a factual summary of city operations: "Citizens get most of their information about the city . . . from the newspapers . . . in daily chunks. In a municipal report, the work of the city is summarized so that people get an over-all picture . . . factually and accurately."

Paves way for needed municipal projects: "We have been ordered to build a sewage disposal plant. We . . . had to bring citizens up to date . . . to tell people about our dilemma."

Boosts citizen and city hall morale: "A good report boosts citizen morale about the town, increases respect for the work officials do, and provides incentive to city officials to do a better job."

Tones up cooperative spirit of citizens: "Our leading banker has said that . . . 'when city officials are willing to take citizens in as partners in running the city, a new spirit of cooperation on the part of businessmen and citizens is generated.'" ★

LONG-RANGE COUNTY RECREATION PLAN

Mercer County, New Jersey, which includes Trenton, the state capital, is prepared to move forward toward the kind of long-range integrated recreation program that is imperative today in a rapidly growing industrial and residential area. It is the result of a professional study initiated and sponsored by the county board of freeholders which decided that, without further delay, the people of the county should face their recreation problems and project a definite county-wide plan for solving them. The far-reaching and long-view recommendations drawn from the study, made by the National Recreation Association, are significant.

First, they present a well-defined procedure for meeting specific needs through the responsible governing authority and citizens of Trenton and the thirteen townships which comprise the county. The study found all the communities within the county deficient in play space. It specified the amount of park and other recreation acreage each needs for playground, playfields, swimming pools and other facilities. Major emphasis was placed on acquisition of land for these purposes while it is still available at low cost. The type of organization for the county and the respective localities, the importance of integrated planning by school, recreation and park agencies, and cooperation by public and private agencies in over-all recreation program planning, were specified in the recommendations.

The long-range county plan was received enthusiastically at a county-wide meeting in October of two hundred and fifty county, city and township officials and key representative citizens. The attendant publicity and county-wide interest has already led a public-spirited county resident to offer the board of county freeholders a tract of seventy-five acres which he preferred to withhold from commercial development in order that it may be utilized as a public park. ★

County and Rural Recreation

"Here, the need is as great but not so apparent."

Joseph V. White

RECREATION, like a stream of water, has a tendency to take the course of least resistance. It is much easier to establish recreation programs and departments in cities, because more money is available and the need is more apparent. In the rural community, not as much money is available — rather, the means of obtaining it are not present—and the need not as apparent, but need for leisure-time activity is just as great. Recreation gatherings in a rural community are often the very basis for the development and progress of its people.

The rural family may have plenty of outdoors and often a lake or pond in its backyard, yet its members are far from their neighbors. On the other hand the city dweller has neighbors in his backyard, yet is far from forests or lakes.

In both cases, human nature requires diversion from normal routine. This is where recreation comes into the picture. As visualized by a group of South Carolina citizens, after much study and thought, this need resulted in a plan presented to the legislative delegation of Aiken County. As a result, the Aiken County Recreation Commission was organized, in July 1954, "to develop recreation programs throughout the entire county."

Aiken County has several types of communities: industrial ones made up of textile workers, a large government atomic energy plant, and a large agricultural area. The difference in these areas necessitates different types of organization.

First of all, the purpose of the county recreation commission is to help each and every community develop its own program. In incorporated towns and cities, a local department has been, or is in the process of being, established with proper legislative support. The commission, working with the National Recreation Association, is able to suggest the best type of legislation from surveys made by the Association throughout the country. Once the incorporated town has the proper legislation, an appropriate budget, and has hired a recreation director, its recreation department functions on its own. However, some of its activities are coordinated by the county recreation department.

In industrial communities, the department works with the industries which have their own facilities and programs. If the industries do not have such a program, the department sets up committees composed of volunteers, just as in a rural community, and activities are coordinated with the rural and city programs.

Finally, in the county's rural sections in unincorporated communities, seven-member volunteer committees are set up. These seven members usually represent all factions of the community and are interested in all age groups in the community. The size of the area one committee serves depends entirely upon the community situation. If the people over a wide area are acquainted and normally work together, then one committee could serve a large area. However, in areas where houses are so sparsely situated that only a few families know each other and work together, it would be necessary to have more committees.

The seven members of the committee are the chairman, a secretary-treasurer, a men's activities chairman, a women's activities chairman, a boys' activities chairman, a girls' activities chairman, a community organization chairman.

Each of these chairmen may recruit other community people to serve on his special subcommittee. Each subcommittee is responsible for taking the initiative in its own division; however, the other subcommittees pitch in to help as needed.

The purpose of the community organization subcommittee is to bring various civic clubs and church groups that have a program of their own into contact with the community committee; and the chairman of this subcommittee may have serving with him a representative from each of the churches or civic organizations.

This is the general setup and basis upon which all volunteer committees are organized. The degree or extent of the organization depends entirely upon the community situation.

Each community is responsible for developing its own facilities under professional guidance of the county recreation department. Land and the equipment are owned by the volunteer committee. The county claims title only to land beneficial to the entire county, such as that used for roadside parks.

The communities obtain money in many and various ways to finance their facilities. Some launch campaigns under the direction of the county department; some hold money-making activities; some have paid memberships; and some use facilities of other organizations on a cooperative basis.

Volunteer and city recreation workers plan the county program. First of all, each community meets and plans its own activity for the year. Then all the various chairmen meet with the county commission and present their program suggestions. One community may ask for a county-wide horseshoe tournament; then the other communities will be asked if they are interested in this activity. If so, the county-wide tournament is scheduled, each commu-

MR. WHITE *until recently was superintendent of recreation for Aiken County, South Carolina.*

nity holding its own preliminary tournament. Activities are emphasized on the local level. County-wide tournaments are held as an incentive for local tournaments.

Volunteers need constant training and encouragement in order to retain interest. They become discouraged if one or two things are not as successful as they think they should be; therefore they need constant contact with the professional worker.

Aiken County is divided into three districts, and during the summer months there is a professional worker for each. They are called program supervisors and are responsible for coordinating each town in their district into the over-all county program. In most cases the county has to start and conduct a program until the community is thoroughly sold on it. Once this happens volunteers take over at the request of the local committee chairman. The local committee is the governing body as far as recreation is concerned and the county respects its jurisdiction and decisions.

The county recreation department issues a monthly bulletin containing activity schedules, training announcements, and items of interest about volunteer leaders in the county. Each local chairman submits to the department the names of persons he would like on the bulletin mailing list. This gives everyone a sense of belonging and a special interest not only in his local program but the over-all county program.

Many things have been accomplished in Aiken County. A volunteer committee in Gloverville, working with the county department, managed to obtain a surplus school building; then — through town meetings, which are the initial tool of the county recreation department—it interested citizens of the town in donating time, labor, and money to build a community center. Another community, Montmorenci, obtained land and built, in cooperation with church groups, a playground adjacent to the church. The men built swing sets and other playground and picnic equipment in their spare time, calling upon the pipefitters, the REA, and other sources for help.

Once the bandwagon begins to roll everyone pitches in to help. Now, after only a year and a half, there are eighteen organized communities. Increased interest indicates that the surface has been only scratched, although every crook and corner of the county is covered.

The county recreation commission is proud that the boy on the farm has as much opportunity to do things as a boy in town, and the boy in town has the opportunity to enjoy the country through coordinated county-wide activities. The end result will mean stronger bodies, sharper minds, better neighbors—also more prosperous towns and communities. ★

Program offers a chance to use creative powers.

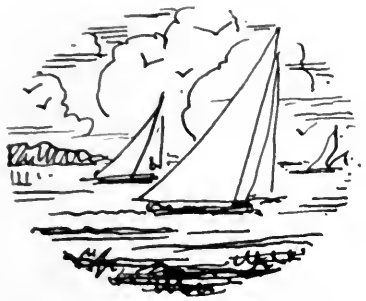
Dancing for pre-school children, aged four to five.

Creative Arts Group

NOT VERY MANY children in West Orange, New Jersey, can avail themselves of the splendid programs sponsored by the Newark Junior Museum, and so a creative arts group was started in 1954 by local women as a nonprofit community project. They believed that, "Each person is an individual with unique creative powers; and that a creative arts program will awaken and develop ingenuity, imagination, and growth."

With the help of Frank Moran, commissioner of the recreation department, and Milton W. Brown, superintendent of schools, they set up—after school hours in two elementary schools—a six-week experimental program in the fields of creative art and creative dancing. One hundred and twenty-six children were enrolled at a cost of six dollars each, per series, to cover expenses.

The program has now been expanded to a twenty-seven-week schedule, and music has been added. Fifteen different classes are located in five strategic areas of town, in keeping with the original plan of making the classes accessible to as many children as possible. In response to the very heavy demand, one adult class in creative dancing is also offered. Eventually classes will be offered to junior-high-school students. Dr. Moran has supplied the materials and equipment while Dr. Brown and all West Orange school principals have made public schools available for the program. ★



Recreation and Flood Control

Bruce B. Mason

SHOULD recreation be considered an essential function of a water control district? This question finally has been answered in the affirmative by the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District. As a result, a full-scale program will ultimately offer recreation opportunities to over one and a half million people in the lower southeastern third of the state. For the flood control district plans to undertake a series of surveys leading to a logical program for recreation use of its projects and facilities. By 1957 or '58, a wonderland for hunting, fishing, boating, and hiking should be in existence.

The Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District is a joint federal-state project covering 15,600 square miles of terrain. It consists of all or part of seventeen counties and extends from the citrus areas on the north to the highly urbanized areas along the Atlantic coast. Included within the district are the St. Johns, Kissimmee, and Caloosahatchee Rivers, Lake Okeechobee,* the Everglades, and the famous "Gold Coast" (extending from Palm Beach to Miami). The project itself consists of a series of canals to drain off the excess waters which normally come in late summer and early fall, three reservoir areas that will be larger than Lake Okeechobee when completed, and levees designed to protect the agricultural area around Lake Okeechobee and cities along the coast. Altogether, it is calculated, the total cost will be slightly in excess of $2,000,000.

The responsibilities of the project are divided between the governing board of the district and the U.S. Corps of Engineers. The corps has the duty to construct all project works and the district secures the rights of way, protects the United States against damage claims, and maintains completed works. Together, and with local participation, they plan the development program. Ultimately, of course, when all project works are completed, the corps will no longer participate actively.

Until 1955, the flood control authorities devoted most of their attention to their primary goals of flood control, water conservation, and protection against salt-water intrusion. Two reasons undoubtedly dictated this course of action: the governing board did not wish to undertake any activity that might interfere with these goals, and the State of Florida had no over-all recreation agency or director.

The change in attitude was the result of several factors. First, as a very practical matter, certain developments within the district indicated a need for an organized recreation program. Splendid opportunities for hunting, fishing, and boating within the district, despite any official program, began to attract thousands of people. Urban residents along the Atlantic coast began to use district canals with or without district approval. Moreover, commercial operators, quick to take advantage of the situation, began to establish concessions for boat rentals, bait, fuels, and the like. On weekends, thousands of people swarmed over district territory to hunt, fish, and go boating. Where "posted" signs were present, visitors either tore them down, ignored them, or burned them as firewood. It would have required a police force of substantial size and exorbitant cost to prevent this. Moreover, the district did not want to prevent use of its properties; it sympathized with the people's desire to use them; and it recognized that it was a public agency, supported in large part by the taxes of its recreation-minded visitors. Yet, uncoordinated use of district facilities by people seeking recreation pleasures disrupted many of the district's aims. The dilemma was simply this: the irresistible demand to use the area for recreation by citizens of southeast Florida and the necessity to protect the district in fulfilling its primary tasks.

Moreover, recreation groups, such as fishing and hunting clubs, and newspapers in the area began to level criticism at the entire project, though it was evident that district inactivity in recreation planning was the chief cause of complaint. In time, then, district officials realized that public acceptance for its flood control, salt-water intrusion and drought prevention programs hinged, to an extent, on its ability to satisfy the people who desired use of district facilities for recreation.

Studies of other comparable projects such as the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Muskingum Conservancy District in Ohio, and various U.S. Corps of Engineers reservoir projects further indicated the need for a recreation program. Each had had experiences similar to that of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, and each had developed a program. Granted they had gone their separate ways later —TVA ultimately relied on private development while the Muskingum District and the corps have maintained more public facilities and more rigid controls. Nevertheless, they *had* developed programs; they were, despite their primary function, also engaged in

MR. MASON *is the acting director of the Public Administration Clearing Service in Gainesville, Florida.*

* Second largest lake wholly within the United States.

the function of recreation.

The Florida agency found that the State of Florida, fabulous as it was as a pleasure resort area, had no recreation agency; no one in the state was charged with over-all planning and implementation of a recreation program. The district could not avoid its task by shunting it to some agency located in Tallahassee. Had such an agency existed, the flood control district could have relied on the state agency to take over the recreation phase of its program. They could have pointed to someone else responsible for seeing that proper provisions were made, even though there always would have been problems connected with the coordination of district primary aims and state agency recreation plans.

Therefore, the flood control district has decided to develop a program. Spurred on by persistent demands, thwarted by lack of any state agency to assist them, and haunted by the experience of other projects, the district has no other course of action. It intends, initially, to develop a master plan to serve three purposes: provide the necessary data about needs and resources for recreation; establish responsibility for all federal, state, local, private, and district recreation activities in the area; lay out an action program to provide, among other matters, rules and regulations, administrative actions, and the like. Once the master plan has been completed—it is hoped it can be done in a year—the district will begin its actual implementation. The final result should provide recreation under a coordinated plan for an area covering approximately one-third of Florida. ★

The Administrator's Dilemmas

Robert S. Herman

If he's late for work in the morning, he is taking advantage of his position.

If he gets to the office on time, he's an eager beaver.

If the office is running smoothly, he's a dictator.

If the office is a mess, he's a poor administrator.

If he holds weekly staff meetings, he is in desperate need of ideas.

If he doesn't hold staff meetings, he doesn't appreciate the value of teamwork.

If he spends a lot of time with the boss, he's a backslapper.

If he's never with the boss, he's on his way out.

If he goes to conventions, he's on the gravy train.

If he never makes a trip, he's not important.

If he tries to do all the work himself, he doesn't trust anybody.

If he delegates as much as possible, he's lazy.

If he tries to get additional personnel, he's an empire builder.

If he doesn't want more employees, he's a slavedriver.

If he has lunch in expensive restaurants, he's putting on the dog.

If he brings his lunch to the office, he's a cheapskate.

If he takes his briefcase home, he's trying to impress the boss.

If he leaves the office without any homework, he has a sinecure.

If he's friendly with the office personnel, he's a politician.

If he keeps to himself, he's a snob.

If he makes decisions quickly, he's arbitrary.

If he doesn't have an immediate answer, he can't make up his mind.

If he works on a day-to-day basis, he lacks foresight.

If he has long-range plans, he's a daydreamer.

If his name appears in the newspapers, he's a publicity hound.

If no one has ever heard of him, he's a nonenity.

If he requests a larger appropriation, he is against economy.

If he doesn't ask for more money, he's a timid soul (or stark mad).

If he tries to eliminate red tape, he has no regard for system.

If he insists on going through channels, he's a bureaucrat.

If he speaks the language of public administration, he's a cliché expert.

If he doesn't use the jargon, he's illiterate.

If he writes for the *Public Administration Review*, he's neglecting his work.

If he has never written an article, he hasn't had a thought of his own in twenty years.

If he enjoys reading this, he's facetious.

If he doesn't think its funny, he is entitled to his opinion. ★

Reprinted with permission from *Public Administration Review*, Autumn, 1955.

Given with the help of slides, this address was one of the most popular at the International Recreation Congress.

Research in Today's Leadership

Paul F. Douglass

ACCORDING to the findings, there is more found out about leadership in one single year now than has been accumulatively discovered since the presidency of Abraham Lincoln. As the science of administration advances on four frontiers, research is identifying special areas of exploration.

First, in the theory of organization the frontier lies in the study of the concept of *integration.* The General Electric Company now divides the fundamental operations in group management into (1) planning, (2) organizing, (3) integrating, (4) measuring.

Second, in the practice of administration the frontier lies in the study of *decision-making.* Peter Drucker (*Future of Industrial Man* and *Practice of Management*) says that in the next twenty years the emphasis in management will be on the understanding of the process of how to make choices.

Third, in the field of supervision the frontier lies in the area of *effective communication.* The American Management Association says, "In the final analysis, the job of every executive or supervisor is communication. The average manager or supervisor spends up to ninety per cent of his time in communicating, one way or another."

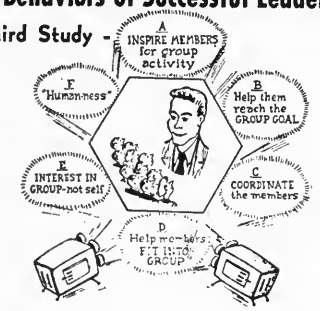
Fourth, in the field of leadership, the frontier lies in the concern for *motivation.* The question is: How can the building of a climate take place which makes men want to create and want to achieve? How can a group culture be developed which generates within itself the resources of developing skills, increasing knowledge and continuing imagination?

The Person of the Leader. These four areas come into operational focus in the person of the leader. Hence, inquiry into the nature of leadership becomes a core concern. Leadership research, conservatively estimated at some ten million dollars a year, and leadership training experience combine to support the following statements:

• The principles of leadership can be conceptualized and can be taught.

6 Behaviors of Successful Leaders

- Laird Study -



• Managers and supervisors can be and are being developed.

• The principles of creative thinking—and perhaps this is most important—can be conceptualized and are being successfully taught. Creative thinking is now as much a content subject as musical composition, where theoretical knowledge finds expression in performance.

In a study of supervisors, Norman R. F. Maier found that trained leaders succeeded in getting ninety-five per cent of the workers to accept an approved work method, while untrained leaders are scarcely half as successful.

A group of engineers from The Carborundum Company took a course in creative thinking at the University of Buffalo to test the productivity of group versus solo thinking. One test team jointly brainstormed the problem by means of group thinking. Another test team attacked the problem as individuals. The group method produced forty-four per cent more worthwhile ideas than the solo method.

Everywhere research piles up evidence to show that *high production results from the activity of creative teams which respect and emphasize the worth and growth of the human being.* These findings stem neither from academic theorizing nor from religious dreams. Harold F. Smiddy, vice-president of General Electric Management Consultation Services, says that these ideas do not come from "academic adventures in a philosophic ivory tower," but rather "from a measurable equity" which stems from the "cold and factual experiences of business and industrial leadership."

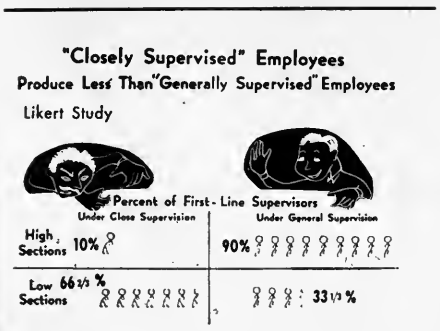
The new concept of productive man is nowhere defined more clearly than in studies of supervision. At the University of Michigan Institute for Social Research they are trying to discover the principles of organizational structure and leadership practices responsible for high productivity coupled with job satisfaction. They find that *employee-centered supervision is more productive of goods and job satisfaction than production-centered supervision.*

Close supervision tends to be associated with lower productivity and general supervision with higher productivity. High productivity makes production the by-product of creative teams which respect and emphasize the worth of human beings.

People. Studies identify certain fundamental and human and spiritual qualities in the interpersonal structure of industrial organization necessary for a high production. Work groups with high group-loyalty and morale exhibit more teamwork and more mutual helpfulness.

The Hunger for Affiliation. In their

DR. DOUGLASS, *noted educator, author, and government consultant, is chairman of the NRA National Advisory Committee on the Recruitment, Training, and Placement of Recreation Personnel. His new book,* The Group Workshop Way in the Church *(published by Association Press, pp. 174, $4.00), is available through NRA Book Center.*



studies of the characteristics of productive interrelationships, research workers are pointing to the hunger for affiliation. The roots of this urge lie deep within the nature of man. The dynamics of human relationships have been described in terms of three movements: moving toward people; moving against people; moving away from people.

Dr. J. L. Moreno (*Psychodrama* and *The Group Approach in Psychodrama*) classified the basic attitudes which people show toward one another as attraction, repulsion, and indifference. Now, Donald and Eleanor Laird (*Technique of Handling People*) reduce to three the prime considerations and reactions of followers and leaders: anxiety, hostility, utilization of group forces. The last is a power which cancels anxiety and rules out hostility. Productive leadership is recognizing the desire of human being for creative affiliation. Industrial man, working on a team, produces best when:

- His dignity and feelings as a person are respected.
- He is helped to do his very best.
- He is honestly a member of a team.

At the Harvard Research Center in Altruistic Integration and Creativity it has been emphasized that meaningful and productive interaction among persons occurs when the aspirations and aims of one person are shared and helped in their realization by others.

Dr. Gordon Allport, head of the psychology department at Harvard University, reports similar findings to show that man is basically eager for friendly affiliations and friendly relationships with his fellow man under conditions which respect his own sense of integrity and self-esteem.

The Successful Leader. A leader, so studies show further, possesses two types of competence. First, technical skill and, second, skill in interpersonal relationships. Both skills can be sharpened by in-service training.

Colonel Bernard S. Waterman says bluntly that leadership consists of two parts: "knowing your stuff. or technical proficiency which helps you to find the right goal; and the human skill to get people to want to do their best."

Donald and Eleanor Laird have tried to summarize the general principles of a successful leader: first, he inspires a member to group activity; second, he helps his group to reach their goal; third, he coordinates, orients, and helps the members to fit into the group, he is interested in the group; and, fourth, he is human and approachable.

Types. The type of leader who achieves results releases the maximum power of the group. He is *not* a boss. It is perfectly clear that the boss is a production-centered operator. He dictates plans and makes decisions and the reaction on the part of the group members is that they tend to become his slaves—obedient, dependent, often resentful, and frequently grumbling.

The next type of leader is also an overseer, production-centered. The overseer cares for people's welfare solicitously. Group members become complacent, unresourceful, unimaginative and acquiescent routineers.

The productive type of leadership, on the other hand, is the leader who is person-centered, employee-centered, who releases the human potential, encourages reaction and participation. Group members, therefore, grow in initiative, responsibility, productivity, and a sense of personal worth.

Basic to this type of catalytic leadership is the concept of how we make use of conflict. One way of dealing with the differences among people is, first of all, by domination, in which victory goes to one side, defeat to the other, often crystallizing a resentment into revenge. The next way is by arithmetic, taking a vote, decision by the numbers racket. The third way is to compromise. This way each side gives up something it values and trades it for something it can accept. The fourth way is by creative integration.

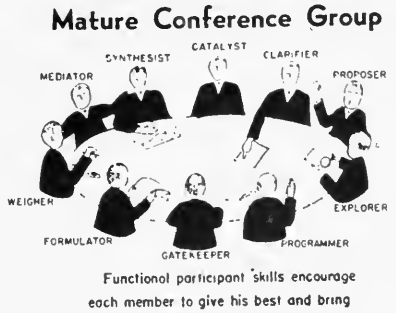
Companies like General Electric and General Motors are saying now that creative integration in the internal groups of management, where something more emerges, is the most important way and that where the problem cannot be solved by discussion and persuasion the manager and supervisor fail.

The Problem-Centered Group. This is the meeting ground of individuals and a society. A problem is brought into focus and discussed. In group thinking the group multiplier goes to work as the result of the discussion process which includes:

- Exploration from all the different points of view of the different people in the group.
- Analysis, where the members take the situation apart. Analysis unfreezes opinions and opens minds to new ideas.
- A synthesis, where the group puts the program together and organizes a pattern of functional actions, so the product of the group and members is something new and something larger than was originally the case.

In every conference group, in every type of group thinking, there is need for developed skills. These must be mature conference skills — and are the most important task of the supervisor —functional participant skills to encourage each member to give his best and to bring out the best in others.

Functional Skills. In every group there must be somebody who communicates enthusiasm, the proposer who brings in an idea to be discussed. This idea may be perfectly clear to the proposer while to the other people it may be completely new. Therefore, there needs to be a clarifier. There needs to be an explorer. There needs to be a mediator, a man who weighs the evidence, a man who formulates the think-



ing, and a programmer who finds ways and means.

So, the mature conference group becomes the central factor in modern leadership.

In conclusion, may I say that the end product of the new leadership is a quality characteristic of a healthy group. A healthy group becomes friendly, supportive, cooperative, dynamic, and productive. High morale and high production come as by-products of teamwork patterns which place the work of man, a respect for his dignity, a concern for his growth at the center of the industrial and group process.

Such is the spiritual discovery of the hardest boiled research of our decade which says that leadership is the group process by which people who feel free and are responsible pursue goals to which they dedicate their hearts and commit their energies. The leader gives information and help and enthusiasm.

This will encourage each man to think his best, speak his best, do his best, and be his best at the point of the common problem. Such leadership catalyzes change, builds healthy groups, and the kind of world we want. ★

Hospital Capsules

Beatrice H. Hill

This year saw the largest attendance ever at the NRA Congress section on "Recreation for the Ill and Handicapped"—over four hundred at the different meetings.

The first meeting, "Professional Preparation for Hospital Recreation Personnel," was chaired by Dr. Charles K. Brightbill of the University of Illinois. The summary of the meeting in the *Congress Proceedings** will note the differences of opinion among the various people and colleges involved.

The next speaker, on "International Health and the Re-Creation of Man," was Dr. John Hanlon, chief of the Public Health Division of the International Cooperation Administration. He told how his organization has assisted programs in forty-four countries with the help of over four hundred health technicians. He said continued widespread prevalence of preventable disease is a major determent to economic development and political stability. Malaria is the number one killer in the world.

After this talk, three concurrent workshops were held and each was jammed. They were: "Recreation for Geriatric Patients," "Recreation for the Mentally Retarded," and "Recreation for the Ill Child."

The chairman of the geriatric workshop was the extremely capable Geneva Mathiasen of the National Social Welfare Assembly, with a notable panel of experts. They emphasized that activities were needed desperately for hospitals and homes for the aged. What good are all the wonder drugs if no activities are made available for those now so much better able to be active?

The workshop for recreation for the mentally retarded was the first of its kind. Dr. Elizabeth Boggs, education chairman of the National Association for Retarded Children, led a discussion group composed of authorities from several countries.

Dr. Maurice E. Linden, director of the Philadelphia Division of Mental Health, explained how the use of tranquilizing drugs is changing the pattern of care in mental institutions. Thousands of patients, formerly regarded as custodial and hopeless cases, now can be included in activities programs. Hospital administrators report that participation in all forms of recreation has increased fifty to five hundred per cent.

Mentally ill persons, for many years confined to drab locked wards, now engage in sports, games, and supervised and unsupervised group play. Many locked wards are being opened daily, in increasing numbers.

It was amazing to learn of all that is being done internationally. Again I advise you to buy a copy of *Congress Proceedings* to learn of other countries' contributions to the ill and handicapped. To quote Donald Wilson, secretary general, International Society for the Welfare of Cripples: "In my travels in different parts of the world, one of the saddest things I observe is the large number of boys and girls confined to hospital beds with nothing to do to keep their minds occupied. Although they receive excellent medical care, it frequently occurs to me that the improvement of their physical well-being is offset by damage to their personality because of these enforced years of inactivity.

"Professional people in the field of recreation have a specific responsibility, not only to develop a high quality of service in their own communities, but also to share the benefits of their experience with other people throughout the world. It is only through this process of sharing that we can make certain that our professional responsibilities will be met."

Four concurrent "New Ideas Workshops" featured outstanding people in the field of music, drama, social activities, and arts and crafts.

Marian Chace, dance therapist at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital in Washington, D. C., chaired the meeting on "The Recreation and Therapeutic Benefits of Dance." In her inspiring talk, she emphasized: "Dance is a natural means of communication rather than an artificial one, as we sometimes are blinded from seeing because of our cultural pattern of comparative stillness and our attempts to communicate almost entirely on a verbal level. Dance is not valuable for the ill and handicapped *because of* the illness but *in spite of it*, because it is a basic form of expression for people in general."

The meetings concluded with a "Tour of the U.S.A." via song and instruments, given by thirty wheelchair and stretcher-borne patients from Goldwater Memorial Hospital in New York City. Over four hundred people heard their enthusiastic voices and roared their approval—a rousing climax to our final section. ★

* Available from National Recreation Association. $3.00.

MRS. HILL *is the NRA consultant on hospital recreation.*

On the Campus

A. B. Jensen

"How many there are who have lost opportunities for good jobs simply because they were indifferent about the way they tried to explain their qualifications, because they failed to express in appropriate words their best accomplishments (good deeds) as proof of their abilities. A careless letter of application or a poor presentation has lost many a man a chance of improving his employment."—*Newsletter to Students*, Massachusetts Department of Education, Division of University Extension, April 1956.

Why Field Work?

"The prime value of field work for the recreation major lies in the opportunity it offers for self-evaluation and a sane acceptance of his abilities and shortcomings before he steps into the professional world." This was written by Olivette Trevannion while a recreation student at San Jose State College, California. "On The Campus" will be happy to receive other similar brief statements on the value of student field experience from students.

Favorite Recreations

An informal poll of senior recreation majors at three colleges reveals that sports activities—mostly team sports—lead the list of things these students choose to do in their free time. Both men and women mentioned sports most often, then music, in interviews with NRA representatives.

Activities ranged from geology to taxidermy, and from hi-fi to gymnastics. Among other "traditional" activities mentioned were camping, nature and hiking, and arts and crafts.

Conspicuous by their omission were social activities, dancing, and dramatics for men. Few women mentioned interest in outdoor group activities or dramatics. They shared with men a low identification level for reading as personal recreation.

Safari to Puerto Rico

Ithaca College has announced a second annual summer safari to Puerto Rico for 1957. The six-week trip should appeal to recreation majors who wish to obtain broad background for work with Puerto Rican neighborhoods. The course will carry eight graduate or in-service credits.

Dr. William M. Grimshaw, director of graduate studies, indicates that visits to community centers and industries will be part of the program. Cooperating will be the Polytechnic Institute of Puerto Rico and the Department of Education. Christiansted, Virgin Islands.

A folder describing the venture is available from Dr. Grimshaw, Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York.

Indiana Tops 300

Indiana University this year awarded forty-six degrees in recreation, to bring its total to three hundred and sixteen. Graduate degrees make up three-fourths of those reported. Over half have been master of science degrees in recreation.

Tennessee Offers New Degree

A bachelor's degree in recreation leadership and administration will be awarded by the University of Tennessee, according to a report from Professor A. W. Hobt. The departments of sociology and physical education and recreation are cooperating in the new major. Of the one hundred and ninety-four quarter hours listed, twenty-two are elective. Seventeen of these quarter-hours must be in the liberal arts.

Illinois Members—98%

Ninety-eight per cent of the upperclass recreation majors at the University of Illinois now are enrolled as NRA Associate Members under the special student's plan, reports Charles Brightbill, curriculum director.

Students Attend Congress

At least nine colleges were represented by recreation students at the International Recreation Congress. Identified by "On the Campus" were students from Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania State, Illinois, Temple, and Indiana Universities. Colleges represented included Springfield, Cortland (New York) and Mississippi Southern.

Field Work Assignments

The Saint Paul (Minnesota) Recreation Bureau, in its latest annual report, discusses its cooperation with the University of Minnesota and Hamline University in recreation field work. Thirty-two students placed through the volunteer bureau gave sixty hours' service each per quarter.

Recreation bureau supervisors visited the two universities at the beginning of each quarter to interview students and to assign them to centers. Consideration was given to: where the student could get the experience he wanted; supervision and facilities available to assist the student; distance and travel involved for the student; opportunities at the center for the student; and help the student could give the recreation bureau program.

Seven objectives for students were:

1. To learn to understand boys and girls both individually and in groups in an informal setting.
2. To develop leadership skills.
3. To contribute to individuals and to a movement for the welfare of others.
4. To appraise personal aptitudes in working with others.
5. To recognize recreation activities' part in the growth of children.
6. To understand the institution in relation to those it serves.
7. To observe techniques used by professional recreation leaders and volunteers. ★

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1. The names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher: National Recreation Association, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

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Editor: Dorothy Donaldson, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11, N. Y.

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Alfred H. Wilson, Business Manager

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 15th day of September, 1956.

Emily H. Stark, Notary Public, State of New York. No. 41-3813275.

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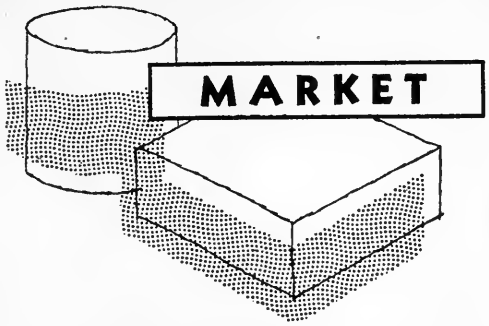

NEWS

If you are interested in any of these products, write directly to the manufacturer at the address given. PLEASE *mention that you read about it on* RECREATION *magazine's Market News page.*

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100 Best Books for Children

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Getting Along with Others, *Muriel Crosby.*

NATIONAL PARENT-TEACHER, *October 1956*
Agenda for Adolescents, *Lawrence K. and Mary H. Frank.*

PARKS & RECREATION, *November 1956*
City-School Cooperation Pays Off, *Walter J. Barrows.*

SPORTS ILLUSTRATED, *November 19, 1956*
Olympic Preview Issue.

CAMPING MAGAZINE, *November 1956*
Good Camp Sanitation—Good Camp Health, *Arthur Handley.*
Pool Modernization — for Today's Standards, *Harold H. Hilliard, Jr.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Covering the Leisure-time Field

The Group Workshop Way in the Church*

Paul F. Douglass. Association Press, 291 Broadway, New York 7. Pp. 174. $4.00.

Dr. Douglass made a speech on leadership at the International Congress which was a howling success. That is why we have reprinted it in this issue (see page 498). Now, most of the material used in that address is in this book, only in much fuller form—even the sketches that he used as slides.

Although his book is addressed to church leaders, it might just as well be addressed to community recreation leaders in hospitals or in any other situation, even business, for it is a fundamental book on leadership today, presenting the findings and conclusions of recent research in this subject. In nontechnical language, thinking of the church as a group workshop, he explains group dynamics, the theory and mechanics of group experience, ways of teaching, and conditions favorable to adult learning.

Fun for Parties and Programs*

Catherine L. Allen. Prentice Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey. Pp. 146. $3.95.

Those who attended the Congress in Philadelphia this year will remember Catherine Allen's fine leadership of games at the party demonstration session. Now, you will want to see her newly published book on the subject.

Its title is misleading, for actually this book is an excellent primer for the social recreation leader, presenting basic techniques of leadership, as well as instructions for the planning and leading of a well-selected variety of social recreation activities. Many of the latter will be familiar to the experienced leader, but their presentation here may be different. Many of these are well known, but have a new slant.

The author writes in her preface, "The best loved tunes and activities have been gathered together here and presented in simple arrangements or with clear-cut, step-by-step directions. From the easily performed, pleasantly remembered activities . . . [the book] moves to the more creative, more challenging and advanced areas, where the participants—now secure in the group—can express themselves and enjoy reciprocal good will."

The first section, on social recreation methods, covers the meaning of social recreation, the member-of-the-group leader, the planning leader and director-leader, and specialized techniques. The second section covers social recreation materials. Says Dr. Allen, "Activities are the 'materials' of social recreation. They are the games, dances, stunts, songs, and other types of recreation which are fun to do in groups." The third and fourth sections cover sample party plans, and supplementary material, suggesting homemade equipment, sources of free and inexpensive materials, bibliography, and index of games and activities.

Catherine Allen has done a splendid job, and her book belongs on every social recreation leader's toolshelf. It is especially a boon to the new or volunteer leader.

Fun with Puppets

Sylvia Cassell. Broadman Press, 127 Ninth Avenue, North, Nashville 3, Tennessee. Leader's edition, pp. 113, $2.25; regular edition, pp. 87, $1.50.

The leader's edition includes a supplement on "Puppetry in Religious Education." This section is well developed and offers techniques equally applicable to the school or recreation center. However, we can't help but feel that the Easter story is not a good choice for amateur puppetry. Perhaps it could maintain its solemn and sorrowful atmosphere in the hands of experts, but it would surely lose much in the hands of children, no matter how seriously they try.

The remainder of the book, except for this supplement, is full of clever ideas for simple puppets, many types of simple stages, and directions for interesting, easy sets, scenery, and so on. The discussion of how to dramatize a story is excellent. This book could be used successfully by untrained leaders and offers excellent opportunities for introducing puppetry into the recreation program.—*Virginia Musselman, NRA Program Service.*

Staging the Play

Norah Lambourne. Studio-Crowell Publications, 432 Fourth Avenue, New York 16. Pp. 95. $5.75.

For those who stage their own plays, make their own sets, with or without special training, this book should be a mine of ideas and information. Emphasis is laid upon necessities and practical suggestions "for creating an illusion of reality" for a few hours. The first chapter covers the staging of plays in early Greek, Roman, Italian and English theatres, although this is not a history. Other chapters cover: the framework, curtain settings, constructing scenery, designing settings, painting scenery, presentation, production, plus a glossary of materials and sundries and a bibliography.

Miss Lambourne was for some years a tutor in the training department of the British Drama League and is now a visiting lecturer at the Academy of Dramatic Art. This and her previous book, *Dressing the Play*, are both in the publisher's "The How-To-Do-It Series."

Bears in my Kitchen

Margaret Merrill. McGraw-Hill Book Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York 36. Pp. 249. $3.95.

This account of the experiences of a U.S. park ranger and his wife, currently stationed in Olympic National Park, Washington, has made the best-seller list. It is wonderful publicity for our national parks, their well-trained personnel and, incidentally, the need for care in relation to fire, playing with the wild animals, and so on.

The story is entertaining and reads like a novel, from their wedding trip up the narrow mountain road to today when Bill is training young, green men (and their wives) in the ways and traditions of the rangers and their type of service. It is a challenging and an exciting life, calling for a man of alertness, fortitude and courage.

The book is sometimes exciting, sometimes funny, and always interesting. It would make a good Christmas gift, particularly for anyone who likes an adventure story or loves life in the open or in the deep forests of the mountains.

Help Fight TB

Buy Christmas Seals

* Available through the NRA Recreation Book Center, 8 West Eighth Street, New York 11.

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The J. E. Burke Company, Box 986, New Brunswick, New Jersey *†
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The Carpenter Monolithic Ice Rink Floor, 1560 Ansel Road, No. 9, Cleveland 6, Ohio †
Ice-Rink Floors and Piping Systems

Peter Carver Associates, 70 East 45th Street, New York 17, New York *
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Central Texas Iron Works, Grandstand Division, P.O. Box 949, Waco, Texas †
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Allen Herschell Company, Incorporated, 104 Oliver Street, North Tonawanda, New York †
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Earl H. Hurley Associates, 162 Maple Avenue, Corry, Pennsylvania †
Self-Propelled Swings

Jamison Manufacturing Company, 8781 South Mettler Street, Los Angeles 3, California *
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Power Mowers

Pioneer Company, Litchfield, Michigan †
Physical Fitness Apparatus, Gymnasium and Playground Equipment

Play Sculpture Company, A Division of Creative Playthings, Inc., 5 University Place, New York 3, New York †
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Playground Associates, Inc., 286 West 11th Street, New York 14, New York †
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Sun Aired Bag Company, 8669 Fenwick Street, Sunland, California †
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American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 1201 16th Street, N.W., Washington 6, D. C. *
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Encyclopaedia Britannica, Inc., 425 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago 11, Illinois †
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The Felt Crafters, Chadwick Street, Plaistow, New Hampshire †
Insignia, Emblematic Sportswear, Program Incentives
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Rifle and Pistol Shooting Membership Association
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Peripole Products, Inc., 2917 Avenue R, Brooklyn 29, New York †
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Playground Associates, Inc., 286 West 11th Street, New York 14, New York †
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The Program Aids Company, 550 Fifth Avenue, New York 36, New York †
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The Quaker Oats Company, 121 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania †
Kids' Amateur Dog Shows
The Seven-Up Company, 1300 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri †
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December, 1956 and January and February, 1957

HELEN M. DAUNCEY Social Recreation	Mobile, Alabama December 3-6	John T. Lovell, Assistant Superintendent in Charge of Instruction, Mobile Public Schools
ANNE LIVINGSTON Social Recreation	*Morganton, North Carolina January 28-31	Jack Biggerstaff, Director of Recreation, State Hospital
	*Concord, North Carolina February 4-7	Jesse Taylor, Director of Recreation
	*Roanoke Rapids,North Carolina February 11-14	George Hudgins, Director of Recreation
GRACE WALKER Creative Recreation	Rockford, Illinois January 7-10	Mrs, Freeman Anderson, Training Committee, Rock River Valley Council of Girl Scouts and Hal Moyer, Executive Director, Ken-Rock Community Center
	San Antonio, Texas January 14-17	Mrs. Edith W. Dodds, Group Work and Recreation Section, Community Welfare Council, 114 Auditorium Circle
	Bozeman, Montana January 21-25	Miss Geraldine G. Fenn, Associate State 4-H Club Leader, Extension Service, Montana State College
	Des Moines, Iowa January 28-February 1	Miss Dee Maier, Director of Continued Education, Polk County Board of Education
FRANK A. STAPLES Arts and Crafts	Cicero, Illinois January 7-10	Alan B. Domer, Cicero Youth Commission, 5341 West Cermak Road

*In cooperation with the North Carolina Recreation Commission, Raleigh

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Miss Helen M. Dauncey of our training staff will be in the Pacific Southwest Area in January and February, conducting training courses for military personnel for the Department of the Air Force. For further information, communicate with Linus L. Burk, Air Force Regional Representative, 1345 Lincoln Avenue, San Rafael, California.

Attendance at training courses conducted by National Recreation leaders is usually open to all who wish to attend. For details as to location of the institute, contents of the course, registration procedure, and the like, communicate with the sponsor of the course as listed above.

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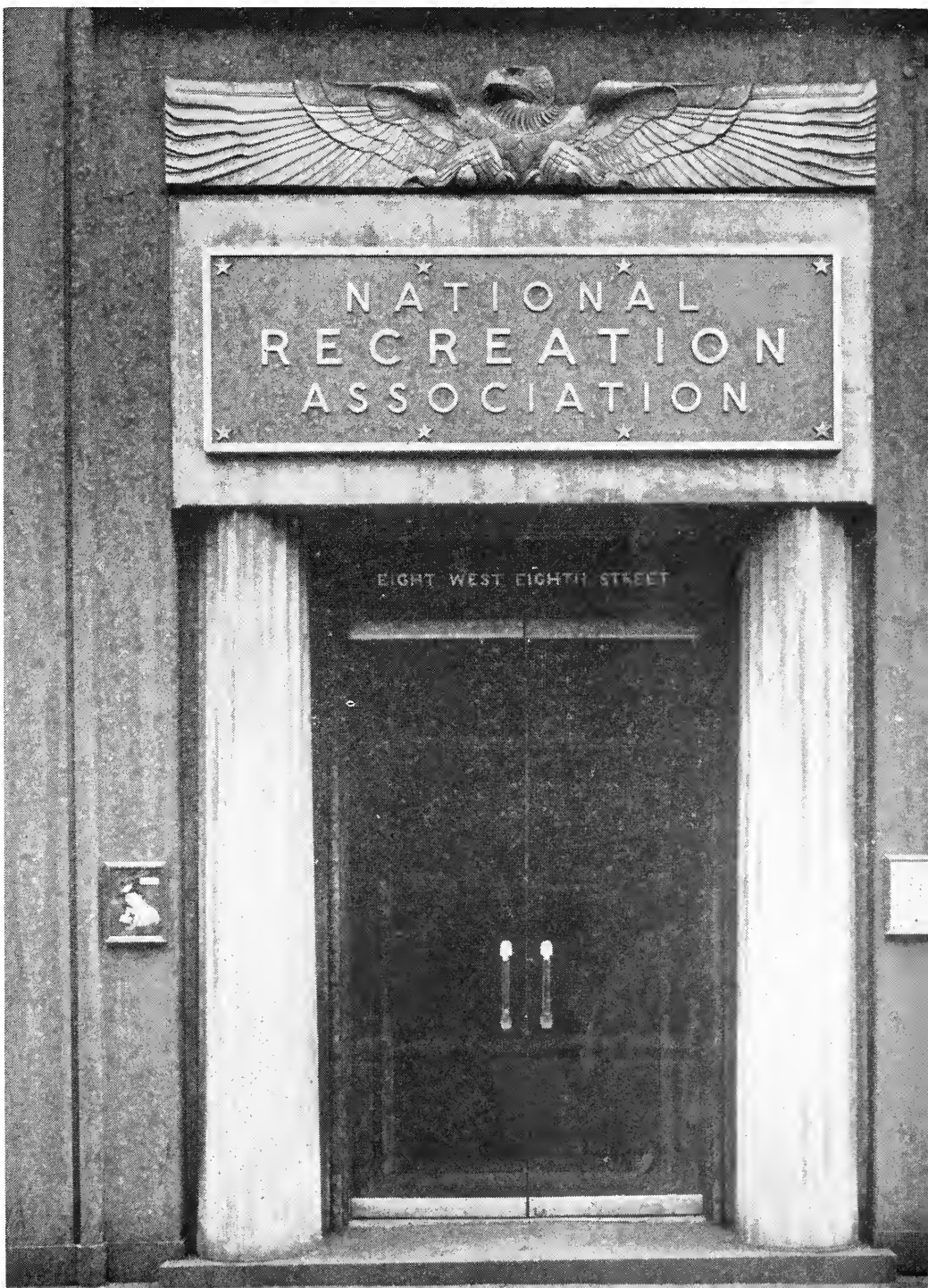
Recreation

A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION

An annotated list of over 750 selected titles



Recreation

SEPTEMBER 1956

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in two parts

PART II

Recreation

the magazine of the recreation movement, is published monthly by the National Recreation Association, except July and August. It is on file in public libraries and is indexed in the *Reader's Guide*.

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Introduction

THE issuance of this GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION brings to fruition the first project of the National Advisory Committee of Publishers of the National Recreation Association.

It has been our aim to bring together for your use the best and most inclusive catalog of recreation publications available for recreation leaders and all interested in recreation. Toward this end the special publications staff of the Association has screened all titles submitted for inclusion. Seven hundred and fifty-one titles are listed for your consideration. Ninety-one publishers have cooperated to make the catalog as complete as possible.

A copy of each book listed is on display in the RECREATION BOOK CENTER at our new national headquarters in New York City. A cordial invitation is extended to you to visit us not only to examine the books you may want for your library, but also to become acquainted with the National Recreation Association's many services.

In the interest of encouraging the building of recreation libraries, the Association is happy to announce the addition of a new service. We will stock all the titles listed in this catalog and fill orders received promptly. An order blank is included for your convenience.

It is our hope that the inauguration of this new service will encourage you to start a personal recreation library or one for your organization. If you now have a library, we hope this GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION will help you keep it up-to-date.

JOSEPH PRENDERGAST
Executive Director

Prices are subject to publishers' changes.

A GUIDE TO BOOKS ON RECREATION

Activities for Special Groups

1. ADULT EDUCATION AND GROUP WORK. Louis Lowy.

A discussion of social group work as a method in adult education, for educators, social workers and other group workers. $4.00

2. EDUCATION FOR LATER MATURITY: A Handbook. Dr. Wilma Donahue.

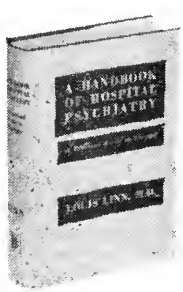
Leaders in gerontology discuss the education of the aging to live full and satisfying lives. $4.50

3. GROUP WORK IN THE INSTITUTION—A MODERN CHALLENGE. Gisela Konopka.

Discussion of the role of professional group worker and the many opportunities in the field. $4.50

4. GROUP WORK WITH THE AGED. Susan H. Kubie and Gertrude Landau.

Two experienced psychiatric social workers recount their experiences in setting up and working in a recreational day center for the aged. $3.50



5. A HANDBOOK OF HOSPITAL PSYCHIATRY: A Practical Guide to Therapy. Dr. Louis Linn.

A comprehensive approach to the treatment and rehabilitation of the mental patient, interpreting the roles of the social worker, nurse, attendant, etc. $10.00

6. PLANNING FOR GIRLS IN THE COMMUNITY RECREATION PROGRAM. National Recreation Assn.

Outline for a study of community resources, suggestions for activities, discussion of standards and leadership. $.65

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A practical handbook on the operation of recreation centers for children when they are not in school. $2.00

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Over 300 activities for mixed groups at home, club, church and school. Writing games, stunts, outdoor games, etc. $3.00

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10. RECREATION FOR THE AGING. Arthur M. Williams.

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11. RECREATION FOR THE HANDICAPPED. Valerie V. Hunt.

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13. SECOND HOSPITAL RECREATION INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS, 1956. National Recreation Assn.

Proceedings of Institute jointly sponsored by New York University School of Education and the National Recreation Assn. $1.00

14. A SOCIAL PROGRAM FOR OLDER PEOPLE. Jerome Kaplan.

Specific suggestions for organizing creative activity groups, planning suitable programs. Discusses senior age camping and the role of homes for the aged. $3.00

15. STARTING A RECREATION PROGRAM IN A CIVILIAN HOSPITAL. Beatrice Hill.

A 50-page booklet covering all phases of hospital recreation. With a bibliography. $1.00

Arts & Crafts

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A fully illustrated book, for the beginner or the expert, on yarns, looms, tools, weave and structure, design and procedure of fabric making. $2.95

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22. Junior Artists, ABC of Drawing. $1.00
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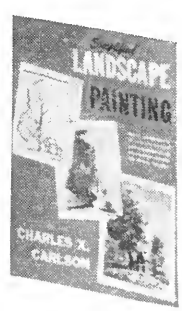

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Suggests many ways traditional art supplies can be used for rich and varied experience for youngsters. Fully illustrated. $2.75*

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How to select materials and tools, make designs and blocks, mix colors, with 89 helpful illustrations. For the beginner or the experienced craftsman. $5.00

34. BOATS, AIRPLANES, AND KITES. A. J. LaBerge.

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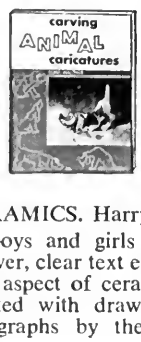

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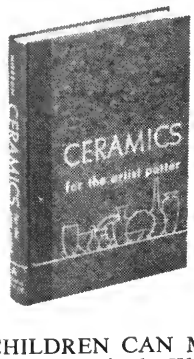

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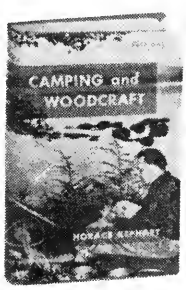

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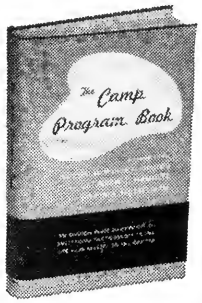

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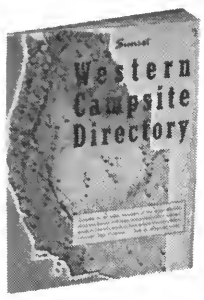

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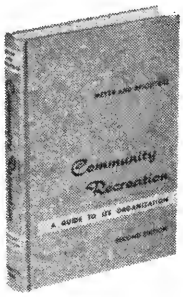

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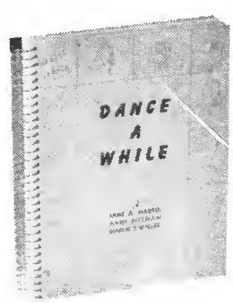

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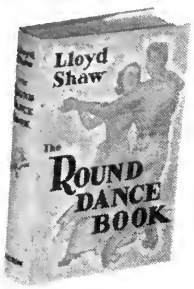

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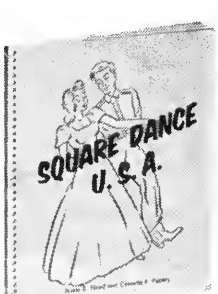

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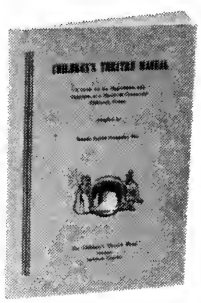

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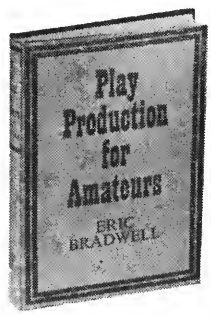

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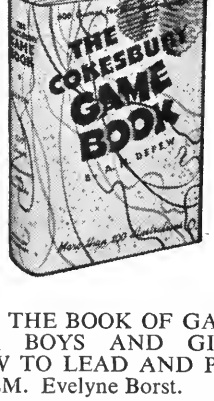

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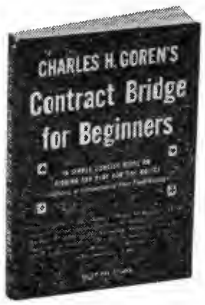

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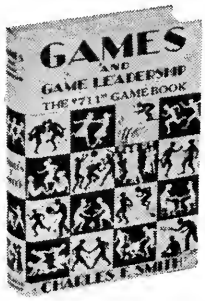

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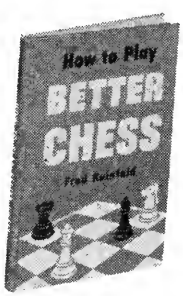

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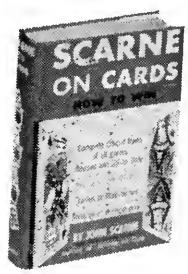

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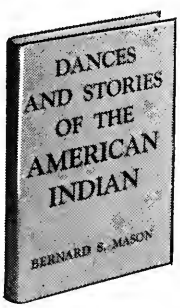

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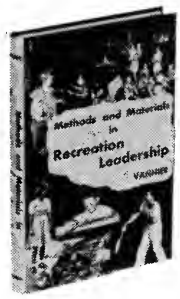

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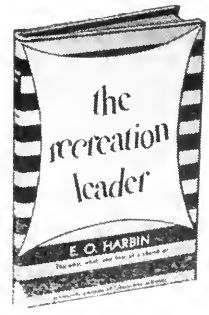

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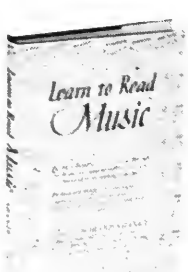

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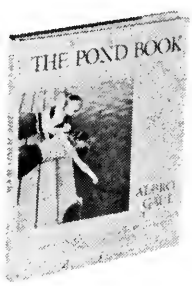

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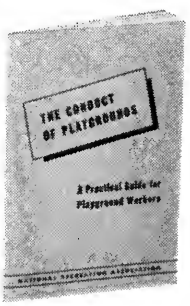

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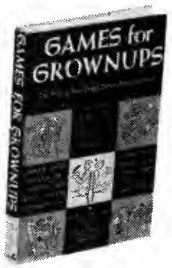

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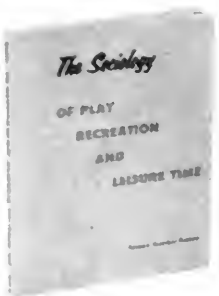

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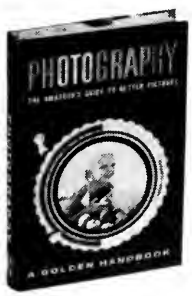

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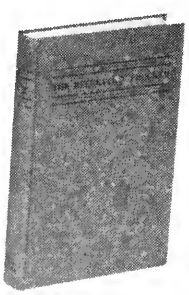

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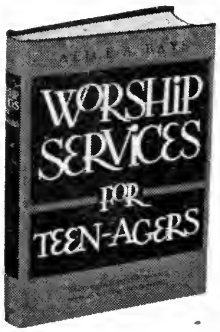

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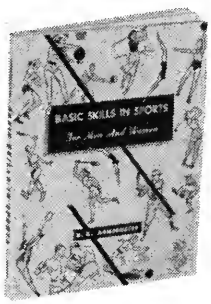

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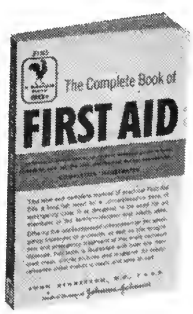

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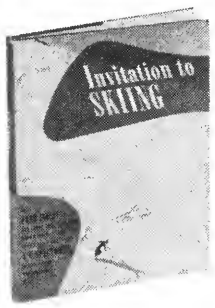

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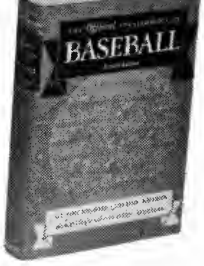

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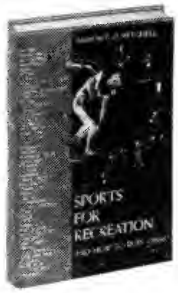

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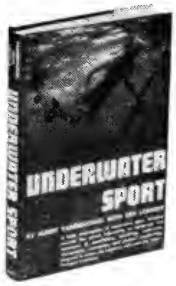

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